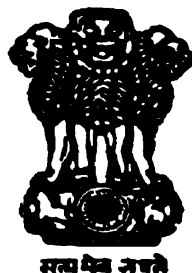


LOK SABHA DEBATES

(FIFTH SERIES)

Vol. VIII

[*November 15 to 26, 1971/Kartika 24 to Agrahayana 5, 1893 (Saka)*]



Third Session, 1971/1893 (Saka)

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

C O N T E N T S

(Fifth Series, Vol VIII, 3rd Session, 1971)

No. 1—Monday, November 15, 1971/Kartika 24, 1893 (Saka)

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 Afzalpurkar, Shri Dharamrao Sharanappa
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 Indians)
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 Aziz Imam, Shri (Mirzapur)

B

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 Buta Singh, Shri (Rupar)

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Q

Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi (Anantnag)

R

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 Ram Deo Singh, Shri (Maharajganj)
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 Ram Prakash, Shri (Ambala)
 Ram Sewak, Ch. (Jalaun)
 Ram Surat Prasad, Shri (Bansgaon)
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S

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 Amindivi Islands)
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 Scindia, Rajmata V. R. (Bhind)
 Sen, Shri A. K. (Calcutta - North-West)
 Sen, Dr. Ranen (Barasat)
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 Shahnawaz Khan, Shri (Meerut)
 Shailani, Shri Chandra (Hathras)
 Shakya, Shri Maha Deepak Singh (Kasganj)
 Shambhu Nath, Shri (Saidpur)
 Shamim, Shri S. A. (Srinagar)
 Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri (Chatra)
 Shankar Dev, Shri (Bidar)
 Shankaranand, Shri B. (Chikodi)
 Sharma, Shri A. P. (Buxar)
 Sharma, Dr. H. P. (Alwar)
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram (Karnal)
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore (Dausa)
 Sharma, Shri R. N. (Dhanbad)
 Sharma, Shri Ram Ratan (Bandu)
 Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal (Bhopal)
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri (South Delhi)
 Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan (Lakhimpur)
 Shastri, Shri Raja Ram (Varanasi)
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand (Bijnor)
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar (Patna)
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan (Bikramganj)
 Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar (Aligarh)
 Shenoy, Shri P. R. (Udipi)

Sher Singh, Shri (Jhajjar)
 Shetty, Shri K. K. (Mangalore)
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P. (Ahmednagar)
 Shiva Chandika, Shri (Banka)
 Shivappa, Shri N. (Hassan)
 Shivnath Singh, Shri (Jhunjhunu)
 Shukla, Shri B. R. (Bahraich)
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Raipur)
 Siddayya, Shri S. M. (Chamarajanagar)
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri (Nalanda)
 Singh, Shri Digvijaya Narain (Hajipur)
 Singh, Shri V. N. P. (Phulpur)
 Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir (Barh)
 Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore (Muzaffarpur)
 Sinha, Shri R. K. (Faizabad)
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narain (Aurangabad)
 Sivasamy, Shri M. S. (Tiruchendur)
 Sohan Lal, Shri T. (Karol Bagh)
 Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh (Jamshepur)
 Solanki, Shri Pravinsinh (Anand)
 Solanki, Shri Somchand (Gandhinagar)
 Somasundaram, Shri S. D. (Thanjavur)
 Sonar, Dr. A. G. (Ramtek)
 Stephen, Shri C. M. (Muvattupuzha)
 Subramaniam, Shri C. (Krishnagiri)
 Subravelu, Shri K. (Mayuram)
 Sudarsanam, Shri Maddi (Narasaraopet)
 Sunder Lal, Shri (Saharanpur)
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri (Bulandshahr)
 Suryanarayana, Shri K. (Eluru)
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V. (Madurai)
 Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar (Koppal)
 Swaran Singh, Shri (Jullundur)
 Swatantra, Shri Teja Singh (Sangrur)
 Swell, Shri G. G. (Autonomous Districts)

T

Tarodekar, Shri V. B. (Nanded)
 Tayyab Hussain Khan, Shri (Gurgaon)
 Tewari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani (Balrampur)
 Tewari, Shri Shankar (Etawah)
 Thakre, Shri S. B. (Yeotmal)
 Thakur, Shri Krishnarao (Chimur)
 Thevar, Shri P. K. M. (Ramanathapuram)
 Tiwari, Shri Ramgopal (Bilaspur)
 Tiwary, Shri D. N. (Gopalganj)
 Tiwary, Shri Kamal Nath (Bettiah)
 Tombi Singh, Shri N. (Inner Manipur)
 Tula Ram, Shri (Ghatampur)
 Tusiram, Shri V. (Peddapalli)

U

Uikey, Shri M. G. (Mandla)
 Ulaganambi, Shri R. P. (Vellore)
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P. (Badagara)

V

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Gwalior)
Veeriah, Shri K. (Pudukkottai)
Vekaria, Shri Nanjibhai Ravjibhai (Junagadh)
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P. (Nandyal)
Venkatswamy, Shri G. (Siddipet)
Verma, Shri Balgovind (Kheri)
Verma, Shri Phool Chand (Ujjain)
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad (Nawada)
Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath (Chandigarh)
Vijay Pal Singh, Shri (Muzaffarnagar)
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra (Baghpat)
Virbhadra Singh, Shri (Mandi)
Viswanathan, Shri G. (Wandiwash)

Y

Yadav, Shri Chandrajit (Azamgarh)
Yadav, Shri G. P. (Katihar)
Yadav, Shri Karan Singh (Budaun)
Yadav, Shri N. P. (Sitamarhi)
Yadav, Shri R. P. (Madhepura)
Yadav, Shri Shiv Shanker Prasad (Khagaria)
Yadava, Shri Devnandan Prasad (Monghyr)
Yajnik, Shri Indulal (Ahmedabad)

Z

Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Shri (Rampur)

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Dr. G. S. Dhillon

The Deputy-Speaker

Shri G. G. Swell

Panel of Chairmen

Shri K. N. Tiwary

Shri R. D. Bhandare

Shri N. K. P. Salve

Shrimati Sheila Kaul

Dr. Saradish Roy

Shri Esa Sezhiyan

Secretary

Shri S. L. Shaktiher

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The Minister of Defence	... Shri Jagjivan Ram
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The Minister of Works and Housing and Health and Family Planning	... Shri Uma Shanker Dikshit
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The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport	... Shri Om Mehta
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The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture	... Prof. Sher Singh

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The Deputy Minister in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs	... Shri B. Shankaranand

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industrial Development	... Shri Siddheshwar Prasad
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	... Shri Dalbir Singh
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The Deputy Minister in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs	... Shri Kedar Nath Singh
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs	... Shri Surendra Pal Singh
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation	... Shri Balgovind Verma
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and in the Department of Culture	... Prof. D. P. Yadava

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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Vol. VIII

First Day of the Third Session
of the Fifth Lok Sabha

No. I

LOK SABHA

*Monday, November 15, 1971/Kartika 24,
1893 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

Shri C. Subramaniam (Krishnagiri)

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of six of our friends, namely Shri K. Madhava Menon, Shri Hafiz Mohammad Ghazanfarulla, Dr Syed Mahmud, Shri P.T. Punnoose, Shri K. Kelappan and Shri Mahendra Majhi.

Shri K. Madhava Menon was a Member of the Constituent Assembly during the years 1946-48. He took active part in the freedom struggle and suffered imprisonment. He served as Minister for Agriculture, Law and Education in the Madras Government during the years 1947-52. He passed away at Koratty on the 1st September, 1971 at the age of 75.

Shri Hafiz Mohammad Ghazanfarulla was a Member of the Central Legislative Assembly during the years 1945-47. He passed away at Allahabad on the 12th September, 1971 at the age of 86.

Dr. Syed Mahmud was a Member of the First and Second Lok Sabha during the years 1952-62. He had been Union Minister of

State for External Affairs during the years 1954-57. He had also served the State of Bihar as its Minister for Education and Development during 1937-39 and of Development and Transport during 1946-52. He was a veteran freedom fighter, an eminent academician, statesman and an author of great repute. He passed away at New Delhi on the 28th September, 1971 at the age of 82.

Shri P. T. Punnoose was a Member of the First and Second Lok Sabha during the years 1952-62. He passed away at Thiruvalla on the 1st October, 1971 at the age of 60.

Shri K. Kelappan was a Member of the First Lok Sabha during the years 1952-57. He was a stalwart freedom fighter and was one of the pillars of the freedom movement in the country. Greatly respected and loved by the people of Kerala, he always championed the cause of Harijans and other backward communities. He passed away at Calicut on the 7th October, 1971 at the age of 82. In his death the country has lost an old guard and a dedicated worker.

Shri Mahendra Majhi was a Member of the Fourth Lok Sabha during the years 1967-70 representing Mayurbhanj constituency of Orissa. He used to take great interest in the uplift and welfare of labour and backward classes. He passed away at Jamshedpur on the 9th October, 1971 at the age of 51.

We deeply mourn the loss of these distinguished friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences and sympathies to the bereaved families.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF
ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF
TRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME
AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING :

INDIRA GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House mourns the passing away of six of our former colleagues.

Every time we have met we have lost one of the old veterans of the freedom struggle. Dr. Syed Mahmud was one of this great generation of freedom fighters. He was an outstanding nationalist who served the country with devotion during the days of the freedom struggle and also in independent India. His passing away will be a personal loss to many of us. He was a life-long friend of my parents and other members of the family. His entire life was one of hardship, service and dedication. He was touring Bihar and other parts of the country until his last illness. Even while lying ill, his mind was concerned with matters of national interest.

Shri Hafiz Mohammad Ghazanfarulla took active interest in the civic affairs of Allahabad before he came to the Central Legislative Assembly in 1945.

Shri K. Madhava Menon was an important leader of our Party in Kerala. He was a member of the Constituent Assembly and later of the Rajya Sabha from April 1954. He was re-elected to that House in 1960. He was in the forefront of our struggle for freedom and, as you mentioned, was imprisoned for a period of about seven years. Later he served as a Minister in the composite State of Madras. He was a greatly respected and popular figure in Kerala. Our thoughts go out to his wife who is a political worker in her own right and who served him with great devotion.

Shri K. Kelappan was a member of the First Lok Sabha and was an active political and social worker who had dedicated his life for the welfare of Harijans and other backward classes. He was a keen worker for khadi and other fields of constructive work. He was an avid correspondent, and until fairly recently I received many letters from him on a variety of subjects.

Shri P.T. Punnoose started his political life in 1938. During the freedom struggle, he remained underground for some time and then suffered imprisonment for a period of about five years.

Shri Mahendra Majhi was with us in the last Lok Sabha. He took active interest in the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes.

I share the sense of sorrow which you, Mr. Speaker, have expressed and request you to convey the sympathy and condolences of this House to the bereaved families.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) : On behalf of my Party, I share the sense of sorrow expressed in this House over the demise of the six parliamentarians who had conducted their public life for a long period and offered themselves to the service of the people. Because I have had no personal acquaintance with any one of them, I am not in a position to refer to their past activities. But as they came into prominence by virtue of their services to the people, their demise is a loss to the country.

I would request you to convey our condolences to the members of the bereaved families.

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, every Parliamentary recess brings its toll—

श्री मुल्की राज सैनी (देहरादून) : इस में ठाकुर यशपाल सिंह का उल्लेख नहीं हुआ है जिनकी मृत्यु पिछले मास 3 अक्टूबर, 1971 को हो गई थी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : कल को उनका उल्लेख कर दिया जाय।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : उनका नाम भी इस में शामिल कर लिया जाय।

MR. SPEAKER : I am very sorry to learn from an hon. Member that Shri Yashpal Singh has passed away yesterday afternoon—(Interruption) I am sorry I did not get any information. But let us be careful so that we may not do something wrong in all these things, I will make sure of it tomorrow.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh) : He passed away last month in the Willingdon Hospital.

MR SPEAKER : If he passed away, then his name may also be mentioned along with this list. I am very sorry to learn about his death. He was not keeping well. He had a stroke ; he was in hospital. (*Interruption*)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : It is already mentioned here. He was with us in the last Lok Sabha and he took a very active interest in the proceedings and we, all of us who were his colleagues, remember him with affection.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Mr Speaker, Sir, join my voice in expressing grief over Shri Yashpal Singh's passing away. As we are all aware, he was not a Member whom one could avoid knowing. He was very vocal, and he took an almost aggressive part in the activities of this House, I am sure we shall miss him greatly.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : I join you in expressing the sentiments on behalf of my party.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Death will come when it comes, and in the case of Yashpal Singh, the news of whose death has just reached us, it seems almost difficult to believe that he is no longer with us. As the Prime Minister has indicated, he had a certain liveliness and a certain way of getting known and a certain way of making friends with us and he really was a friend, and it is said that so suddenly he passed away.

Every Parliamentary recess brings its toll of a number of our colleagues and comrades passing away, and this time, there are several of our Members who are no longer with us. I happen to have known, out of the six listed here, four of them about whom I would like to say a few words.

Dr. Syed Mahmud, as the Prime Minister had already said, was a stalwart in our national life, a man who was a leader of the country when so many of us were in our teens or hardly born or perhaps not born, a man who had played an ample role in the freedom struggle of our country. I happened to come in close touch with him when he was the Chairman of a non-official body whose

objective was to prepare a history of the national movement. I am afraid that that project got into what I might consider hot-waters, but that is neither here nor there. But it was very appropriate that Dr. Syed Mahmud was the head of the body which was looking after the preliminary stages of the preparation of an adequate history of the national movement. He belonged to that old world order which is becoming so rare, and that is why even though for quite a good few years he was not to be seen usually in the haunts where we go, we shall miss him because the like of that type of person is so very rare betimes.

Mr. Madhava Menon—I came to know only for a shortwhile, when he was a Member of the Rajya Sabha I know of his reputation as one of the more important Members in the apparatus of the Congress Party and I have also known from my friends in Kerala how he had played a really important part both politically and as an individual.

I remember Mr. Kelappan from the days of the First Lok Sabha and I remember him very vividly because he was a type which has almost entirely passed away. There was a quietness about him which symbolised a certain strength of character and which nobody could afford to miss. It was only fitting that he found himself unable to continue in his old political moorings and it was in keeping with his character that he became a Sarvodaya leader, because his main interest was constrictive work for the people. He was a type that was rather chary and suspicious of ideology but knew that one should devote oneself to the service of the people, and appropriately he found his moorings in the sarvodaya movement for which he lived and died.

I shall refer last of all to my friend and comrade Punnoose whose passing away leaves a void which, at least as far as we are concerned, we shall never be able to fill. He came to the First Lok Sabha as a young and strident Member, full of life and vitality and full of laughter, endowed with a sense of humour which sometimes would break all bounds even in the sedate atmosphere of Parliament. He would burst into laughter in a fashion which somehow made him one of the most popular Members of this House. We

groups, on behalf of my party, to mourn the death of so many of our colleagues, who have recently passed away. These colleagues were really stalwarts among the freedom fighters of our country. I have to make particular mention of Dr. Syed Mahmud, who was not only a great administrator, statesman and freedom fighter, but a great messenger of Hindu-Muslim unity. I know fully well that when he was recently in hospital, his heart was bleeding for the cause of the integrity and unity of our country. I had the good fortune to work with him in the later part of his life with the Mushawarat. As we know, during the holocaust of 1964, when great clashes took place in the north-eastern region, it was Dr. Syed Mahmud who came there and established the Majilis-e-Mushawarat. He went round the country to establish Hindu-Muslim unity and harmony among different communities. It can be rightly said :

“हजारों साल नगिस अपनी नूरी पर रोती है,
बड़ी मुश्किल से चमन में होता है दीदार पैदा।”

Such was the personality of Dr. Syed Mahmud and it is an irreparable loss to the entire country.

As regards my other friends from Kerala, Shri Madhava Menon, Shri Kelappan and Shri Punnoose, I had intimate connections with all of them. Here I may say that in the last elections it was Shri Madhava Menon who signed my nomination paper because he was such a great admirer of Hindu-Muslim unity and he always stood for that. Shri Kelappan was a great Sarvodaya worker and leader and he had done much for the uplift of the Harijans. Shri Punnoose was an admirable personality.

Shri Ghazanfarulla came from a noble family in Uttar Pradesh and he did great service to the country.

Shri Yashpal Singh was with us only till the other day. He was a very colourful personality. We admired his speeches and his personality was admired by the whole House.

We mourn the loss of these personalities and we request you, Sir, to convey our deep sense of sorrow to the members of the bereaved families. May their souls rest in peace.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj) : Sir, I had the good fortune to know almost all these seven personalities. Shri Madhava Menon was my colleague in the Constituent Assembly and he took an active part in the drafting of the Constitution. His speeches in the proceedings will give an idea of his contribution.

Dr. Syed Mahmud was a very old friend of mine and his death has come as a shock to me. He was the first President of the Sugar Control Board of UP and Bihar.

Shri Kelappan was a colleague of mine in the first Lok Sabha. He was one of the valuable Sarvodaya workers and he was very unassuming.

Shri Yashpal Singh was with us till the other day. He was a good friend of mine in UP and I have worked with him in many movements. His death is a personal loss to me.

We mourn the loss of all these personalities.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Sir, I associate myself with the condolences expressed by you and the Leader of the House on the death of these great sons of India. I knew personally only Thakur Yashpal Singh. I am grateful that you and the hon. Prime Minister have expressed very kind sentiments for him and his family. I was personally associated with him for a long time. His loss has been a great loss to my party and also personally to me. He was the Chairman of the Vishal Haryana Party in UP, he was a very active leader and a great orator and a true nationalist. Very few hon. Members know that he was born in jail while his parents were undergoing imprisonment during the freedom struggle. He himself underwent imprisonment several times in the freedom struggle. His father was a saint and he himself was very saintly. I mourn his loss and the loss of other great leaders whom this country has lost at such a very difficult and troublesome time.

श्री राम देव सिंह (महाराजगंज) : जो महानुभाव हम से जुदा हो गए हैं उनके प्रति मैं अपनी और अपने दिल की ओर से शोक प्रकट करता हूँ।

यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि जब हमारी राजनीतिक, आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्थिति संतोषजनक नहीं जा रही है, वे हमारे बीच नहीं रहे। वे हमारे बीच रहते तो हमें उन से कई तरह की प्रेरणा मिलती। स्वाधीनता संग्राम की अगली पीढ़ी के लोग एक एक करके हम से जुदा होते जा रहे हैं। डाक्टर सैयद महमूद को मुझे नजदीक से देखने और समझने का मौका मिला है वह मजरलहक साहब के दामाद थे और उन्हीं के पद चिन्हों पर बराबर चलते रहे। उन दिनों में जब देश का विघटन साम्प्रदायिक आधार पर किया जा रहा था, वे उन मुस्लिम नेताओं में से थे जिन्होंने डट कर इसका विरोध किया और एकता की, मिलन की मणाल इस देश में बराबर जलाई।

मैं अपनी ओर से तथा अपने दल, सोशलिस्ट पार्टी की ओर से इन सब दिवंगत आत्माओं के प्रति श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ और उनके शोक संतप्त परिवारों के प्रति संवेदना प्रकट करता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : The House will stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

11.36 hrs.

INTRODUCTION OF MINISTER AND STATEMENT RE. PORTFOLIO OF SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY

MR. SPEAKER : Before I take up the questions the Prime Minister will introduce the new Minister, Professor Nurul Hasan to this House, and also make some statement about the portfolio of Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Sir, I have pleasure in introduc-

ing to you and, through you, to the House my new colleague professor Syed Nurul Hasan.

I have sought your Permission to make a very brief statement because in my statement made in this House on the 29th June, 1971 soon after the President took over the administration of the state of West Bengal, I had said that Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray would look after the work relating to West Bengal and the problems created in that and some other states by the massive influx of refugees and would, in due course, shed his portfolios of Education, Social Welfare and the Department of Culture. It was felt at that time that the onerous demands of West Bengal and the problems of refugees would require the undivided attention of a Cabinet Minister. However, when the decision was reviewed in the light of actual experience, it was found that, in view of the marked general improvement in the situation in Bengal since this appointment, It would be possible for Shri Ray to look after this work in addition to his ministerial duties. The subsequent appointment of Professor Nurul Hasan as Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and in the Department of Culture, has given Shri Ray the assistance of a distinguished educationist. I have, therefore, decided that Shri Ray will continue to be in charge of his portfolios in addition to looking after the work relating to West Bengal and refugees.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : What the Prime Minister has stated is contradicting her own statement. On that I had given a privilege motion during the last session and because I was ill in the nursing home it was disposed of summarily. I shall raise the matter once again and shall point out to the House that the Prime Minister had deliberately misled the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

11.38 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Allotment of Ad Hoc Accommodation to Government Employees

*1. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision in principle to allot Government accommodation to the employees whose applications for *ad hoc* allotment were under consideration; and

(b) if so, when the allotment to these applicants is expected and the proposed location where these applicants are likely to get Government accommodation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The allotment in such cases is made as and when vacancies become available in different areas. As such it cannot be indicated as to when and where such applicants are likely to get accommodation.

SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : May I know whether it is a fact that the construction of a substantial number of quarters in the vicinity of Gole Market in New Delhi is complete or is nearing completion; if so, will the Minister consider Making *ad hoc* allotments in advance ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : These *Ad hoc* allotment cannot be made because for *ad hoc* allotment there are rules. An overwhelming section of the new houses has to be given to people who have been on the waiting list. *ad hoc* allotments do not go beyond 12½ per cent on the basis of illness. Therefore, on that basis those who have qualified for the area will get the allotment.

SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : In view of the paucity of private rented accommodation at reasonable rent, is the Government taking steps to provide accommodation to Government servants and have they any plans to meet the shortage ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I agree with my hon. friend that there is an acute shortage of housing in Delhi and elsewhere also. In the current Plan, we have allocated Rs. 24 crores for construction of, what we call, general pool houses for Government servants. Delhi will get an additional accommodation of 8331 units.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : दिल्ली में मकानों की समस्या बहुत जटिल है और बहुत बड़ी संख्या

में कर्मचारी झुग्गी-झोपड़ियों में भी रहते हैं। क्या सरकार ने उन लोगों की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए कोई लक्ष्य बनाया है कि प्रतिवर्ष कितने लोगों को मकान दिये जायेंगे ; यदि हां, तो यह लक्ष्य क्या है और इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए सरकार ने कौन से विशेष कदम उठाये हैं ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : As I said just now, there is an acute shortage of housing in the country as a whole. All the steps that can be taken for giving additional accommodation to Government servants cannot be very much divorced from the national situation. At the moment, the Government servants have got satisfaction of over 41 per cent. We are trying to have new houses. But I cannot promise that the stage is near about when we can provide a house for everybody.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने यह नहीं बताया है कि प्रतिवर्ष कितने लोगों को मकान देने का लक्ष्य है।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : यह सत्य है कि दिल्ली में मकानों की समस्या है, लेकिन शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के सरकारी नौकरों को इस सम्बन्ध में छुआछूत का भी सामना करना पड़ता है। चूंकि उन लोगों को छुआछूत के कारण सवर्णों के यहाँ मकान नहीं मिलते हैं और अगर मिलते हैं, तो वे तरह तरह के शोषण के शिकार होते हैं, इस लिए क्या सरकार इस परिस्थिति में उनको स्कामोडेशन देने की विशेष व्यवस्था करेगी ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : While we do agree with some percentage of allocation to Scheduled Castes, not on the basis of untouchability but on the basis of being depressed socially, and we are trying to do something, it is very difficult to make a distinction because all the Government servants have to be dealt with almost equally in the matter of houses in a particular category.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA : "Socially depressed" includes untouchability.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I feel we are fighting untouchability.

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट सरवेंट्स को एकामोडेशन देने के लिए जो प्लान बनाया गया है, क्या उसमें रिटायर होने वाले गवर्नमेंट सरवेंट्स को भी एकामोडेशन देने के बारे में कोई स्कीम सरकार के ज़रे-गौर है।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I have been persuading the Delhi Development Authority that a separate housing scheme may be launched for building houses for those who have retired or may be retiring in the following few years. for this purpose we have also decided, more or less, to give to the Urban Development Housing Corporation a special allocation for building up these houses.

श्री इसहाक सम्मली : क्या यह सही है कि पिछले दिनों सरकारी मुलाजिमों के लिए जो मकान बनाये गये थे, वे उन लोगों को न मिल कर कुछ और लोगों को मिल गये हैं ? क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में जांच की है कि ये मकान दूसरे लोगों के पास कैसे पहुँचे ? जाहिर है कि जब मकान तैयार होने के बावजूद सरकारी मुलाजिमों को एलाट नहीं किए जाते हैं, तो उन को परेशानी होगी सरकार को इस बारे में क्या कुश्नारी पेश हो रही है कि जैसे जैसे मकान तैयार होते जायें, वे सरकारी मुलाजिमों को एलाट किए जायें और उन लोगों को उनका कब्जा दिलाया जायें ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I am not aware of any situation where houses built for Government servants have been given to somebody else. The only people who have been given houses are journalists and also Members of Parliament. I do not know of any other category of persons to whom the houses built in general pool have been allocated. Secondly about the allotment of houses as they are, built, every step is taken to see that they are allotted as early as possible. In some cases, they remain vacant because the services, like electricity and water are not available. It creates more problem to allot a house without water and electricity.

Students' Participation in University Administration

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*2. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any progress has been made towards accepting the Gajendragadkar Commission's recommendation to allow students' participation in the University administration ; and

(b) the steps taken to safeguard the sanctity of educational institutions from extraneous elements ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : (a) The Gajendragadkar Committee on Governance of Universities and Colleges has submitted its Report relating to governance of universities. The report of the Committee, which *inter-alia* contains recommendations on student participation, has been circulated by the University Grants Commission to all the Universities inviting their views on the recommendations and the implementation thereof. The Commission while forwarding the report to the Universities has observed that it attaches great importance to these recommendations and in particular to the Students' Participation. The implementation of the report with regard to student participation in the University Administration would require amendment of the Acts of the Universities and further action in this regard is to be taken up by the State Governments and the Central Government. So far as the Central Government is concerned the recommendations of the Committee including the one relating to student participation will be duly taken into account in formulating long term legislative proposals for the Central Universities.

(b) The Universities and educational institutions being autonomous organisations have adequate powers to safeguard themselves against extraneous elements.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO I have not seen the statement.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that this demand of students for participation in University administration is mainly responsible for most of the serious troubles in many Universities in the country resulting in closure of some of them like the BHU, Indore and some other Universities

Secondly, would the hon. Minister tell us which are the various political Parties that are at the back of student troubles in most of the Universities ?

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : With regard to question No. 1, I am sorry I cannot agree with the hon. Member that the demand for participation is the root of all the troubles that we see in the Universities.

With regard to question No. 2, I think the hon. Member should put another question because it is a new question altogether,

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Would the hon Minister be pleased to state whether to consider this question of participation in the university administration and other allied matters, the Government set up a committee to frame a model Act for the universities more than ten years ago and if so, whether a report has been received and what action has been taken by the Government on the model Act, if any, suggested by that committee ?

MR. SPEAKER : Do you mean Gajendragadkar Commission ?

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : As the hon. Member knows, there were in fact three committees. There was a Committee on Model Act for Universities which recommended that some form of student participation should be undertaken. Then, there was a committee on students' Welfare and Allied Matters which recommended that some experiments should be undertaken by the universities to associate students in a representative capacity with the university bodies. Then, there was the Education Commission which recommended that students' representatives should be associated with the Academic Councils.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is about the Gajendragadkar Commission.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : Then, after these recommendations, the Gajendragadkar Committee was appointed and the Gajendragadkar Committee submitted its report which the University Grants Commission got on the 7th June 1971 and we have sent copies of the report to all the universities and we are waiting for the views of the universities with regard to this matter. Only three Universities have replied to our queries, but, in the meantime, my colleague, the Minister of State, has addressed letters to the Governor of every State because they are the Chancellors of the Universities, for the purpose of ascertaining the views with regard to the implementation of the Gajendragadkar committee's recommendations.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : What action have Government taken in so far as the implementation of those recommendations at least by the Central Universities is concerned ?

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : So far as the recommendations are concerned, to be implemented they have to be given some sort of statutory form.

With regard to the Central Universities, the Government would certainly take action, but, obviously it cannot take action in isolation and the Central Universities cannot have a system entirely different from the non-Central Universities. Therefore, my hon. friend will realise that we will have to wait a little, but I hope not for too long

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : The scheme of students' participation in the University affairs has been in force in three Universities, viz., Kerala, Maharashtra and Calicut. What is its impact on the students' discipline and behaviour in general and if it is positive, will the Government try to give representation to the students in other Universities also ?

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : My hon. friend wants that there should be some sort of participation by students in the affairs of the universities. In so far as the Gajendragadkar Committee's report is concerned, it has suggested that there should be some sort of students' representation in the courts but not in the Academic Councils or in the Executive Councils, but it has felt that participation of students in affairs which really concern them would have a good effect

and in places where this has been tried on an *ad hoc* basis, the results are not unsatisfactory.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Am I to understand that the Central Government has accepted the recommendations made by the Gajendragadkar Commission in principle ?

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : In principle the Central Government has accepted the recommendation of the Gajendragadkar Commission but with regard to details, obviously, it is awaiting the views of the Universities and also of the Chancellors of the various Universities.

श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या यह बात सही है कि गजेन्द्रगडकर कमेटी ने यह रिपोर्ट दी थी कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में से उस बिल्डिंग को हटा दिया जाय जिसमें आर० एस० एस० के लोगों को ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : How does it arise out of this ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It arises out of this. It is quite relevant. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. The question is about students' participation and not about political parties.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is quite relevant ; please see the second part of the question. What is wrong with it ? It is quite relevant.

श्री सरजू पांडे : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि गजेन्द्रगडकर कमेटी ने क्या यह सिफारिश की है कि आर० एस० एस० की बिल्डिंग को यूनिवर्सिटी के प्रांगण से हटाया जाय और इस के बाद भी इसके बड़े बड़े नेता वहाँ झगड़ा मचाए हुए हैं...

AN HON. MEMBER : It is *sub-judice*.

श्री सरजू पांडे : इसके बारे में मंत्रालय की क्या राय है और उस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी आज जरा आहिस्ता आहिस्ता जोश में आयेँ, आज पहला दिन है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : शुरुआत तो करने दीजिए ।

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : The report referred to by my hon. friend is another report, although it is also only by a Committee headed by Shri Gajendragadkar. There are recommendations with regard to the building of a particular organisation.

AN HON. MEMBER : R. S. S.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : The University, being an autonomous body, is looking into the matter and we trust and we hope that their recommendations will be taken into account by the University in a very serious manner.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Have the Government made any evaluation of students' participation in such Universities and if so, has the students' participation resulted in curbing student lawlessness ?

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : Government has certainly made an evaluation and Government believes that there should be some partnership and there should be some participation particularly with regard to students' welfare and other allied matters.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : With regard to this question of students' participation in the university administration, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he has any information in his possession that the Vice-Chancellor of Jodhpur University has closed down the University without having a proper dialogue with the union there ? It is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : This question relates only to Gajendragadkar Commission. I do not allow that. If you want a specific reply on that, you may ask a separate question. It does not arise out of this question, which relates only to the Gajendragadkar Commission. Kindly sit down.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : This relates to student's participation. I have discussed it with the students.

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्वेश्चन अवर का मतलब भी आप समझते होंगे। मुझे इन्फार्मेशन लेनी है। क्वेश्चन मेरे नाम पर स्टैंड करता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप के नाम की मोनोपली नहीं हो गई। आप ने दो क्वेश्चनस पूछ लिए हैं।

The gentleman asking the Question gets two chances just after the main Question. He does not participate later on.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Government circulate the report to get the opinion of the students from various Universities ? The Commission has recommended students' participation only in the Punishment Courts. I would like to know whether they will give representation to them in the administrative matters also.

So, will Government circulate the report for discussion and recommendation by the university students' unions ?

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : The report is published and it is not very expensive. But so far as the views of the students are concerned, we shall try to ascertain them in some proper form. It will however not be possible for Government to send copies of the report to each and every one of the various college unions.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : So many questions have already been asked on this matter. Why not pass on the next question ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have already established my claim, Sir. I have a very good question to ask.

MR. SPEAKER : The fact that it may be a very good question does not mean that we should not pass on to the next question.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : There are points which arose from the answer of the hon. Minister and which need to be clarified.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of clarifications now. I am passing on to the next question.

Vegetable Oil Factories during Fourth Plan

*3. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the number of factories of vegetable oil to be established during the Fourth Plan, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

	Oil mills (other than cotton seed)	Cotton-seed oils mills	Solvent extraction plants	Vanaspati factories	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh	—	—	4	3	7
2. Assam	—	—	1	2	3
3. Bihar	—	—	—	3	3
4. Gujarat	—	3	4	8	15
5. Haryana	—	—	2	5	7
6. Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	1	1
7. Madhya Pradesh	—	—	3	6	9
8. Maharashtra	—	2	3	9	14

1	2	3	4	5	6
9. Mysore	—	—	2	1	3
10. Orissa	—	—	1	—	1
11. Punjab	—	—	1	7	8
12. Rajasthan	—	—	2	9	11
13. Tamil Nadu	—	—	2	3	5
14. Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	10	10
15. West Bengal	1*	—	3	1	5
	1*	5	28	68	102

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : I find from the statement that 102 plants and factories are going to be established in the country. May I know whether three factories which are going to be established in Assam will be established in the Fourth Plan ?

PROF. SHER SINGH : We have licensed for three factories in Assam in the Fourth Plan period, and we hope that these will be established in the Fourth Plan period itself.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : May I know whether these factories which are going to be established in Assam would go into production within five years, and whether they would be able to feed the whole of Assam ?

PROF. SHER SINGH : It is not possible for me to say. It depends upon the gentlemen who will start these factories. We have recently given these licences, and it is for them to start these factories, and it depends upon them whether they will begin production within five years. As for self-sufficiency for Assam, it is difficult to say, because that will depend upon the quantum of production from these factories.

SHRI K. S. CHADVA : Keeping in view the fact that there is a shortage of groundnut oil in the country, I would like to know whether Government intend to...

MR. SPEAKER : I have not called the hon. Member...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know who asked him to put his question.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Sir, this is a reflection. You have allowed him.

MR. SPEAKER : He does not give me a chance to speak. What I can do ?

SHRI K. S. CHADVA : In view of the shortage of groundnut oil in the country, may I know whether Government intend to put a ban on the use of groundnut oil by the factories producing vegetable oil ?

PROF. SHER SINGH : We have no intention to put a ban on the use of groundnut oil directly by those who take vegetable oils. We cannot stop all these people from using groundnut oil. I know that there is a dearth of groundnut oil in the country, and we are supplementing it wherever necessary by soya-bean oil for Vanaspati factories.

श्री पन्नालाल बाबूपाल : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ राजस्थान के जिला गंगा नगर में क्या कोई वनस्पति तेल का कारखाना लगाने की योजना है ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : I require notice for this. वैसे राजस्थान में 9 कारखाने खुलने हैं, उन में से गंगानगर में कोई खुलने वाला है या नहीं, मैं इस वक्त नहीं कह सकता ।

*coconut oil only.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Pollution of River Damodar in Durgapur-Asansol Region

***4. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the in-plant industrial waste and river survey conducted by the Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute about the pollution of the river Damodar in the Durgapur-Asansol region ;

(b) if so, the main findings thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken to stop the pollution and protect the health of the people of this region ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKER DIKSHIT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The survey which covered 8 industries has revealed that about 1,59,100 cubic meters of waste water having 43,100 kilograms Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand is produced per day from these industries. The effluents also contain toxic compounds such as cyanides, phenols, ammonia, etc. Three out of these 8 industries have facilities for partial treatment of wastes although their performance is not considered satisfactory.

(c) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Government are promoting legislation on prevention of water pollution which would facilitate more effective action.

Increase in the Incidence of Cancer in Gujarat

***5. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI D. P. JADEJA :**

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the incidence of cancer has alarmingly increased in Gujarat during the last five years ;

(b) if so, what were the total number of cases registered so far ; and

(c) the remedial measures Government are taking in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) and (b). Detailed information is being collected from the Government of Gujarat and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course. However, some information available in Government of India and given below does not indicate that there has been an alarming increase.

No. of patients admitted during the
years

No. of patients seen in OPD during the
years

1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
2813	3916	3202	3616	4363	11,170	6116	7978	8073	7383

(c) In the present state of knowledge, there is no definite and permanent cure for cancer and remedial measures are confined to providing relief through surgery etc. The precise causes of cancer are also not known. Government are encouraging research with a view to understanding the causes of and evolving of methods of treatment of the disease.

Construction of Haldia Port Project

***6. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for slow progress in completing the construction targets of the Haldia Port Project ; and

(b) by what date the berthing facilities for tankers and other vessels are expected to be finally completed ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). The oil jetty for handling oil tankers, forming part of the Haldia Project, has already been in commission since August, 1968. As regards the Dock System, the original target date for completion and commissioning was the end of 1971. There has, however, been a slippage in the time-schedule to the extent of a little over one year due to various factors such as the magnitude and complexity of the work involved, the change in the dimensions of the lock on the basis of anticipated availability of deeper drafts as assessed after detailed hydraulic studies, certain difficult technical problems encountered by the Calcutta Port Commissioners in lowering the water table at the lock entrance to the Dock System to enable deep excavation being carried out prior to undertaking construction, general shortage of reinforced steel and sheet piles, low productivity of labour and unanticipated difficulties in working conditions during the monsoon period reducing considerably the availability of working time per year, delay in supply of ore and coal loading plants by the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation and delay on the part of certain other indigenous manufacturers in supply of the equipment. According to present indications, the Dock System is expected to be commissioned in April, 1973 when berthing facilities for vessels other than oil tankers are expected to be available.

Ship-building Yard at Haldia

***7. SHRI S.C. SAMANTA :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state .

(a) whether any progress has been made regarding the Prime Minister's suggestion to have a new Ship-building Yard at Haldia ; and

(b) whether the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. has been discouraged to set up a unit at Haldia ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANS-

PORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) A Working Group to examine the suggestion to have a new ship-building yard and its location has been set up.

(b) No proposal has been made by Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. to set up a unit at Haldia. The question of discouraging them does not, therefore, arise.

Request from West Bengal for Allotment of Rice and Wheat

***8. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Bengal Government has asked the Centre to allot 12 lakh tonnes of rice and 15 lakh tonnes of wheat for West Bengal ; and

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) The Government of West Bengal had intimated in October, 1971, that their requirements of foodgrains from the Central pool during the next year were likely to be 11.5 lakh tonnes of rice and 15 lakh tonnes of wheat.

(b) It is proposed to meet in full the requirements of West Bengal both in regard to rice and wheat.

Services of Doctors for Bangla Desh Refugees Camps

***9. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of doctors sent by the Government of India to the Bangla Desh Refugee Camps ;

(b) the number of private doctors who have offered their services for the cause of Refugees from Bangla Desh ;

(c) the prevailing Health condition in various Bangla Desh Refugee Camps ; and

(d) the arrangements being made for bettering medical facilities in the Refugee Camps ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) The medical care and health facilities being provided to the evacuees from Bangla Desh by the State Governments where the camps are located are also being supplemented from outside resources. About 350 doctors have so far been sent by the Government of India. In addition many voluntary organisations and other agencies have provided medical personnel.

(b) About 50 private doctors have offered their services for evacuee relief work. In addition, offers have also been received from various Associations representing different categories of medical personnel.

(c) The health conditions in the evacuee camps are generally satisfactory.

(d) Health centres have been opened. Additional beds have been arranged in the hospitals. Additional ambulances have been provided. Required medicines and disinfectants are being provided. Special Nutritional Thereby centres have been established to look after the mal-nourished children. Special preventive measures like anti cholera inoculation, smallpox vaccination, disinfection of water sources and anti-malarial measures etc. are being taken to prevent outbreak of any epidemic.

Additional tubewells and latrines are being provided in the camps.

Army Service for Doctors in State Service

*10. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Council for Health had recommended that doctors in State service under 45 years of age should serve in the Army Medical Corps for a period of four years, if required, within the first ten years of their service ;

(b) the other recommendations by the Council ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) Yes, Sir. A resolution to this effect was passed in the meeting held at Jaipur in October, 1971.

(b) A list of recommendations is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT 946/17*].

(c) Copies of the Resolutions are being circulated to the state Governments/Union Territories for implementation. The resolutions concerning the Central Government will be examined in consultation with the authorities concerned.

Central Scheme for Rural Housing

*11. SHRI ATAL BIHARI YAJPAYEE :
SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the main features of the recent Central Scheme as forwarded to the State Governments promising full reimbursement by the Centre of money spent for the Rural Housing ;

(b) the response of the State Governments thereto ; and

(c) the amount allotted for the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 for implementing the Schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) A statement giving the main features of the scheme is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-47/71*].

(b) and (c). The Scheme has been circulated to the State Governments only on the 6th October, 1971. None of the State Governments has so far forwarded its project proposals. The funds to be allocated for implementation of the Scheme will be worked out keeping in view the amount required by the State Governments in their projects.

Research for Early Detection of Cancer

*12. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the research conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research for the early detection of cancer disease through "Pap Test", as reported in the *Patriot* of the 19th September, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The 'Pap Test' is based on the fact that the surfaces of the body organs continually cast off old cells. The cancers that arise from these organs also shed cells. The cells thus shed, collect in the fluid secretions of various parts of the body. If a sample of these secretions is subjected to the Pap Test and examined under a microscope, cancer could be detected even before cancer shows any external symptoms.

(c) The Government is fully aware of the necessity of early detection of cancer. Facilities for this purpose by 'Pap Test' exist in some medical colleges as also at important cancer centres in the country.

French offer to start fishing Corporation at Cochin

*13. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a French Fishing Company have expressed their willingness to start Fishing Corporation Scheme at Cochin ;

(b) if so, the main features of this scheme ; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE : (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No proposal has been received from any French Fishing Company for establishment of a Fishing Corporation at Cochin.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Report of the Central Land Reforms Committee

*14 SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE :
SHRI RAM CHANDRA VIKAL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Land Reforms Committee has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the salient points thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE : (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*Placed in Library* See. No. LT 948/71].

Promotion of Mountaineering

*15. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to promote mountaineering in the country ; and

(b) the funds allocated for this purpose during the year 1970-71 and 1971-72 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE : (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) The Government of India promote mountaineering in the country principally through the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, the Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttar Kashi, and the Indian Mountaineering Foundation, New Delhi. The two Institutes run five Basic

five Advance Courses per year. Besides, the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute runs two Adventure Courses and the Nehru Institute of Mountaineering one Adventure Course every year. The Institutes also send Instructors to Schools, Colleges, Mountaineering Clubs, etc. in different parts of the country for imparting training in rock-climbing.

The Indian Mountaineering Foundation is popularising Mountaineering in the country and has drawn up a Five Year Plan (1969-70 to 1973-74). The foundation will assist about 15 expeditions per year, *i.e.* roughly 75 expeditions during the Plan period. It would sponsor at least 2 major expeditions during the Plan period. It has already sponsored one such major expedition to Saser Kangri (25,170 ft.) in 1970. In all, the Foundation has so far sponsored 12 expeditions, including three to Mount Everest and one each to Cho Oyu, Nandadevi, Nanda Devi East, Punchuli, Nilkanta. It has also partially assisted another 77 expeditions. The Foundation sponsored one Indo-British Expedition and one Indo-Japanese Ladies Expedition.

A film on the successful Indian Everest Expedition, 1965, has been prepared and displayed in N.C.C. Units and Colleges and to Military personnel.

In order to promote Mountaineering among students of Universities/Colleges, the Government operates a scheme of financial assistance so that Universities may organise Mountaineering camps.

(b) During the year 1970-71, a total amount of Rs. 7,45,000 was allocated for this purpose. During 1971-72, an amount of Rs. 8,00,000 has been ear-marked for the purpose.

बन्दरगाहों के लिए बोर्ड आफ ट्रस्टीज का गठन करने की प्रक्रिया

*16. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न बन्दरगाहों के लिए बोर्ड आफ ट्रस्टीज का गठन करने के बारे में इस समय क्या आग्रह तथा प्रक्रिया अपनाई जाती है ; और

(ख) क्या सभी बन्दरगाहों के लिए उक्त प्रक्रिया एक समान है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राजबहादुर) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-949/71]

Report of Committees on Working of Museums

*17. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the two Committees set up to examine the working of the Museum have submitted their reports to Government ;

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations made by the Committees ; and

(c) the steps taken to proposed to be taken by Government to improve the Museums for their better functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) A statement giving the main recommendations made by the Committees is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-950/71].

(c) The main recommendations of the two Committees which have financial and administrative implications of considerable magnitude and involve consultation with State Governments, Universities or public institutions, are under the consideration of Government. Recommendations which do not involve any such financial or administrative implications have been implemented or are being implemented.

Implementation of Recommendations of Gajendragadkar Enquiry Commission Re. B.H.U.

*18. SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the principal recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Enquiry Commission regarding Banaras Hindu University have been implemented ; and

(b) what efforts have been made to overhaul the University and save one of the country's cherished institutions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No L.T. 951/71*].

Steps to provide Employment to Flood-Affected Agricultural Labourers of West Bengal

*19. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the big unemployment problem for agricultural labourers in flood-hit areas of West Bengal ;

(b) if so, whether the Government had taken any steps to give unemployment relief to these agricultural labourers to save from poverty ; and

(c) whether Government have instituted any enquiry to assess the damage caused to these agricultural labourers by floods ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The State Government have taken steps to give relief through employment to flood affected agricultural labourers by starting relief works wherever possible and a sum of rupees twenty lakhs seventy-five thousand has already been sanctioned for the purpose. Besides, an emergency programme for rabi cultivation on sixteen lakh acres has been taken and State Government has already sanctioned rupees two crores eightyfour lakhs and fiftyseven thousand for distribution as agricultural loans to affected agriculturists for purchase of seeds. Agricultural labourers will be directly benefited from this.

(c) Yes, Sir. The State Government assessed that kharif crops on more than twenty-six lakh acres were damaged by floods. Agricultural labourers who would have been engaged in various operations such as sowing, interculture, weeding and harvesting were affected as a result of the floods.

Fall in Agricultural Production in Contai (West Bengal) Due to Floods and Steps Taken to Help the Agriculturists

*20. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the agricultural production of Contai sub-division of West Bengal has heavily suffered due to floods during the last six years including this year ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government for alternative crop cultivation in the flood-affected areas ; and

(c) whether increased agricultural loan, fertilizer loan and other related loans will be given to the people in increased quantities this year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE : (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a to (c). The information is being collected from the West Bengal Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha on its receipt from the State Government.

Complaints *reg.* Stale Breads baked in Modern Bakeries

*21. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be please to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints stating that breads baked in Modern Bakeries are stale and cannot keep longer ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to rectify this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) A few

complaints in regard to the staleness of the bread produced by Modern Bakeries have been received.

(b) The Modern Bakeries are marketing only fresh bread, the shelf life of which is a minimum of 72 hours. Possibly, there might have been some delay in the sale at the retail level. Government is investigating the causes which led to these complaints.

(c) The distribution system has been tightened up and provision has been made to withdraw the stocks if any bread remains unsold beyond the shelf life. Strict quality control and supervision over the distribution system is also exercised to prevent stale bread being marketed.

Increase in Deaths due to Cancer

***22. SHRI DINESH JOARDER :**
SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the increasing number of deaths due to cancer in India ;

(b) whether Government have studied the reasons for the sudden increase of this disease ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to eradicate the disease ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See No LT. 952/71*].

Requirement and Imports of Foodgrains Under PL-480

***23. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :**
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government stand by its decision to stop PL-480 imports by the end of 1971 ;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof and the quantity of foodgrains proposed to be imported ; and

(c) our total requirements of foodgrains their availability internally ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes Sir, in so far as imports of foodgrains under PL-480 are concerned.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is too early to give precise estimates of production for 1971-72. But the foodgrain production in 1971-72 is expected to be of the order of 112 million tonnes which is estimated to be sufficient to meet our requirements.

Assessment of Food situation and target for Food Production in 1972

***24. SHRI R.S. PANDEY :**
SHRI NAGESHWARA RAO :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have made an assessment of the present food situation in the country, and, if so the details thereof ;

(b) whether Government has finalised targets of production and import of foodgrains in 1972 and if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) what steps have been taken to increase production of foodgrains during the next year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The food situation in the country at present is quite satisfactory. The production of foodgrains has been consistently good for the past 4 years. Foodgrains are at present easily available in the market and large reserve stocks of foodgrains are available with the Government.

(b) The target of production of foodgrains fixed for the year 1971-72 is 112 million tonnes. The decision to stop all concessional

imports of foodgrains after 1971 stands. However, import programme for commercial imports for 1972 has not yet been finalised.

(c) The steps taken to increase production of foodgrains include cultivation of high-yielding varieties, increasing the area under multiple cropping, adequate and timely supply of inputs and better water management, use of recommended doses of fertilizers, organised measures to control pests and plant diseases and assurance of incentive prices to the producers.

Financial Crisis faced by Calcutta Colleges

*25. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister Of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the severe financial crisis being faced by the Calcutta Colleges, as reported in the *Hindustan Standard* dated 10th September, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this connection ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF D. P. YADAVA) (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the press report in the *Hindustan Standard* dated September 10, 1971 the features are ; (i) most of the Calcutta colleges were facing a serious financial crisis as admission to the first year class had been postponed indefinitely on account of delay in the announcement of the Higher Secondary Examination results, (ii) inquiries in two of the big colleges in the city had revealed that they were not in a position to pay even salaries to their employees during October, 1971; and (iii) at the suggestion of the Principals, the Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University had agreed to request the State Government for long term loans to the Colleges to meet their immediate needs.

(c) The results of the Higher Secondary Examination have since been announced and

the admissions to the first class have been completed in so far as Higher Secondary students are concerned. As regards the financial difficulties of the colleges, the State Government has appointed a Committee to go into the financial administrative and other aspects of non-Government affiliated colleges. The work of the Committee is in progress.

Attacks by Unsocial Elements on Doctors of Rajasthan Unit for Refugees of Bangla Desh

*26. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to attacks by the unsocial elements on the doctors of the Rajasthan unit of the 400 bed hospital that was functioning at Islampur for the benefit of the refugees of Bangla Desh, the Rajasthan Government was inclined to withdraw the Unit ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the failure on the part of Government to provide adequate personal security to the doctors engaged in humanitarian work; and

(c) whether the medical unit has since been withdrawn and if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

In connection with the medical relief work for the refugees from East Bengal, the Government of Rajasthan offered a fully equipped 400-bed hospital with personnel. The offer was accepted and the hospital was sent to Islampur in West Dinajpur District of West Bengal. The hospital started functioning in the first week of June, 1971 and functioned satisfactorily for about six weeks.

On 24th July, 1971, a representative of the Government of Rajasthan informed the Directorate General of Health Services that they

had received a message from the staff of their mobile hospital at Islampur stating that they were being threatened by the local people and their lives were in danger.

It was also reported that the staff had asked for being permitted to leave Islampur. This matter was immediately brought to the notice of all concerned authorities of the Government of West Bengal, with the request to make immediate necessary security arrangements for the staff of the mobile hospital.

On the 28th July, 1971, the District Magistrate, West Dinajpur sent a message to the Directorate General of Health Services stating that the incident on 18th July, 1971 over delay in making admissions of patients into the hospital. It was further reported that there was an altercation between the doctors and some youngmen and that a police case had been started. It was also mentioned that all possible protection was given to the hospital team.

The whole matter was discussed between the officers of this Ministry and the concerned District authorities at Islampur on the 30th July, 1971. It was learnt that the Rajasthan team had stopped running the hospital with effect from the 25th July, 1971. It was also learnt that some unfortunate incidents of intimidation by the local roughs to the doctors took place. The matter was further discussed with the Director of Health Services, Rajasthan who happened to be at Calcutta and with the officers of the Government of West Bengal on the 31st July, 1971. After discussions, it was agreed that the Director of Health Services, Rajasthan would arrange to replace the mobile hospital by some General Duty medical officers and a few medical specialists and that the new team would be posted at a place other than Islampur. Accordingly, Rajasthan mobile Hospital was withdrawn from Islampur and a fresh team of about 20 Medical Officers was deputed to West Bengal by Government of Rajasthan.

Damage to Crops in Bihar due to Floods and Consequent Supplies of Foodgrains to Bihar

***27. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to the unprecedented floods in Bihar, much damage has been caused to the standing crops ;

(b) if so, whether the State is facing an acute shortage of foodgrains due to these floods ; and

(c) the total demand of the State Government and how much the Centre has given to that State so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE : (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) Due to these floods disruption of the communication line created temporary shortages of foodgrains in the affected areas, but now the supply position has improved

(c) From July to November, 1971. Bihar Government demanded 4.65 lakh tonnes of wheat from the Centre and the quantity demanded has been allotted in full.

Scarcity of Foodstuffs in Assam

***28. SHRI DINESH CHANDER GOSWAMI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) wheather it has come to his notice that for the last few months there has been an acute scarcity of the foodstuffs in the State of Assam ; and

(b) if so, the effective steps Government is taking to remove this scarcity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE : (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Because of dislocation of communication due to floods and large influx of refugees, some difficulties have been experienced in maintaining comfortable stock position in Assam. But now increased wagon quota has been obtained from Railways for moving adequate quantities of foodgrains and other essential commodities to Assam on priority basis. Supplies are also being moved by road to the maximum extent possible.

Setting up of Medical University

***29. SHRI BIJOY MODAK :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the suggestion made by the National Conference on Medical Education organised by the Indian Medical Association on the 28th to 30th September, 1971, at New Delhi, demanding the establishment of a "Medical University", in each State ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) The suggestion for having a Medical University in each State was made in the Presidential Address at the National Conference on Medical Education and it is understood that this was endorsed by the Conference.

(b) This suggestion has perhaps been made in order to bring about uniformity in the standard of medical education and examinations. It is envisaged that such a University will be an affiliating body for all the Medical Colleges in a State and will exercise control over these Medical Colleges and their attached Hospitals.

(c) The suggestion will be carefully examined by the Central Government and referred to the State Governments for necessary action along with Government of India's views.

**All India Doctors-in-Employment
Demands Day**

***30. SHRI DASARATHA DEB :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the All India Doctors-in-Employment Demands Day on the 1st September, 1971 observed by the Indian Medical Association :

(b) if so, the demands of the Association ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands have been summarised in the statement placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) These are under examination in consultation with the authorities concerned.

Statement

The following demands have been made by the "All India Doctors-in-Employment" in their memorandum :

- (i) To remove the disparity and incongruity that still exists in the matter of emoluments, service conditions and status of doctors in employment.
- (ii) To remove the inadequacy of health services by suitable amendments and changes and to take steps to make available health services in the farthest nook and corner in the country.
- (iii) To end unemployment and under-employment amongst doctors.
- (iv) To consider the demand for increase of capitation fee for panel doctors in ESI Scheme.
- (v) To remove the artificial distinction between licentiates and graduates which still continues to be perpetuated in coal mines and tea gardens.
- (vi) To appoint a National Wage Board for the doctors.
- (vii) To bring all medical men in service under the Ministry of Health (or in the States under the Department

Health) to ensure uniformity of service conditions of doctors all over the country.

- (viii) To utilise all medical graduates for three years after graduation in cities, district or rural areas respectively for one year.

Upgrading of Schools in Punjab

1. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have upgraded schools in Punjab during the current year ; and

(b) if so, the number of such schools with special reference to Bhatinda District ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b). The State Government have reported that no schools have been upgraded in 1971-72.

Ancient Monuments in Palamau District

2. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are a large number of ancient monuments of historical and architectural interest in the District of Palamau (Bihar) ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far to protect these monuments from destruction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). The Archaeological Survey of India has surveyed a few ancient monuments in Palamau District in Bihar to which its attention was drawn but none was considered to be sufficiently important to require action for declaring it as a centrally protected monument.

If any ancient monument of great archaeological, architectural or historical importance in the district is brought to the notice of the Government or the Archaeological Survey of India, necessary steps will be taken to survey it and consider it for protection.

Seed Multiplication Farms

3. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to reply given to unstarred Question No. 8862, dated the 7th May, 1970, regarding seed multiplication farm and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has been collected ;

(b) if so, the information collected ; and

(c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be collected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). It has been difficult to obtain the information in all its details, as the information relates to 30 different States and organizations and spread over a number of years and over a number of crops. However, substantial information has been obtained and is put up in a consolidated form in a statement which is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT--953/71*]

(c) Question arises only if the information furnished is considered inadequate.

Condition of Grand Trunk Road passing through Bihar

4. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Grand Trunk Road passing through Bihar is in a dilapidated condition ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the amount allocated in the Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plans to Bihar for the development of the said Road ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The fourth Five Year Plan programme includes a provision of Rs. 13.27 crores for undertaking development/improvement works on this National Highway. It is programmed to widen the existing single-lane road pavement to two-lanes and to strengthen these to meet the traffic needs. The programme also includes widening of narrow culverts and bridges where necessary and their reconstruction where these are too weak to carry the traffic. There is provision of bypasses and overbridges where existing conditions and traffic needs justify.

The Fifth Five Year Plan has not yet been worked out.

Use of Bridge near Income tax Office,
New Delhi

5. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 6382 dated the 30th July, 1971 and state :

(a) whether re-routing has been effected ;

(b) if so, which of the D.T.U Buses have been re-routed ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and how much more time it is likely to take ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The District Magistrate, Delhi, has imposed a ban prohibiting the plying of Heavy Transport Vehicles over the bridge near Income Tax Office till 31-12-71. The Delhi Transport Corporation have, therefore, indicated that they can consider re-routing

some of their buses *via* this bridge only after the ban has been lifted. Moreover, some works on the roads connecting Geeta Colony, Krishna Nagar etc. with the I.T.O. bridge are yet to be completed.

Constitution of A Central Road Committee

6. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 6264 dated the 20th December, 1968 Unstarred Question No. 7605 dated the 25th April, 1969 regarding the proposal to constitute a Central Road Committee and state :

(a) whether the proposal to constitute a Central Road Committee has been finalized ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the time by which the said Committee would be constituted ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c). The proposal to constitute a Central Road Committee has not yet been finalized as the implications of the proposal are still under examination in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग में ड्राफ्ट्समैन

7. श्री उमेश सिंह राठिया :

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग में ग्रेड I, II, III में ड्राफ्ट्समैनों के कितने अस्थायी और स्थायी पद हैं तथा उन पदों पर अलग-अलग कितने व्यक्ति कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या कर्मचारियों को सभी स्थायी पदों पर स्थायी नहीं किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो अस्थायी कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है और वे कितने वर्षों से अस्थायी रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(घ) उन्हें स्थायी नहीं बनाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और उन्हें कब तक स्थायी कर दिया जाएगा ; और

(ङ) उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों के अलग-अलग कितने अस्थायी और स्थायी कर्मचारी हैं और ऐसे कर्मचारी कितने वर्षों से अस्थायी रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं और उन्हें स्थायी न बनाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं तथा उन्हें कब तक स्थायी कर दिया जायेगा ।

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) विभिन्न ग्रेडों में अस्थायी तथा स्थायी नक्शानवीसों के पदों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है—

ग्रेड	स्थायी	अस्थायी
(i) नक्शा नवीस ग्रेड I (सिविल तथा बिजली)	26	65
(ii) नक्शा नवीस ग्रेड II (सिविल तथा बिजली)	243	103
(iii) नक्शा नवीस ग्रेड III (सिविल तथा बिजली)	430	145

चूँकि ये पद अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के काडर पर हैं जो समस्त भारत में फैले हैं, केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के विभिन्न अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों से इन पदों में काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या एकत्रित की जा रही है ।

यह सूचना सभा पटल पर यथा समय पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) कुछ एक स्थायी पदों पर पुष्टि नहीं की गई है ।

(ग) और (घ). यह सूचना केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों से एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी । सेवा पुस्तिकाओं के आधार पर व्यक्तियों की पुष्टिकरण की उपयुक्तता पर विभागीय पदोन्नति कमेटी की सिफारिशें प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् उनकी प्रवृत्ता के अनुसार स्थायी पदों पर उन व्यक्तियों का पुष्टिकरण किया जाता है । पुष्टिकरण के निलम्बित मामलों के पुनरीक्षण के लिए विभागीय पदोन्नति कमेटी थोड़े थोड़े समय के अन्तर पर समय समय पर बैठती है ।

(ङ) सूचना केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों से एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Purchase of Second and Vessels by Cochin Shipping Company

8. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cochin Shipping Company have purchased two secondhand vessels at high price by taking loan from the Government ; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken to check this malpractice ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

Hindustan Latex, Trivandrum

9. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to appoint a new General Manager for the Hindustan Latex, Trivandrum ; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D.P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present for the appointment of a new General Manager at the Nirodh Factory of Hindustan Latex Limited at Trivandrum.

Inter-University Seminar on Students Participation in University Affairs

10. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any recommendation from the Inter-University Seminar sponsored by Kerala University Union in October regarding the students participation in the University affairs ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of students' participation in University affairs has been examined at length by a Committee of University Grants Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. Gajendragadkar. Government propose to take a decision on the question of students' participation in the light of the recommendations of this Committee.

Identification of Shri Fauji Ram killed in Road Accident in Delhi

11. SHRI MULKI RAJ SAINI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a road accident report published in *Nav Bharat Times* dated 4th October, 1971 stated that Shri Fauji Ram was killed by a motor cyclist on the 2nd October, 1971 ;

(b) whether the Police authorities admitted the above deceased person on the 2nd October, 1971 to the Irwin Hospital, Delhi ;

(c) whether the Hospital authorities attached a chit bearing case No. 602137 on the arm of the dead body declaring him an unknown person ;

(d) if so, the reasons for declaring him an unknown person while an Identity Card was found in dead man's pocket ; and

(e) whether Government will make an enquiry from the Police and hospital authorities who are responsible for hiding the name of deceased person and why the death report was not given to the heirs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (e). The Police have reported that the road accident mentioned in the *Nav Bharat Times* of 4th October, 1971 relates to case FIR No. 725 dated 2.10.1971 under section 304-A IPC wherein one Fauji Ram, a resident of Village Madipur and working as Civilian labourer in Shakur Basti Depot, Delhi was killed in a road accident by a motor cycle. The case is under investigation and the accused has been arrested. Shri Fauji Ram was admitted in Irwin Hospital by one Shri Prem Singh also a resident of Madipur on 2.10.71 and on arrival the victim was declared dead. Shri Fauji Ram, it is reported, was not known to Shri Prem Singh. The deceased was treated as an unknown person in Irwin Hospital as identity card No. B-328483 found on the person of the deceased gave out his brief particulars as Fauji Ram, Civilian Labourer, Ministry of Defence. The remaining endorsements on the Identity Card were illegible and it could not be made out as to which unit he belonged. Since the identity card did not bear the photograph of the deceased it could not be correctly established whether the card belonged to the deceased or somebody else. After strenuous efforts made by the Police, the nephew of the deceased Shri Amar Singh was traced on the morning of 3rd October, 1971 and then the identity of the deceased was established.

A request was made by the deceased's son to the Investigating Officer for a copy of the death report and it was forwarded by the Investigating Officer with his endorsement to the Irwin Hospital. The Police are not aware whether the report was furnished by

the Hospital authorities who will be asked to confirm whether the report was delivered or not.

**Imposition of Penal-Rent etc. in case of
Alleged Sub-Letting of Government
Accommodation**

12. SHRI MUKLI RAJ SAINI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the rules about the imposition of penal-rent, commercial rent and market rent on the allottees of Government accommodation in cases of alleged sub-letting ;

(b) whether it is a fact that where sub-letting has been proved against an allottee, he is given some time for vacating it, failing which, penal rent is imposed ;

(c) what penalty is imposed on those who vacate the quarters immediately on receipt of first notice about alleged sub-letting ; and

(d) the number of pending cases of each type as on the 1st November, 1971 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) An allottee of a general pool residence, who sub-lets the same unauthorisedly, is liable to pay enhanced licence fee, as may be determined by the Director of Estates in each case on merits, not exceeding four times standard licence fees under F. R. 45-A.

(b) Where action to cancel the allotment is taken on account of unauthorised subletting of the premises by the allottee, a period of 60 days is allowed for vacation of the premises. The cancellation takes effect from the date of vacation or expiry of the period of 60 days from the date of the order for the cancellation of the allotment, whichever is earlier.

(c) Full Standard licence fees under F. R. 45-A is charged from the date of passing of the orders for cancellation of allotment upto the date on which the quarter is vacated or the period of notice expires, whichever is earlier.

(d) The number of cases which were under action on the 1st November, 1971 is as under :—

Type 1	...	254
Type II	...	11
Type III	...	3
Type IV	...	8

**Overtime Allowance to Junior Engineers
of C. P. W. D.**

13. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Junior Engineers of the C. P. W. D. are Field Officers and are entitled to the benefits of permanent Travelling Allowance and Allotment of Scooters on priority basis out of the Government quota in category 'F' ; and

(b) if not, the maximum extra hours of work (beyond normal working hours) after which they are entitled to Overtime Allowance/Compensatory Holidays ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Junior Engineers of C. P. W. D. are field officers. No permanent travelling allowance is sanctioned to them but they are entitled to conveyance allowance at rates prescribed by Government, if they maintain scooters and use them for official purposes.

They are also entitled to allotment of scooters on priority basis out of Government quota in category 'F'.

(b) Does not arise.

**Duties assigned to Junior Engineers, Assistant
Engineers and Executive Engineers of
C. P. W. D.**

14. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the duties assigned to the Junior Engineers, Assistant Engineers, Executive

Engineers etc., in the Central Public Works Department distinctly specifying the functions assigned to them ; and

(b) if these are not specific, when Government are going to take steps to make the duties distinct for each of these categories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) A statement showing the main duties assigned to the Executive Engineers, Assistant Engineers and Junior Engineers in the C. P. W. D. is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in the Library. See No. LT—954/71.*]

(b) Does not arise.

Cases of Junior Engineers in C. P. W. D.

15. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the following cases of Junior Engineers in the Central Public Works Departments as on the 1st April, 1971, actually due for and or actually completed the (i) Quasi-permanency ; (ii) Permanency ; and (iii) Efficiency bars ;

(b) the number of above cases which are more than two years old on the 1st April, 1971 ; and

(c) the number of Junior Engineers who have completed six years on the 31st August, 1971, and have not been declared as permanent Government Servants and the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Acute Shortage of X-ray Films in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi

16. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of X-ray films in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi since September-October, 1971 and patients are being advised to enquire about possibilities of their X-ray only after a month ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps being taken to supply X-Ray films to all hospitals in Delhi well in time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). Yes ; there is a shortage of X-ray films in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Hospital as the suppliers did not meet the demand of the Hospital fully because of their reluctance to make supplies in the absence of a decision in regard to increase in prices following the increase in the levy of customs duty. All in-door patients' investigations, specialised investigations and emergencies are, however, being carried out with the existing stock and cases of routine out-door investigations are being postponed till the supply position improves.

(c) The country's annual requirement of X-ray films which is of the order 1.5 million square meters is at present being met both from indigenous production as well as through imports. M/s. Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co., which is a public sector undertaking, were expected to produce about 3.25 lakh square meters during 1971 are not likely to do so because of production problems with regard to the coating solution containing the imported gelatine. They have been granted a licence for Rs. 46 lakhs for import of Jumbo Rolls which it would cut to required sizes for marketing. In addition, it has been decided to issue licences for Rs. 60 lakhs to the State Trading Corporation for the import of X-ray films.

Port Machinery ordered from Japan

17. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a 2000-ton capacity mobile

crane has been ordered for Visakhapatnam Port from Japan ;

(b) if so, its specifications and working capacity, cost, and the likely date from which will start working in the said port ;

(c) what other port machinery has been ordered from Japan and for which of the ports ; and

(d) under which loan Schemes these imports are being made ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) One high-powered tug (second hand) was purchased last year from Japan for the Visakhapatnam Port Trust.

The following items of machinery are on order from Japan for Visakhapatnam Outer Harbour Project :—

(i) 50-tonne self-propelled floating crane.

(ii) Sand by-passing System and ancillaries. No machinery has been ordered from Japan for any of the other ports.

(d) The foreign exchange component of the imports relating to the Visakhapatnam Port referred to in (c) above is covered under the Japanese Government project credit of 7 million U.S. dollars for the Visakhapatnam Outer Harbour Project and the Bailadilla (Deposit No. 5) Mining Project.

Foreign Scholarships

18. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the letter written to the Editor appearing in the Indian Express, New Delhi dated the 23rd October, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ;

(c) whether any enquiries were conducted into such state of affairs ; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof and the steps Government propose to take to streamline the procedures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Mr. Mathews was nominated by the Government of India for a Dutch Government scholarship in International Relations, and his name was placed as No. 1. The application of Mr. Mathews forwarded to the Dutch Government by the Government of India included "European Integration" as an alternative subject. The Dutch Government however did not offer him a scholarship, but selected the candidates whose names were placed No. 2 and 3 in order of merit.

The Government of India recognise the right of the Donor Government not to accept its recommendations in every case. However, the matter is being looked into.

Setting up of revolving Funds in the States for Acquisition and Development of Land and for Urban Expansion

19. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a huge sum had been allocated in the Fourth Plan, for giving assistance to the State Governments for setting up revolving funds for acquisition and development of Land and for Urban expansion ; and

(b) if so, the amount allocated to various States and Union Territories respectively ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir. There is no such allocation in the Fourth Plan. But there is a modest provision of Rs. 10 crores in the Fourth Plan as share capital for the establishment of a Housing and Urban Development Corporation. The

Corporation is expected to build up a revolving fund of the order of Rs. 200 crores over the next few years through governmental allocations and by raising long-term loans from nationalised banks and public financing institutions such as the Unit Trust of India and the Life Insurance Corporation. Loans will be advanced from this fund to the State Governments, Union Territories, State Housing Boards etc. to finance approved schemes.

(b) No particular amount has been allocated to any State or Union Territory. Each Scheme submitted to the Housing and Urban Department Corporation is considered on its merits and economic and technical viability.

Allotment of Tractors to States and their Sale in Black Market

20. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) number of tractors allotted in the years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 to the various States and the Union territories ; and

(b) whether Government have any information if the tractors are sold to the genuine users or some of them are sold to their parties who sold them in the black-market in States other than Assam ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT-955/71]

(b) General complaints were received by Government about the sale of tractors in black-market by farmers in one State to another. However, with a view to eliminating possible black-marketing in tractors, Government is making available a substantially large number of imported tractors through the State-owned Agro-Industries Corporations. Import of tractors as gift from Indian relations living abroad was also allowed. Ministry of Industrial Development is taking steps to step up and increase indigenous production of tractors. Besides, Government has promulgated a Tractors (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1971.

Non-Encumbrance Certificate for grant of House Building loan on D.D.A. Plots

21. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether when a Central Government Employee in Delhi applies for the grant of House Building loan for construction of a house on a plot purchased on perpetual lease from the Delhi Development Authority, he has to furnish a non encumbrance certificate from a Government Pleader as Non-encumbrance certificate issued by D.D.A. is not accepted by Government ;

(b) whether a Central Government Employee in Delhi is not required to submit a non-encumbrance certificate from a Government Pleader for getting a loan from Government for purchasing a built house from the Delhi Development Authority and a non-encumbrance certificate issued by the D.D.A. is accepted ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not accepting a non-encumbrance certificate issued by the D.D.A. in case of grant of loan for building a house on plots purchased from the Delhi Development Authority ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The certificate may be obtained from Government Pleader or the Revenue Officer, concerned.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The question of dispensing with such non-encumbrance certificates from Government Pleader or Revenue Officer in the case of lands purchased from D.D.A. or other such authorities is under examination.

Policy regarding Allotment of Accommodation to Government Employees

22. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the present policy in regard to the allotment of entitled type of accommodation or one class below to the Government employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

(SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The allotment of accommodation from the general pool in Delhi/New Delhi to officers working in eligible offices is made keeping in view their entitlements on the basis of emoluments drawn by them and their dates of priority for a particular type. The allotment of accommodation to officers entitled to type IV and below and drawing emoluments of less than Rs. 800/—is made in their entitled type except in cases of *ad hoc* allotments, where the accommodation is provided in the next below type to officers entitled to types III and IV. The officers entitled to type V and above and drawing emoluments of Rs. 800/— and above, on request, can be allotted accommodation in the next below type. The allotments from the Lady Officers' Pool and the Tenure Officers' Pool are also made in the next below type.

Defeat of Indian Hockey Team by Pakistan

23. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Hockey Team was defeated by Pakistan in Europe recently during the Hockey tournaments ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to appoint any Committee or a Commission to enquire into the circumstances of defeat of the Indian Hockey Team ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

Master Plan for Medical Care and Health Facilities in Rural and Urban Areas

24. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have prepared a Master Plan for rectifying the imbalances in medical care and health facilities between the rural and urban areas and to re-orient the entire Health Programme ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to provide minimum medical facilities in the rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) This is proposed to be done through eight schemes included in the Master Plan which are enumerated below : —

(i) Revised pattern of sub-centres attached to Primary Health Centres—provision of ANMs and Basic Health Workers ;

(ii) Establishment of Primary Health Centres in blocks which are without them and addition of Family Planning Wings to each of the Primary Health Centres—Completion of buildings of Public Health Centres and staff quarters—Augmentation of staff and provision of drugs and equipment ;

(iii) Development of Referral Services—Upgradation of Public Health Centres/Dispensaries to 25 bed hospitals.

(vi) Mobile Training-cum-Service Hospitals and Dispensaries on contributory basis ;

(v) Involvement of Hospitals and Dispensaries in preventive and promotional care ;

(vi) Role of Voluntary Organisations in running Medical institutions ;

(vii) Special Camps ; and

(viii) Village Sanitation.

Project for Nutritious Food for Children and Expectant Mothers

25. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 170 on the 31st May, 1971 and state :

(a) whether any foreign assistance has been sought for the project providing nutritious food through inexpensive way to the pre-school children and pregnant mothers ; and

(b) if so, the time by which the proposal will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Foreign assistance has not been sought for any new general nutrition project for the distribution of food to pre-school children and pregnant mothers. However a scheme for Nutritional supplements for pregnant mothers and infants has been included in the project for the intensification of the family planning programme in two divisions, one in Uttar Pradesh and another in Mysore, which is under negotiation with the World Bank.

(b) The details of the Project are yet to be finalised and negotiations for an agreement with the World Bank are expected to be finalised by the middle of next year. Implementation will begin thereafter.

Discussion on Inter-State Movement of Rice and Public Distribution System of Foodgrains at State Food Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi in October 1971

26. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :
SHRI HARI KISHOR SINGH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of Inter-State movement of rice and public distribution system of foodgrains had been discussed during the State Food Ministers' Conference held recently in New Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof and nature of the decision taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was decided that the present inter-State restrictions on movement of rice should continue. It was also decided to strengthen and enlarge the existing public distribution system by opening additional fair price shops wherever necessary.

भारतीय बीज निगम द्वारा बिहार को बीजों की सप्लाई में विलम्ब तथा अन्य राज्यों को उनका वितरण

27. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय बीज निगम ने बिहार सरकार के अनेक बार अनुरोध करने के बावजूद भी राज्य को बीजों की सप्लाई समय पर नहीं की ;

(ख) बीजों की सप्लाई का राज्यवार व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस महीने में बिहार सरकार को कितने टन तथा कितनी किस्म के बीज सप्लाई किये जा रहे हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पो० शिन्डे) : (क) बिहार सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम को 20,000 क्विंटल तक गेहूँ के बीजों की आपूर्ति करने के लिए कहा था। निगम ने बिहार सरकार को अभी तक 14,950 क्विंटल तक गेहूँ के बीजों की आपूर्ति की है। निगम के पास कुल 43,000 क्विंटल गेहूँ के बीज उपलब्ध थे। बिहार राज्य को सप्लाई किए गये बीज उसकी अधिप्राप्ति के एक तिहाई से अधिक हैं।

(ख) अन्य राज्यों में गेहूँ के बीजों का वितरण राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से नहीं किया

गया था। फिर भी निगम ने अपने वितरण माध्यम से अन्य राज्यों को गेहूँ के बीजों की निम्नलिखित मात्रा सप्लाई की है—

1. उत्तर प्रदेश	7,000 क्विंटल
2. पंजाब, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश तथा जम्मू और कश्मीर	6,000 „
3. महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश	5,000 „
4. पश्चिम बंगाल, उड़ीसा, असम	2,000 „
5. राजस्थान, गुजरात	4,500 „
6. अन्य	1,500 „

(ग) बिहार सरकार को निगम द्वारा सप्लाई की गई गेहूँ की किस्में निम्न प्रकार हैं:—

सोनालिका 1553	7,000 क्विंटल
कल्याण सोना 1593	7,950 „
कुल	14,950 „

Allocation of Funds for Drinking Water in Fourth Plan

28. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount sanctioned for the Drinking Water Scheme during the Fourth Plan, State-wise ;

(b) whether the amounts sanctioned for this Scheme in the previous Plans have been utilised by the different State Governments ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPA-

DHYAYA) : (a) The state-wise allocations under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme during the Fourth Plan are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—956/71].

(b) The plan outlays for First, Second and Third Plans and the percentage utilisation of the allocations are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—956/71].

(c) The allocations could not be fully utilised mainly on account of shortage of materials and equipment and of trained personnel.

मध्य प्रदेश के पोखर गांव में पाए गये सोने व चांदी के सिक्कों का काल

29. श्री फूलबन्द वर्मा : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि मध्य प्रदेश के निमाड़ जिले के पोखर गांव में कुछ सोने तथा चांदी के सिक्के पाए गये हैं जिन्हें पन्धाना पुलिस स्टेशन ने अपने अधिकार में लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ये सिक्के किस काल तथा किस साम्राज्य से सम्बन्धित हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरूल हसन) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है।

Opening of Fair Price Shops in Villages to check Rise in Prices of Foodgrains

30. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :
SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have asked the State Governments to open fair

price shops in villages so as to check the rise in foodgrain prices ;

(b) if so, how many States have so far opened such fair price shops ; and

(c) whether they have been told to concentrate and open such shops in rural and inaccessible areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (c). The State Governments have been advised to strengthen the public distribution system particularly in the rural and inaccessible areas and to open additional fair price shops wherever necessary.

(b) The latest position in each State has been called for and will be laid on the table of the Sabha on receipt.

Report of Agricultural Prices Commission for 1971-72 and views of Chief Ministers at their Conference held in October, 1971

31. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA :

SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Agricultural Price Commission in its report on the price policy for 1971-72 has called for better public distribution system ;

(b) if so, the other recommendations made in the Report ;

(c) whether they have recommended existing restrictions on inter-State movement of rice ;

(d) what is the price and procurement target set up by the Agricultural Prices Commission ; and

(e) whether the Chief Ministers at their recent Conference had endorsed the Agricultural price fixed by the Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The Commission recommended strengthening of public distribution system.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Commission recommended continuance of last year's price of paddy and rice except for a marginal increase of Re. 1 per quintal in the prices of standard variety of paddy for the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Orissa and Tamil Nadu with corresponding change in the rice prices. The Commission recommended that Kharif coarse grains be purchased at the ruling market price within the range of Rs. 45/- to Rs. 55/- per quintal.

The commission recommended the procurement target for rice for 1971-72 season at 4.3 million tonnes and an indicative target for the Kharif coarse cereals at 0.5 million tonnes.

(e) The Chief Ministers generally agreed that the procurement prices of all Kharif cereals, viz, paddy, rice and coarse grains should continue at the last year's level. Marginal adjustments in the price of paddy/rice could be considered in the case of Jammu and Kashmir, Orissa and Tamil Nadu as recommended by the Commission.

Statement

(a) A sizeable step up be effected in the procurement of rice ;

(b) Nothing be done at this stage to disturb the existing arrangements in regard to the inter-State movement of rice ;

(c) The target of procurement for rice for 1971-72 be fixed at 4.3 million tonnes and an indicative target for the purchase of Kharif coarse cereals at 0.5 million tonnes ;

(d) A marginal increase of Re. 1/- per quintal in the prices of standard variety of paddy for the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Orissa and Tamil Nadu be made with corres-

ponding change in the rice prices. For the other States, the prevailing prices be continued.

- (e) The Kharif coarse grains may be purchased at the ruling market price within a range of Rs. 45 00 and Rs. 55.00 per quintal.
- (f) The question be considered whether the purchase/sales tax levied by the State Governments on the coarse cereals should not be dispensed with ; and
- (g) The population in hill States being generally poor, the pooled price for grain issued out of the Union Government stocks should be for delivery at the principal distribution centres in such States.

Increase in General Freight Rates on India-Pakistan U.K. Route

32. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the increase in shipping freight rates announced earlier in the year by the India-U.K.-Pakistan Continent Conference has put the Government of India in quandary ;

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to come over the quandary ;

(c) whether the Government of India had tried to get the Conference to rescind its earlier decisions. and

(d) if so, how far they have succeeded in achieving the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :
(a) to (d). Government were much concerned at the announcement made by the India-Pakistan-U.K./Continent Conference of their intention to effect 15% general increase from 1-6-1971 due to the unprecedented cost increases. The Government had conveyed during discussions held with the Conference, under the Discussion Formula, their sense of regret over the Conference's failure to main-

tain rate stability for a period of 2 years from the date of last increase viz. 15-7-70. Due to the firm stand taken by the Government and the Trade, the Conference finally scaled down the increase from 15% to 12½%.

Production of Rice, Wheat and Maize in Gujarat

33. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of rice, wheat and maize in Gujarat State during the year 1968-69 was lower than in the year 1967-68 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the production of rice, wheat and maize in 1970-71 ; and

(d) the steps being taken to increase the production of rice, wheat and maize in that State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) Accord-
ing to the All-India Final Estimate, the
production of rice and maize in Gujarat
State during the year 1968-69 was lower than
the production in 1967-68 by 50% and 46%
respectively, while the production of wheat
was lower by 11%.

(b) Weather and rainfall conditions in
Gujarat in 1968-59 were rather unfavourable.
Rainfall during Kharif season was deficient
and ill-distributed, while there were virtually
no rains during the Rabi season.

(c) Production of these crops during
1970-71 has been estimated as under :

Final Estimate (Lakh tonnes)

Rice	5.98
Wheat	9.39
Maize	4.44

(d) For increasing the production of cereals, the main emphasis is on the cultivation of high-yielding varieties, extension of irrigation and use of fertilisers. Arrangements are made by the State Government for the provision of adequate quantities of inputs like high-yielding seeds and fertilizers and development of irrigation and also for various supporting measures like farmers' training, extension, and increased supply of institutional credit. Under a Subsidy Scheme for Sale of Cereal Seeds, the State Government is giving a subsidy to the extent of Rs. 3.85 per 40 kgs. for storing the seeds of high-yielding varieties of paddy and wheat to the seed producers/cooperative societies. In the wake of irrigation development, some of the productive land will come under tractorization, resulting in higher output.

Memoranda from National Library Employees Association

34. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memoranda from National Library Employees Association recently and whether copies of such memoranda will be placed on the Table of the House ; and

(b) whether a Director has been selected to head the National Library, Calcutta ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : (a) The Government has not received any memoranda from the National Library Employees Association, Calcutta in the recent past. The Association had, however, submitted in September last to the Librarian, National Library, Calcutta, their observations on the recommendations of the Reviewing Committee on National Library, Calcutta. These observations have just been received in the Ministry and are under examination.

(b) Not yet. The recruitment to the new post of the Director, National Library will be made after the Recruitment Rules for the post have been finalised in consultation with the Department of Personnel and the Union Public Service Commission.

Appointment of Academic Personnel by Jawaharlal Nehru University

35. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government will place on the Table of the House a list of all academic personnel so far appointed by the Jawaharlal Nehru University with their designation, former positions, academic and other qualifications and present remuneration ; and

(b) whether all posts at School of Social Sciences and attached Centres were filled in after normal press advertisements and other requirement procedures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library—See No. LT—957/71*].

(b) Appointments of teachers in the School of Social Sciences have been made in accordance with Jawaharlal Nehru University Act and Statute 27 or 28 framed thereunder.

Auxiliary Technical Staff in Delhi Hospitals

36. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of auxiliary technical staff in Delhi hospitals ;

(b) whether any rules have been framed for their promotion and appointment from outside ;

(c) if so, the percentage promoted departmentally and of those recruited direct ;

(d) whether any arrangements exist for the internal training of these persons so that they could aspire for promotion departmentally ; and

(e) the arrangements made for their accommodation, the number out of them who

have been provided Government accommodation and the time by which the accommodation is likely to be provided to the remaining persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) o (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Complaints Against the Canteen in Safdar-jang Hospital, New Delhi

37. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaints have been received by Government against the canteen run in the premises of the Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi ;

(b) the nature of complaints and whether any enquiry has since been held ;

(c) if so, the findings thereof and the action Government propose to take in the matter ; and

(d) if the reply to part 'd) above be in the negative, the reasons for the delay and when it is proposed to hold the enquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (d). Yes. Minor complaints regarding quality and quantity of the services in departmental canteen of the Safdarjang Hospital have been received by the hospital authorities from time to time.

A more serious complaint was, however, received in July, 1970, making certain allegations of profiteering by the management, but this was not substantiated on investigation by an enquiry committee set up by the hospital authorities.

Recently Government have received complaints that the management of the canteen is not truly representative and that it is making huge profits which are not being properly utilised. Medical Superintendent, Safdarjang Hospital has been asked to forward a

detailed note on the functioning of the Safdarjang Hospital Canteen along with the constitution of the Managing Committee, Audited Statement of Accounts through the Directorate General of Health Services with a view to improving the future functioning of the Canteen.

Duty Hours for Class IV Employees in Delhi Hospitals

38. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of hours Class IV employees are required to work in various Government hospitals in Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) whether Class IV employees in these hospitals are required to work for more hours than the prescribed hours ;

(c) whether they are paid any Overtime Allowance for working extra hours ; and

(d) if so, the rate at which they are paid Overtime Allowance and, if not, the reasons for not paying them the Overtime Allowance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Death of a Person due to Penicillin Injection in Delhi

39. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry was held in the matter of Davinder Singh's death who had been suffering from venereal disease, after he was allegedly given a penicillin injection by a Kamla Nagar (Delhi) doctor on the 14th/15th October, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken by Government against that doctor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). The case regarding the death of Shri Tavinder Singh due to Pencillin Injection has been registered with the Roshanara Police Station and they are investigating the case. The Drug Inspector, Delhi Administration has taken sample of Injection of Dicrystacine and it has been sent to Central Drug Laboratory, Calcutta for test and analysis. The report is awaited.

**Mortality of Fish by D. D. T. Factory
in Delhi**

40. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry was held in the matter of the heavy mortality of fish owing to the D.D.T. Factory, at Delhi located near the Najafgarh Nallah, which drains into Jamuna ; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) The Delhi Administration and the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking have informed that no such enquiry was conducted.

(b) Does not arise.

**भारत और विदेशों में रुई की खेती
और उत्पादन**

41. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रूस में 61 लाख एकड़ भूमि पर रुई की खेती होती है और अमरीका में 97 लाख एकड़ पर होती है ;

(ख) क्या इसरायल में रुई का प्रति एकड़ उत्पादन 1015 पौंड, रूस में 722 पौंड, मिश्र में

603 पौंड, अमरीका में 481 पौंड है और उसका विश्व औसत 308 पौंड है ; और

(ग) भारत में रुई की खेती कितनी-कितनी भूमि में होती है तथा पौंडों में प्रति एकड़ कितना उत्पादन होता है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पो० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). वर्ष 1970 के दौरान इजरायल, रूस, संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य, अमरीका, भारत तथा विश्व में कपास के क्षेत्र और प्रति एकड़ उत्पादन को प्रदर्शित करने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

कपास के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं—

- (i) श्रेष्ठ किस्मों के विकास के लिए अनुसंधान तीव्र करना ;
- (ii) सिंचाई तथा सुनिश्चित वर्षा वाले चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में कपास की सघन कृषि करना ।
- (iii) महत्वपूर्ण कपास उत्पादक राज्यों के चुने हुए जिलों में सघन कपास जिला कार्यक्रम ;
- (iv) भूमि/हवाई छिड़काव के माध्यम से अभियान के आधार पर कीट तथा बीमारियों का नियंत्रण करना ;
- (v) संकर-4, अधिक उत्पादनशील संकर कपास का विकास तथा विस्तार करना ;
- (vi) आंध्र प्रदेश के नागार्जुन सागर परियोजना, मैसूर के तुंगभद्रा परियोजना तथा राजस्थान के राजस्थान नहर क्षेत्र में सिंचित कपास का विकास करना ।

विवरण**Construction of Super Tank Berth at Cochin**

क्षेत्र : हजार एकड़
उपज : पौंड प्रति एकड़

43. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

देश	क्षेत्र (हजार एकड़)	उपज (पौंड प्रति एकड़)
इजरायल	84	1124
रूस	6820	758
संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य	1693	651
अमरीका	11167	437
भारत	18865	93
विश्व योग :	82004	312

(a) whether Government have received any representation regarding the construction, Super Tank Berth at Cochin Port ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT : (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Recommendation of Ford Foundation for increasing Rice Production in India

44. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

स्रोत : खाद्य एवं कृषि संगठन उत्पादन वर्ष पुस्तिका, 1970 भारत के आंकड़े अन्तिम अनुमान, 1970 पर आधारित हैं ।

(a) whether the Ford Foundation has recently submitted certain recommendations regarding the prospects of increasing rice production in India ;

(b) if so, the main recommendations and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

42. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether admission to the Engineering Colleges in Mysore State, private as well as Government, have considerably gone down this year ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to run the Colleges in their full strength ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA)

(a) No Sir. The engineering colleges in Mysore admitted 1854 students during this year as against 1164 students admitted last year.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations of the report are (i) accelerating rice production programme in major nine rice growing States through intensive cultivation, (ii) coordination of efforts between research and extension in developing new high-yielding varieties of rice and their extension, (iii) large scale trials of new varieties on district farms and farmers' fields so that extension recommendations should be based on agro-climatic conditions, (iv) multiplication of seeds of proven varieties,

(v) adoption of plant protection measures and forecasting pests and diseases, (vi) rice cultivation under Multiple Cropping, (vii) mechanisation and other means to make multiple cropping feasible for rice farmers, etc.

(c) Government agree with these recommendations which form part of the High-Yielding Varieties and Multiple Cropping programmes in the country. Every effort is being made to achieve these objectives.

Final Schemes under Crash Programme and Central Grant to Orissa therefor

45. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the final schemes for working out the crash programme have been supplied to all the State Governments ;

(b) if so, details of those schemes and the agency who would execute those ;

(c) whether any amount has been sanctioned to Orissa ; if so, the actual amount and whether the State Government of Orissa submitted all the district-wise Plans to the Ministry ; and

(d) if not, the names of the districts whose plans are yet to be supplied ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) A statement showing the status of proposals for works under Crash Scheme for Rural Employment received from different State Governments and Union Territory Administrations is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-958/71*].

(b) It is estimated that out of all the proposals received from the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations about 60% relate to construction of roads, 25% to minor irrigation and the balance 15% to soil conservation, afforestation and land reclamation, flood protection and anti-water logging and other miscellaneous agricultural schemes. These schemes are being implemented departmentally or through the Panchayati Raj

Institutions. In Mysore, some of the schemes are also being implemented through the Land Army.

(c) District-wise proposals were received in respect of all the 13 districts in Orissa and administrative approval for a sum of Rs. 162.50 lakhs was given to the State Government. Proposals amounting to Rs. 20.50 lakhs representing additional allocation are awaited from the State Government.

(d) Does not arise.

भारत की योजना में कृषि के बारे में गोष्ठी

46. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत की योजना में कृषि के बारे में अगस्त, 1971 में दिल्ली में छः दिवसीय गोष्ठी हुई थी ;

(ख) किन-किन बातों पर चर्चा की गई थी ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया गया ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) 'कृषि और भारत का भविष्य' (और न कि भारत के आयोजन में कृषि) पर एक 6 दिन की गोष्ठी भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद और भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान संस्थान के सहयोग से भारतीय प्रेस संस्थान ने 30 अगस्त से 4 सितम्बर, 1971 तक की।

(ख) गोष्ठी में माग लेने वालों में अखबारों और सूचना सेवाओं के कृषि से सम्बन्धित वरिष्ठ संवाददाता थे। केन्द्रीय योजना मन्त्री श्री सी० सुब्रामनियम ने 'भारत के आयोजन में कृषि' विषय पर उद्घाटन भाषण दिया। विचार-विनिमय किये। विषय ये थे : कृषि विस्तार; भारत में कृषि अनुसन्धान का पुनर्गठन; यन्त्रीकरण और कृषि-मशीनों का कार्य ; कृषि विकास में सूचना कार्य ; ह्यूमनाइजिंग कृषि उर्वरक और मुद्दा

उर्वरता ; कृषि और भारतीय प्रेस ; अधिक उत्पादन के लिए अच्छे पशुओं के विकास हेतु अनुसन्धान का कार्य ; हरित क्रान्ति-आर्थिक और सामाजिक पहलू ; कृषि प्रशासन ; मुदा और जल प्रबन्ध ; मीन उद्योग विकास ; कृषि सूचना ; कृषि शिक्षा ; बाराणी खेती ; और कृषि में विदेशी सहायता का कार्य ।

(ग) विभिन्न विषयों पर साधारण विचार-विमर्श किया गया । इस का उद्देश्य, कृषि आर्थिकता, कृषि प्रणालियों, अनुसन्धान में महत्वपूर्ण नये रास्ते, हरित क्रान्ति के अच्छे और बुरे प्रभावों पर विचार करके संवाददाताओं को इन्हें नजदीक से देखने का अवसर प्रदान करना था तथा संवाददाता लोग साधारण पाठक और सुनने वालों के लिए सरल भाषा में उन सबको किस प्रकार समझा सकते हैं यह बताना था । वहां कोई निर्णय नहीं किये गये ।

ग्रामीण और नगरीय क्षेत्रों में बेघर लोगों के लिए मकान

47. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण और नगरीय क्षेत्रों में कितने बेघर व्यक्ति हैं और उनके लिए अनुमानतः पृथक-पृथक कितने मकानों की आवश्यकता है ; और

(ख) ग्रामीण और नगरीय क्षेत्रों में आवास सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किए गए हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) देश के ग्रामीण और नगरीय क्षेत्र में गृह-हीन लोगों के सन्बन्ध में कोई विश्वसनीय व्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है । 1971 की जनसंख्या के दौरान देश में आवास की स्थिति के बारे में कतिपय सूचना एकत्र की गई थी, किन्तु सारणीबद्ध परिणाम अभी तक

प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं । तथापि, चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए अध्ययन टोली ने योजना के आरम्भ, अर्थात् अप्रैल 1969, में अनुमान लगाया था कि ग्रामीण और नगरीय क्षेत्र में मकानों की कमी क्रमशः 718 लाख तथा 119 लाख एकक थी । इस कमी में कच्चे और टूटे फूटे मकान शामिल हैं (जिनका पुनः स्थापन और पर्याप्त सुधार आवश्यक है) तथा यह धारणा इस बात पर आधारित है कि प्रत्येक परिवार के पास एक पृथक तथा उचित प्रकार का एक स्थायी रिहाइशी एकक हो ।

(ख) इस विशाल कमी और अपेक्षित धन राशि को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार के प्रयत्न मुख्यतया निम्न आय वर्ग के व्यक्तियों के मकानों की स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए किए गये हैं । इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय ने निम्नलिखित सामाजिक आवास योजनायें उनके सामने दिये गये वर्षों से बनाई हैं—

- (1) औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों तथा समाज के आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर व्यक्तियों के लिए एकीकृत सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजना । 1952
- (2) निम्न आय वर्ग आवास योजना । 1954
- (3) गन्दी बस्ती सफाई-सुधार योजना । 1956
- (4) बागान कर्मचारियों के लिए सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजना । 1956
- (5) ग्रामीण आवास परियोजना स्कीम । 1957
- (6) मध्यम आय वर्ग आवास योजना । 1959
- (7) भूमि अर्जन और विकास योजना । 1959
- (8) राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए किराया आवास योजना । 1959

इन योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन वास्तव में राज्य सरकारों तथा संघीय क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों द्वारा होता है । राज्य क्षेत्र के सभी कार्यक्रमों,

जिसमें आवास शामिल है, के लिए राज्य सरकारों और संघीय क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को केन्द्रीय सहायता "खण्ड ऋणों" और "खण्ड अनुदानों" के रूप में उपलब्ध की जाती है। राज्य और संघीय क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को इन योजनाओं के लिए, उनकी प्राथमिकता और आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार, धन नियत करने की स्वतंत्रता है।

2. आवास और नगर विकास निगम नामक केन्द्रीय सरकार का एक उपक्रम 10 करोड़ रुपये के शेयर पूंजी से स्थापित किया गया है जो राज्य सरकारों और उनकी सांविधिक अभिकरणों के आवास और नगरीय विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए पूंजी की व्यवस्था करेगा। निगम द्वारा अगले कुछ वर्षों में अतिरिक्त साधनों के जुटाए जाने और उन्हें आवर्तन निधि के रूप में प्रयोग किए जाने की आशा है।

3. इस मंत्रालय ने केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना के रूप में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में भूमि-हीन कर्मचारियों के लिए मकान स्थलों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए हाल ही में एक नई योजना बनाई है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत, राज्य सरकारों और संघीय क्षेत्र के प्रशासनों को पात्र व्यक्तियों को बिना मूल्य मकान स्थल देने के लिए शत-प्रतिशत अनुदान की सहायता उपलब्ध की जायेगी।

पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत भारतीय
चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद को
वित्तीय सहायता

48. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद को गत तीन वर्ष में कितनी धनराशि प्राप्त हुई ; और

(ख) यह राशि उक्त अवधि में किन-किन परियोजनाओं पर खर्च की गई और अब तक कितने प्रतिशत राशि व्यय की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) :

(क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-959/71]

विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन द्वारा भारतीय
चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद को
दी गई सहायता

49. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद द्वारा वर्ष 1968-69, 1969-70 और 1970-71 में विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन से कितनी कितनी धन-राशि प्राप्त हुई है ; और

(ख) यह धनराशि जिन विभिन्न अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं पर खर्च की गई उनके नाम क्या हैं और इसकी प्रतिशतता क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में
राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) :
(क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-960/71]

Non-Payment of Salaries to Teachers in Bihar

50. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the non-payment of salaries to the 20,000 teachers of Bihar for the last six months ;

(b) whether the Bihar Government has asked the Centre for financial help in this connection ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) : (a) to (c). The matter con-

cerns the State Government. No request for financial assistance has been received in this connection.

New Housing Scheme for Low Income Group

51. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any new scheme to provide houses to the low income group in the country ;

(b) if so, the main feature of the scheme ;

(c) the number of houses likely to be constructed in each State under this scheme ; and

(d) the funds allocated therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Construction of second Howrah Bridge

52. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE :
SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress towards the construction of second Howrah Bridge ; and

(b) when the construction work is likely to be started and completed ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). The second Howrah Bridge, when constructed, would fall on a State road. The Government of West Bengal are, therefore, primarily concerned with all matters pertaining to the execution of this project. The Government of India have, however, agreed to provide a non-plan loan to meet the entire expenditure during the Fourth Plan

period on the bridge proper and its immediate approaches. The State Government have set up a body, called the "Hooghly Bridge Commissioners", for handling various matters covering tenders, execution etc. relating to this project. It is understood from them that two tenders for the main bridge span and three for approaches have been received. Tenders for the main span have been scrutinised by their Consultants, M/s. Rendel Palmer and Tritton, and their recommendations are under consideration of the Hooghly Bridge Commissioners. Orders to start work will issue only after the Bridge Commissioners have given their decision. The project is likely to be completed in about 4-5 years from the date of its commencement.

Damage to School Buildings in Contai Sub-Division West Bengal due to Flood

53. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the last flood in Contai Sub-Division of West Bengal destroyed and damaged many primary, secondary and higher secondary school buildings ;

(b) if so, the number of such school buildings and the steps taken by Government for their re-construction ;

(c) whether due to heavy destruction of Aman-crop ; on the production of which the whole structure of the economy of the Sub-division depends, students are feeling difficulties to pay their tuition fees ;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to relieve their hardship ; and

(e) the decision of Government in regard to remission of tuition fees in other flood affected areas of the Bengal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) : (a) to (e). The required information is being collected from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

**Damage of Agricultural Crops due to Floods
and its Effect on Import of Food.**

55. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(b) the extent of damages of agricultural crop due to this year's flood ;

(b) their State-wise break-up ;

(c) to what extent it affected the over all yearly agricultural production of the country ; and

(d) whether this year's flood damage will affect the time schedule of suspension of food imports from foreign countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHÉB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Reports regarding the extent of damage to agricultural crops due the floods this year have been received only from the Governments of Bihar and West Bengal. The loss reported by these States is indicated below :--

Bihar 91 % of maize crops and
 65 % of other Bhadaï crops

West Bengal Area 2164,477 acres.
 Money value Rs. 78.74. crores,

(c) It is not possible at this stage to indicate the quantitative loss in the over-all agricultural production in the country on account of floods.

(d) No, Sir.

**Effect of Food Supply to Bangla Desh on
Self-Sufficiency in Food**

56. SHRI SHAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether food supply to Bangla Desh refugees will effect the policy of self-sufficiency in food production ; and

(b) total quantity of food so far supplied to Bangla Desh refugees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHÉB P. SHINDE) : (a) It is not possible at this stage to say if the food supply to Bangla Desh refugees will affect the achievement of self-sufficiency in food production, If these refugees do not return to Bangla Desh in the foreseeable future the additional burden of feeding them may prove a great strain on the country's food resources.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Stamping of Date on Wrappers of Breads
Produced in Modern Bakeries**

57. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to stamp the date of production of the bread on the wrapper of modern Bread ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHÉB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Stamping of date of production has not so far been found administratively possible and is not the trade practice. But Government is examining the feasibility of this suggestion.

**Project for Milk Marketing & Dairy
Development**

58. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal for a project known as 'Operation Flood' for stimulating milk marketing and dairy development ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) An agreement has been executed on 4-3-70 between the Government of India and

the W.F.P. authorities for stimulating Milk Marketing and Dairy Development known as "Operation Flood". This is a five years' Project. Under this programme, the W.F.P. have agreed to supply free of cost to India in a phased programme, 1,26,000 tonnes of skim milk powder and 42,000 tonnes of butter oil at an international valuation of Ro. 38.11 crores. These commodities will be transferred on payment to public sector milk plants in the four larger cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and their connected feeder-balancing dairies and will generate an estimated counter-part fund of Rs. 95.40 crores. These funds will be utilized for expanding milk processing facilities of the public sector dairies in these cities from 1.00 million litres a day at present to 2.75 million litres a day at the end of the five year's project period and also for increasing production and procurement of milk in the milk-shed areas of the four metropolitan cities located in 10 States and the Union Territory of Delhi.

बाढ़ के कारण बिहार द्वारा रबी फसल के लिए बीजों की मांग

59. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर :
श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष बिहार में अभूतपूर्व बाढ़ के परिणामस्वरूप फसलों को हुई भारी क्षति के कारण, बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से रबी की फसल के लिए बीजों की कितनी मात्रा की मांग की है और अब तक उसमें से कितनी मात्रा की सप्लाई कर दी गई है।

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार बिहार सरकार की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार रबी फसल के लिए बीजों की सप्लाई करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं।

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बिहार के सभी जिलों को समय पर रबी फसल के लिए बीज

उपलब्ध न कर सकने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या इस का प्रमुख कारण प्रशासनिक ढील है या परिवहन सुविधाओं का अभाव ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) बिहार सरकार ने भारत सरकार से रबी 1971-72 के लिए लगभग 59,000 मीटरी टन बीजों की सप्लाई करने के लिए कहा था, इसमें अभूतपूर्व आढ़ बाढ़ों के कारण हुई कमी को पूरा करने के लिए अगस्त के अन्त में अल्पकालीन सूचना पर की गई मांग भी सम्मिलित है। अल्पकालीन सूचना के बावजूद भी भारत सरकार के कृषि मन्त्रालय ने रेल मन्त्रालय, भारतीय खाद्य निगम तथा अन्यो के समन्वय से, सप्लाई के लिए बहुत ही विशेष व्यवस्था की है। ज्ञात हुआ है कि मांग की गई मात्रा में से लगभग 50,000 मीटरी टन बीज लक्ष्य स्थान को पहले ही पहुँच चुका है। यह भी उल्लेख किया जा सकता है कि जहाँ तक बिहार सरकार द्वारा की गई विशेष रेलगाड़ियों के संचलन की मांग का सम्बन्ध है, उनके द्वारा 35 गाड़ियों का कार्यक्रम बनाया गया था जिसमें से एक गाड़ी का कार्यक्रम रद्द किया गया और शेष 34 गाड़ियों के कार्यक्रम को 4-9-1971 से 27-9-1971 की अवधि तक पूरा किया गया।

(ख) जी नहीं। उपरोक्त भाग (क) तथा निम्नलिखित भाग (ङ) को दृष्टि में रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(घ) उपरोक्त भाग (क) को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(ङ) जैसा उपरोक्त भाग (क) में कहा गया है अभूतपूर्व बाढ़ों के कारण हुई कमी को पूरा करने के लिए बिहार सरकार से वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान बीजों की सप्लाई की अत्यधिक मांग भारत सरकार द्वारा काफी देर बाद अर्थात् अगस्त, 1971 के अन्त में प्राप्त हुई। बिहार सरकार ने 35 विशेष गाड़ियों की मांग बताई,

जो उन्हें शीघ्र ही पंजाब से बिहार भेजी जाती थी। यहाँ तक कि सामान्य अवधि में के दौरान भी यह एक बहुत बड़ा आदेश था और इस अवधि के दौरान पंजाब से विभिन्न क्षेत्रों को भी अत्यधिक तथा आवश्यक खाद्यान्न भेजे जाने थे। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस क्षेत्र में कुछ अन्य अति आवश्यक सामान भी भेजे जाने थे। इसके बावजूद भी, इस मंत्रालय ने भारतीय खाद्य निगम तथा रेलवे से अनुरोध किया कि वे इस संचलन को केवल प्राथमिकता 'बी' ही न दे बल्कि यथार्थतः इसे अत्यधिक प्राथमिकता के आधार पर कार्यान्वित करें। प्रथम विशेष गाड़ी तदर्थ आधार पर दिनांक 4-9-1971 को भेजी गई। तत्पश्चात् बिहार सरकार द्वारा 34 और विशेष गाड़ियों के लिए बनाया गया कार्यक्रम 9-9-1971 से शुरू किया गया था। उसके बाद उनमें से एक विशेष गाड़ी बिहार सरकार द्वारा रद्द की गई और 9-9-1971 से 27-10-1971 तक की अवधि के दौरान, अर्थात् 48 दिनों के अन्तर्गत 33 विशेष गाड़ियाँ चलाई गईं। इस प्रकार अन्य मांग तथा रेलवे के महत्वपूर्ण संचलन के बावजूद भी संचलन का यह सम्पूर्ण कार्यक्रम यथा-संभव छोटी अवधि के भीतर पूरा किया गया। किन्हीं भी मानकों में यह एक उत्तम कार्य-निष्पादन था।

Death of an Employee of Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, New Delhi

60. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7222 on the 9th August, 1971 and state :

(a) whether Government have since received the report of the enquiry into the death of an employee of the Hospital from the District Magistrate, Delhi ;

(b) if so, the findings thereof ; and

(c) if not, progress made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D.P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (c). No, The report is expected shortly.

Talks with Chief Ministers of States Regarding Lowering of Ceiling of Land

61. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government has abandoned the idea of having another round of talks with State Chief Ministers on the question of lowering land ceilings ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the broad guidelines on land ceilings that emerged from the recent deliberations of the Central Land Reforms Committee have been forwarded to the State ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE : (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (d). The Chief Ministers' Conference on Land Reforms held in September 1970 decided to refer to the Central Land Reforms Committee the whole range of problems connected with ceiling on land holdings. After considering all aspects of the ceiling question the Central Land Reforms Committee made the following recommendations with a view to bring about a broad measure of uniformity in the ceiling laws of the different States :

(i) ceiling should be applicable for the family as a whole, the term 'family' being defined so as to include husband, wife and minor children ;

(ii) where the number of members in the family exceeds five, additional land may be allowed for each member in excess of five in such a manner that the total area admissible to the family does not exceed twice the limit for a family ;

(iii) the ceiling for a family of five members may be fixed within the range of 10 to 18 acres of perennially irrigated land or irrigated land capable of growing two crops. As soil conditions, productivity of land, nature of crop grown etc, vary from State and even

within the same State from region to region, the Committee considered it desirable simply to indicate a range within which the ceiling should be fixed instead of suggesting any rigid ceiling for the whole country ;

- (iv) For various other categories of land conversion ratios should be fixed taking into account availability of water, productivity, soil classification, crops grown etc. The absolute ceiling for a family of five, even in the case of dry lands should be put at 54 acres. This limit would be relaxable if there is special justification for doing so on account of the nature of soil rainfall, chronic drought conditions etc.
- (v) Exemptions in the existing State laws in favour of mechanised farms, well managed farms etc. should be withdrawn ;
- (vi) The exemption in favour of plantations of tea, coffee, cardamom, rubber, etc. should be carefully examined in consultation with the Ministries concerned and State Governments. Thereafter this and other types of exemptions should be discussed with the Chief Ministers in order to formulate the national policy.

The Government of India has accepted the recommendations of the Central Land Reforms Committee and requested the State Governments recently to give effect to them by suitable amendments in the ceiling laws. The question relating to exemptions is being examined by the Government of India and a decision in this regard will be taken in consultation with the Chief Ministers.

Central Study team to study Drought condition in Andhra Pradesh

62. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Central Study Team visited Andhra Pradesh to study the drought conditions in the State recently ;

(b) if so, the findings thereof and the recommendations ; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE : (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Central Study Team visited Andhra Pradesh in September, 1971, to make an on-the-spot assessment of the drought situation in the affected areas.

(b) and (c). The Team reported that drought conditions were fairly acute and the kharif crop had been badly damaged in all the districts that were visited by them. By and large, crops in the irrigated areas had not suffered very much. The rainfall that occurred in August, 1971, and thereafter, is likely to save some of the crop though, even in this case, the yield would be below the normal.

2. The Team recommended Rs. 18.50 crores (Rs. 10.00 crores as relief items and Rs. 8.50 crores as distress taccavi and short-term loan for agricultural inputs) as ceiling of expenditure on drought relief measures in the State for the purpose of Central assistance. This ceiling of expenditure has been accepted by the Government in full. The team has also recommended that a further review of the drought situation may be made sometime in November, 1971. The State Government has been asked to furnish the necessary information in this connection.

Loan assistance of Rs. 2.00 crores has already been released to the State Government for drought relief measures. A short-term loan of Rs. 8.41 crores has also been sanctioned for agricultural inputs. At the request of State Government, 40,000 tonnes of raw rice have been allotted to them from the Central Pool.

Clashes of D.T.U. staff with students

63. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : SHRI R. S. PANDEY :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government

has been drawn to the Delhi Transport Undertaking staff clashes with students recently ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet this catastrophe and put an end to the same ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT : (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). By an Ordinance issued by the President on the 3rd November, 1971, the management of the Delhi Transport Undertaking has been transferred to a statutory Corporation set up under the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950, with a view to improve the working of the Undertaking and efficiency of its services. The Lt. Governor is the Chairman of the Corporation,

The problem of clashes between the students and workers of the Delhi Transport Undertaking and the remedial measures have been investigated by a Committee appointed by the Ministry of Shipping & Transport in August and more recently by the University Authorities. The Delhi Transport Undertaking has introduced 774 additional trips through adjustment of schedules and commissioning of new and renovated buses. A new service has also been started between Arya Samaj Road, and Ramakrishna Puram via the Ridge to meet the demand of the colleges located at Dhaula Kuan.

Officers of the Delhi Transport Corporation have been posted at terminals and important intermediate halts to ensure that the traffic is smoothly cleared and there is no untoward incident.

Estimate of decline in sugar production

64. **SHRI RAMKANWAR :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether sugar production is likely to decline during the current year ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) what efforts if any, are being made to attain normal supply and availability of sugar in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) According to present indications the production of sugar during the current year is likely to be less than that during the last year.

(b) Decline in sugar production in 1971-72 can be attributed to

(i) fall in area under sugarcane in the country as whole and a larger fall in the factory zones in some important sugar producing States ;

(ii) damage to the standing sugarcane crop by excessive rains, floods and pests in some areas and by drought in some others ; and

(iii) likely diversion of sugarcane to manufacture of gur on account of its prevailing high price.

(c) The sugar factories are expected to maximise sugar production by paying for sugarcane a price higher than the minimum fixed by the Central Government in view of the current level of price of sugar. The following steps have also been taken with a view to augment sugar production during 1971-72—

(1) A rebate in excise on sugar has been allowed as under :—

(i) On sugar produced by a factory during the period 1st October 1971 to 30th November 1971 which is in excess of 80% of the production of the factory concerned in the corresponding period during 1970-71 Rs. 17/- per quintal

(ii) On sugar produced during the period 1st December 1971 to 30th September 1972 in excess of 80% of the production of that factory during the corresponding period in 1970-71 Rs. 16/- per quintal

(2) State Governments have been requested to consider grant of rebate in purchase

tax on sugarcane crushed by sugar factories on the lines of the rebate in excise duty granted by the Central Government.

(3) State Governments have been requested to consider the desirability of banning establishment of new power crushers and khandsari units in sugar factory areas within a radius of 10 miles and also to restrict the working of existing power crushers and khandsari units in these areas.

(4) Forward trading in gur has been suspended with effect from the 18th October, 1971.

Anti-Social Elements in Banaras Hindu University

65. SHRI RAMKANWAR :
SHRI N. E. HORO :
SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been recently a number of cases of lawlessness due to activities of anti-social elements in the Banaras Hindu University ;

(b) whether consequently the University was closed down ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) :
(a) The Vice-Chancellor has already published a detailed account of the reasons which led to the closure of the University. A copy of the report is being laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Teaching was suspended in all the Faculties, except the Faculty of Education and the three schools maintained by the University, viz., Central Hindu Boys' School, Central Hindu Girls' School and Ranvir Sanskrit Pathashala.

(c) The Government appreciates the decision of the University to resume teaching in many of the Faculties. The University authorities have assured the Government

that teaching in the rest of the Faculties would commence soon.

Admission to Foreign Students in Indian Institutions for Medical Education

66. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been steady increase in the number of foreign students seeking admission in the Indian Institutions imparting medical education during the recent past ;

(b) whether arrangements have been made to accommodate all the foreign students seeking to pursue medical education in India ;

(c) whether it is proposed to increase the number of seats for foreign students in the Medical Colleges and provide them with better hostel and other facilities ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) As compared to the previous two years, the number of foreign students seeking admission in the Indian Institutions imparting medical education was less this year.

(b) Due to limited number of reserved seats in medical colleges, it has not been possible to accommodate all the foreign students.

(c) and (d). The State Government have been addressed to find out whether they can increase the seats in the medical colleges for self-financing foreign students on payment basis and provide them adequate facilities.

Growing Indiscipline among students

67. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether indiscipline among students is growing fast and they are increasingly participating in strikes and agitations ;

(b) whether this is due to the fact that adequate employment opportunities are not available for them and that they cannot afford higher education ; and

(c) if so, the steps contemplated to check this growing indiscipline among the students ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Though cases of student indiscipline are reported from time to time, it cannot be said in the absence of statistical information that these are growing fast and that students are participating in strikes and agitation in increasing numbers.

(b) Student indiscipline is due to a variety of factors, including those referred to by the Honable Member.

(c) The University Grants Commission, within the limited resources available with it, is making earnest efforts to improve the quality and content of higher education in accordance with its statutory responsibility. The Commission has also undertaken several programmes for students welfare. Steps are also being taken for greater participation of students in the affairs of the Universities. However, to be effective, they will have to be supplemented by appropriate measures in the economic, social, cultural and political fields.

Stoppage by Rajasthan Government of Procurement of Foodgrains by Food Corporation of India in Rajasthan

68. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 26th August, 1971 that following serious complaints against the Quality Inspectors of the Food Corporation, the Government of Rajasthan have decided to do away with the agency of the Food Corporation of India for procure-

ment of foodgrains in the State ;

(b) if so, Government's reaction in this regard ; and

(c) whether many complaints have been lodged by the State Government with the Food Corporation of India and the Central Government but no action has been taken either by the Food Corporation of India or the Central Government and if so, the reason for this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The Press report has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (c). The report related to the procurement of bajra mainly during the last season. The enquiries made by the Food Corporation of India revealed that the allegations were not substantiated. No alternative machinery has been set up by the State Government and they have entrusted the Kharif procurement operations during 1971-72 to the Food Corporation of India. During the crop year 1970-71, the Corporation had to utilise the services of trader agents in its procurement operations. This had given rise to complaints regarding malpractices. For the crop year 1971-72, it has been decided to replace the system of trader agents by cooperatives which are being suitably strengthened for this purpose.

Panel to study the grievances of Students in Delhi regarding D.T.U.

69. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed a panel to study the grievances of the students of Delhi in regard to bus difficulties ;

(b) whether it is a fact during the last three months many incidents have taken place in Delhi where the students clashed with the DTU staff and the police ; and

(c) if so, what are the main recommendations of the panel and those which have been accepted by Government for implementation and whether there has since been any improvement in the facilities of transport to the students and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) Immediately on receipt of reports regarding the clashes, an informal meeting was held on the 28th August, 1971 under the Chairmanship of the Minister of State for Shipping and Transport, which was attended by representatives of the University of Delhi, students, Labour Unions and the D.T.U. Management. As a result of this meeting representatives of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport, the Delhi Administration, the D.T.U. and the University Authorities got together to discuss the question of adequacy of the transport arrangements for the students in particular and to make concrete recommendations to overcome the problem.

(b) 91 incidents took place during the months of July, August and September, 1971, in which students stopped and stoned the D.T.U. buses or set them on fire.

(c) The main recommendations of the Committee were as under :

- (i) D.T.U. authorities should immediately introduce additional services on 21 agreed routes for the students and also ensure increased frequency of trips for catering to the needs of the students residing in difficult areas.
- (ii) Joint Committees should be set up in each college consisting of representatives of students, D.T.U. Workers, D.T.U. Management and College Authorities. The seven Zonal Committees, already set up by the University authorities, should continue. One Apex Committee consisting of representatives of the University, D.T.U. Management and drivers and conductors should also be set up to maintain liaison with the college committee and the Central Government. These recommendations have been implemented.

Recently, the University authorities carried out a survey of the travelling requirements of the students community and, on the basis of this survey, some further recommendations were made for adjustment in the existing services and introduction of additional services.

The main recommendation relating to the introduction of a new bus service from Ramakrishna Puram to Arya Samaj Road *via* the Ridge at a frequency of 30 minutes throughout the day has already been implemented. 774 additional trips have also been provided through adjustment of schedules and commissioning of new and renovated buses. The additional service and trips have provided substantial relief to the student community. Some of the other recommendations made by the University authorities have also been fully met. Some of them have been partially met and the remaining ones are under consideration of the Delhi Transport Corporation.

The Corporation is doing its best to improve the transport facilities for students. The arrangements so far made have been found to be satisfactory.

Closure of Central Universities

70. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether some of the Centrally controlled Universities have been closed down recently;
- (b) the names of such Universities and the reasons for the same ; and
- (c) the steps taken to open them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). Out of the five Central Universities, Banaras Hindu University had to be closed down *sine die* on September 13, 1971 on account of the threatened general strike, hunger strike by some students, 'gherao' of the Vice-Chancellor, manhandling of teachers and other acts of

indiscipline by the students. The Vice-Chancellor has already published a detailed account of the reasons which led to the closure of the University. A copy of the report is being laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The resumption of teaching in the University has already commenced in a phased manner from October 5, in the Faculty of Medical Sciences, and from November 8, for Research and Post-graduate courses in the Faculties for Sciences, Engineering and Technology, Agriculture, Commerce, Law, Music and Fine Arts. A decision regarding resumption of teaching in other classes and Faculties is likely to be taken by the University soon

Chief Minister's Conference held in Delhi during October, 1971

71. SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the main subjects discussed by the State Chief Ministers in their meeting held in October, 1971 and with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : In the Conference held on 13th October, 1971, the Chief Ministers reviewed the Kharif food policy and price policy for 1971-72 season in the light of the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission with particular reference to :

- (i) Target of procurement for Kharif cereals ;
- (ii) Procurement prices for Kharif cereals ; and
- (iii) Inter-State movement restrictions on foodgrains.

They also reviewed the public distribution system and the measures for extending its scope.

The following recommendations were made by the Conference on the above :

- (1) Even though it was felt that in view of crop being affected by drought and floods in some parts of the country, the target of 4.3 million tonnes of rice recommended by A.P.C. is somewhat high, it was agreed to make all possible efforts to achieve the same.
- (2) No target was fixed for coarse Kharif grains. All quantities of coarse grains offered by cultivators and falling within prescribed specifications will be purchased at the procurement prices.
- (3) It was decided that the present inter-State movement restrictions on rice should continue.
- (4) It was generally agreed that the procurement prices of all Kharif cereals, viz., paddy, rice and coarse grains should continue at the last year's level. Marginal adjustments in price of paddy/rice could be considered in the case of J and K, Tamil Nadu and Orissa as recommended by A.P.C.
- (5) It was decided that immediate steps will be taken to strengthen the public distribution system in order to keep the prices under check and to protect the interests of consumers especially those belonging to the weaker sections of the society.

The recommendations have been accepted by the Government and action has been taken to implement the same.

Eradication of Leprosy

72. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have conducted any survey to ascertain the number of lepers in the country and the extent of this disease ;
- (b) if so, the broad findings thereof ;
- (c) the schemes implemented and measures adopted for complete eradication of this dreadful disease from the country ; and

(d) the target fixed and method devised for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA) : (a) Yes. A review was done in 1963.

(b) On the basis of the epidemiological data then available it was estimated that there were about 25 lakhs of leprosy cases in an endemic population of about 300 million.

(c) With a view to control the spread of leprosy in India, the National Leprosy Control Programme was launched in 1955 by

the Government of India in collaboration with the State Governments. So far, under the framework of National Leprosy Control Programme, 214 Leprosy Control Units and 1319 Survey, Education and Treatment (S.E.T) Centres have been established. Besides the above, grant-in-aid is being given to 32 Voluntary Organisations to do Leprosy Control Work under National Leprosy Control Programme. five Leprosy Control Projects have been established by International Organisations. The leprosy patients receive treatment on domiciliary ambulatory pattern.

(d) The performance of this programme is given below :

	Targets	Achievement
I Plan Subsidiary Centres	40	31
II Plan Subsidiary Centres	100	103
III Plan Leprosy Control Units	50	46
Survey, Education and Treatment Centres	786	564
Training Centres	10	10
Voluntary Organisations	38	38
1966-69 Leprosy Control Units	26	1
Survey, Education and Treatment Centres	659	379
Training Centres	4	1

A Plan allocation of Rs. 801.00 lakhs has been sanctioned for IV Plan and the performance in the IV Plan is given below :

1969-70	Targets	Achievements
Leprosy Control Units	20	17
Survey, Education and Treatment Centres	150	150
Upgradations of Subsidiary Centres	8	4
Conversion of Mobile Team	1	nil
1970-71		
Leprosy Control Units	10	9
Survey, Education and Treatment Centres	46	12
Upgradations	8	6
The overall performance is given below :		
1. Leprosy Control Units	214	
2. Survey, Education and Treatment Centres	1319	
3. Voluntary Organisations	32	
4. International Organisations	5	
5. Training Centres	11	
6. Population covered	84.9 million	
7. Population examined	48.4 million	
8. Total Recorded Cases	945138	
	(9.45 m lakhs)	

During 1971-72, a provision of Rs. 60.00 lakhs has been made in the Central Budget for giving grant-in-aid to State/Union Territories for the establishment of additional 24 Leprosy Control Units, 115 Survey, Education and Treatment Centres and for Upgrading 17 Subsidiary Centres of I and II Plan period into Leprosy Control Units and conversion of Mobile Leprosy Control Team of Tripura into Leprosy Control Unit and for continuation of the Scheme implemented in 1969-70 and 1970-71.

Progress in Crash Programme for Rural Employment

73. SHRI DINESH CHANDER GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States where effective progress has been made in the Crash Programme for rural employment ; and

(b) steps the Government is taking to make the programme uniformly effective throughout the whole country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) According to the reports so far received, work on projects has started in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Delhi and A N Islands. The programme is likely to be implemented with full vigour in all States and Union Territories now that the monsoons are over and the preliminaries in regard to accounting and other matters have been sorted out.

(b) Chief Ministers of all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been requested to formulate proposals for the next two years and also to undertake a programme twice as large as the allocation for the current year with a view to ensuring full utilisation of funds and also to see that there is no interruption in the continuity of work during the slack season.

The Central Teams have already visited 14 States with a view to sorting out problems, removing bottlenecks and ensuring effective implementation of the programme. Further

visits are being planned in consultation with the State Governments.

Closure of Panchayat Raj Training Centres

74. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some States have closed down the Panchayat Raj Training Centres operating in their States for want of resources ; and

(b) if so, the names of such States and reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Panchayati Raj Training Centres operating in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana have been closed for financial reasons. No regression has, however, been reported in these States as training facilities are provided at the Composite Training Centres in the States.

Reopening of Kalyani University

75. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kalyani University (West Bengal) has been closed indefinitely ;

(b) the reason thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to reopen the University ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) : (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the Kalyani University, the University has re-opened after remaining closed for about 15 days ; but it has not been functioning normally since students are abstaining from classes and are not taking the examination.

(d) the target fixed and method devised for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA) : (a) Yes. A review was done in 1963.

(b) On the basis of the epidemiological data then available it was estimated that there were about 25 lakhs of leprosy cases in an endemic population of about 300 million.

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(b) Chief Ministers of all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been requested to formulate proposals for the next two years and also to undertake a programme twice as large as the allocation for the current year with a view to ensuring full utilisation of funds and also to see that there is no interruption in the continuity of work during the slack season.

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Inadequate Water Supply in Calcutta Metropolitan Area

76. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the inadequate water supply in the Calcutta Metropolitan area ;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority to increase the capacity of the water supply to Calcutta ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Shortage of drinking water has been experienced throughout the Calcutta Metropolitan District. Before the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority took up various schemes of water supply, the position of water supply in different areas was as under :

Calcutta	30 Gallons per head per day
Tollygunj	10 Gallons per head per day
Howrah	20 Gallons per head per day
Other Municipalities	From 4 to 20 gallons per head per day.
Non-Municipal Areas	No piped water supply.

(c) The Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority has taken up 24 schemes and a provision of Rs. 33 crores has been made for these schemes during the Fourth Plan period. Three of these schemes have been completed, one is nearing completion and the remaining schemes are at various stages of implementation. The 60-million gallon plant at Palta has been commissioned recently which enables the *per capita* water supply in Calcutta to be raised to 50 gallons per day. 16 tubewells have been commissioned raising *per capita* supply to 20 gallons per day in Tollygunj area. When all the schemes are implemented, it would be possible to supply water at the rate of 60 gallons *per capita* per day in Calcutta, 40 gallons in Howrah and 20 gallons

in other Municipal and non-Municipal urban areas.

केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों द्वारा निर्धारित 'स्वर्ग की सैर' नामक पुस्तक

77. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लीलावती भागवत द्वारा लिखित 'स्वर्ग की सैर' नामक पुस्तक केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में सप्तम श्रेणी के लिए हिन्दी विषय में निर्धारित की गई है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त पुस्तक में ऐसे गद्यांश हैं जो छोटे बच्चों के मस्तिष्क को स्त्रियों के विरुद्ध विषाक्त करते हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० यादव) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) मामले की जांच की जा रही है ।

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा धन का दुर्विनियोग

78. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के फिजिक्स, कैमिस्ट्री, बिजनेस मैनेजमेंट डिपार्टमेंट और फैक्ट्री आफ आर्ट्स में लाखों रुपये के सामान के घपले और दुर्विनियोग का मामला प्रकाश में आया है ;

(ख) सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इन अनियमितताओं का पता पिछले वर्ष लग जाने के बावजूद भी अभी तक किसी व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) से (ग) माल की जांच करने पर भौतिकी तथा खगोल भौतिकी विभाग में उपभोज्य भंडार में, रसायन विभाग में रसायन, शीशे के सामान और उपस्करों में, कार्य प्रबंध तथा औद्योगिक प्रशासन विभाग में पुस्तकों में, तथा कला संकाय में अनुलिपिकरण कागज के सामान में कमी पाई गई है। इन विभागों में हुई कमी कुलपति द्वारा नियुक्त समितियों/व्यक्तियों द्वारा जांच की विभिन्न स्थितियों में है। कार्य प्रबंध तथा औद्योगिक प्रशासन के मामले में, विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा उन व्यक्तियों से नुकसान का अंश वसूल करने के लिए कार्रवाई की जा रही है, जो उसके लिए जिम्मेदार पाये गये हैं। विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा अन्य नुकसानों के जांच की रिपोर्टों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

National Policy Resolution on Children Programme

79. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a draft National Policy Resolution on Children's Programme has since been approved ; and

(b) if so, the broad outline thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Interim Report of National Commission in Agriculture

80. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Commission on Agriculture has since submitted any interim reports ;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof ; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a). No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Appointment of High Powered Committee on Processed Agricultural and Food Products

81. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a six-member high-powered Committee on processed agricultural food products has been appointed ; and

(b) if so, its composition and terms of reference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee has been set up to consider the whole question of production of processed agricultural and food products of the required standard and develop marketing facilities so as to utilise the surpluses coming up in some of the agricultural products. The Committee is composed of :

1. Secretary,
Department of Agriculture ... Chairman
2. Secretary,
Department of Food. ... Member
3. Secretary,
Planning Commission. ... Member
4. Secretary,¹
Deptt. of Economic Affairs. ... Member
5. Secretary,
Deptt. of Industrial Development ... Member
6. Joint Commissioner
(Export Promotion),
Department of Agriculture. ... Convener

Aide Memoire signed between India and UNESCO

82. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any aide memoire has been signed between India and UNESCO recently ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN):

(a). Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—961/71*].

Gujarat University Syndicate Decision to close down Bhuj Centre for Examinations

83. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Gujarat University Syndicate's decision to close down the Bhuj Centre for all University examinations from October this year which would require all students from Colleges in Bhuj and Adipur to go all the way to Mandvi to sit for their examination has been greatly resented to by the students, their parents, local politicians, the bar associations etc ;

(b) if so, whether these people have now approached the Governor to settle this issue ;

(c) whether the Union Government has also been urged to intervene in the matter ; and

(d) if so, the steps the Centre has taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) : (a) According to the information furnished by the Gujarat University, the following examinations which were to be held

at the Bhuj Centre in October, 1971 were held at Mandvi instead of at Bhuj :—

(i) Pre-University Arts, First Year B.A., Second Year B. A. and Third Year B. A.— for private candidates ;

(ii) Pre-University Commerce and B. A. Final—for repeaters ; and

(iii) First LL.B. and Second LL.B.

The above decision was taken by the Syndicate as attempts had been made by some students and outsiders to disturb the conduct of examination held in March, 1971 at Bhuj when Police assistance had to be sought to control the situation.

Representations in this behalf were received from local students, parents, guardians and local organisations.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Fall in the Production of Major Oil Seeds in Gujarat

84. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat State has been showing decline in the production of five major oil seeds since 1968 onwards ;

(b) if so, its production in 1968-69 and 1970-71 ;

(c) the factors responsible for this short-fall in Gujarat ; and

(d) the steps taken to increase the oil seeds production in that State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a). No, Sir.

(b) the production of five major oilseeds in Gujarat in 1968-69 and 1970-71 was 861.7 and 1943.1 thousand tonnes respectively.

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम

85. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के सम्बन्ध में कोई बृहद कार्यक्रम सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान इस मद पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय करने का विचार है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां। चतुर्थ योजना अवधि के दौरान राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास के लिए विस्तृत कार्यक्रम निम्न प्रकार हैं :

	करोड़ रुपये
(1) मौजूदा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों में सुधार	293.00
(2) मौजूदा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास के पिछले कार्य	20.45
(3) नये राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग	15.00
कुल	328.45

293 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की तुलना में, मौजूदा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों में सुधार के लिए 455 करोड़ रुपये की लागत के कार्य चतुर्थ पंच-वर्षीय योजना में शामिल किए गए हैं। योजना अवधि के दौरान इन कार्यों पर होने वाला

वास्तविक खर्च 293 करोड़ रुपये की योजना व्यवस्था तक ही सीमित रखा जायेगा। चतुर्थ योजना में नये राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास के लिए 15 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था में से वर्तमान योजना अवधि के दौरान अभी तक पांच नए मार्ग, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित किए जा चुके हैं। इन नये राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की इकट्ठरी मार्ग मानकों के तौर पर विकास के लिए 11.81 करोड़ रुपये के खर्च का अनुमान है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पद्धति में शामिल करने के लिए कुछ और मार्ग भी विचाराधीन है।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण तथा विकास पर होने वाले खर्च की पूर्ति के लिए चालू वर्ष के बजट में 39.78 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

जीवाजी विश्वविद्यालय के वनस्पति विज्ञान विभाग में अनुसंधान कार्य करने वाले छात्रों को विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग से प्राप्त होने वाली सहायता

86. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय जीवाजी विश्वविद्यालय, ग्वालियर (मध्य प्रदेश) के वनस्पति विज्ञान विभाग में अनुसंधान कार्य करने वाले छात्रों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने छात्रों को विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग से सहायता मिली है ; और

(ग) उनमें से प्रत्येक को कितनी सहायता मिल रही है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुसल हसन) : (क) जीवाजी विश्वविद्यालय

से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार वनस्पति विज्ञान विभाग में इस समय 7 छात्र हैं।

(ख) कोई नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Report on Administrative and Engineering Services in Hospitals of Delhi and Chandigarh

87. SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI :
DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee appointed to go into the working of Administrative and Engineering services in Hospitals of Delhi and Chandigarh has submitted its report ; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a). Yes. The Working Group appointed to go into the administrative and engineering set-up of the Safdarjang and Willingdon Hospitals, New Delhi, the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi and the post-graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh has submitted its report to the Government of India.

(b) The main recommendations of the Working Group are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT--962/71*].

National Milk Grid

88. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are taking any steps to have a national milk grid ;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard and when is it likely to be achieved ; and

(c) the advantages therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Project for Milk Marketing and Dairy Development, commonly known as Operation Flood, *inter-alia* contemplates linkage of major milk producing areas located in 10 States with the Milk Processing Plants located in the larger cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras through increased milk procurement and provision of storage at strategic points and long distance milk transport facilities. The project is expected to be completed by June, 1975.

(c) The implementation of Project will provide for quick transport of milk from surplus areas to deficit areas as and when necessary, thereby avoiding scarcity pockets and will also help maintaining a reasonable price level of milk in different parts of the country.

Expansion of Activity of State Farms Corporation

89. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Farms Corporation has expanded its scope of activity by reclaiming private cultivable waste lands as well ; and

(b) if so, the plans formulated in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The State Farms Corporation of India has been engaged on custom work for reclamation, soil conservation and harvesting work on the lands of private parties on commercial terms. Since there has been an increasing demand for such custom work, it has been decided to set up a separate unit for undertaking this type of work. The scheme is still under formulation.

Licensing of Nursing Homes and clinics

90. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT :
SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering proposals for licensing all Nursing Homes and Clinics in all States and Union Territories ;

(b) if so, the broad particulars thereof ; and

(c) when they are likely to be given effect to and what would be the advantages for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA) : (a) to (c). Yes. Government have under consideration the following resolution passed in October, 1971 by the Central Council of Health.

"All the State Governments may take steps to frame Registration Act with a view to bring all the nursing homes under the Act so that only registered medical practitioners and nurses are employed in these nursing homes."

Admission for M. B. B. S. Course in Delhi

91. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of students who passed the Pre-Medical Examination in Delhi this year in first division and had applied for admission for MBBS course ;

(b) how many of them were given admission ; and

(c) what is proposed to be done to those who are left out ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA) : (a) 465 students passed Pre-Medical Examination of Delhi University in first division this year (1971). It is not

known how many of them applied for admission to the MBBS Course.

(b) and (c). The number of Delhi Pre-Medical first division students who have secured admission in the various medical colleges in Delhi/Meerut is as follows :—

1. Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi	175
2. Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi	99
3. All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi	14
4. New Medical College, Delhi and Medical College, Meerut.	172

TOTAL 460

The remaining students are expected to have secured admission in colleges outside Delhi.

Police Lathi Charge near Government Arts and Science College, Bangalore

92. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Police burst tear-gas shells and made lathi charge in Bangalore city near the Government Arts and Science College on the 13th September, 1971 to disperse the students ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to solve their problems ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of House.

Construction of Wells for Harijans

93. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of wells constructed for Harijans by each State during the last three years ; and

(b) the total amount of such assistance given to each State for this purpose during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No LT--963/71*].

Committee on Welfare of Indian Women

94. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee has been appointed by the Government of India for the welfare of Indian women ; and

(b) if so, its composition and functions and when its report is likely to be submitted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The composition of the Committee is as follows :—

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. Smt. Phulrenu Guha | Chairman |
| 2. Smt. Savitri Shyam, M.P. | Member |
| 3. Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan, M.P. | Member |
| 4. Smt. Neera Dogra | Member |
| 5. Smt. Sakina A. Hasan | Member |

6. Smt. Maniben Kara Member

7. Smt. K. Lakshmi Raghu Ramaiah Member

8. Smt. Lotika Sarkar Member-

9. Smt. Shakuntala Masani Member Secretary.

The terms of reference of the Committee are given below :

- (1) To examine the Constitutional, legal and administrative provisions that have a bearing on the social status of women, their education and employment.
- (2) To assess the impact of these provisions during the last two decades on the status of women in the country, particularly in the rural sector and to suggest more effective programmes.
- (3) To consider the development of education among women and determine the factors responsible for the slow progress in some areas and suggest remedial measures.
- (4) To survey the problems of the working women including discrimination in employment and remuneration.
- (5) To examine the status of women as house-wives and mothers in the changing social pattern and their problems in the sphere of further education and employment.
- (6) To undertake surveys or case studies on the implications of the population policies and family planning programmes on the status of women.
- (7) To suggest any other measures which would enable women to play their full and proper role in building up the nation.

The Committee is expected to submit its report within a period of two years.

Development of Naraina Colony in Delhi

95. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided for speedy development of Naraina Colony, Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the broad particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Naraina Colony has already been fully developed. All services such as electricity, water, sewer, roads and drains are available in the Colony.

Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon

96. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any meeting was held by the Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon in New Delhi on 9th October, 1971 ;

(b) the number of Vice-Chancellors who attended the meeting ; and

(c) the main aspects discussed and decisions arrived at in the meeting ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) An extraordinary meeting of the Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon was held in Delhi on 8th, 9th and 10th October, 1971.

(b) 37 Vice-Chancellors and 51 experts, including those who represented the Vice-Chancellors, attended the meeting.

(c) A statement adopted by the meeting is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in the Library. See No. LT—964/71*].

Improvement in Standard of Medical Education

97. SHRI M.M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLAN-

NING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the need for improving the standard of Medical Education in the country ;

(b) if so, the decision taken ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING PRO. D. P. (CHATTOPADHAYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Considering the importance of medical education, Government of India had appointed a Committee in 1969 to study all its aspects. The Report of the Committee was discussed in 1971 by a Conference of Ministers, Vice-Chancellors of the Universities, Principals, Deans of Medical Colleges, experts in medical sciences and administrators and after careful consideration the Conference accepted these recommendations and at places modified and enlarged them. The Executive Committee of the Central Council of Health at its meeting held in July, 1970, further considered the recommendations of the Medical Education Committee as modified or enlarged by the Medical Education Conference and endorsed them. The Government of India after carefully examining the recommendations accepted them and Government Resolution has already been issued. The Resolution has been forwarded to all the State Governments, Union Territories, Universities and Medical Colleges for implementation. A copy of the Resolution is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—965/71*].

Request for Tractors from Bihar

98. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bihar Government have requested the Union Government for the allotment of 500 tractors due to the flood in the State ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes.

(b) Allotment of 1,491 numbers of imported tractors of various makes has already been to the Bihar State Agro-Industries Development Corporation. Besides, allotment of 50 numbers of Zetor-2011 tractors has been agreed to. It is for the Corporation to supply such number of tractors to the farmers in the flood affected areas as it may deem necessary.

Cases of Cholera in Refugee Camps in West Bengal

99. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Cholera cases have been registered in Refugee Camps in West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the number of persons died and the measures Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D.P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) There have been 6,072 deaths due to cholera and gastro-enteritis upto the 9th November, 1971.

The salient steps so far taken are as follows :—

- (i) All refugees in Camps and local population are being given anti-cholera inoculation.
- (ii) A special mass anti-cholera immunisation drive had been started in cities and major towns bordering Bangla Desh and the places where refugee camps have been opened.
- (iii) Necessary preventive measures to combat the spread of cholera such as disinfection of water supplies, isolation of cases etc., are being taken. Sanitation facilities are being improved.

(iv) Adequate stocks of anti-cholera vaccine, disinfectants, drugs etc. have been supplied.

(v) An epidemiological team has been set up at Calcutta for emergency investigation of cases of out-break.

Opening of Additional Beds in Boral T.B. Hospital, Calcutta

101. SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether additional 100 beds of the Boral T.B. Hospital, Calcutta could not be opened due to the negligence of the Officers of the Civic Health Department ;

(b) whether the State Government sanctioned Rs. 3 lakhs for these beds, which had already been spent ; and

(c) if so, what action had been taken against these Officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D.P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Demands of Students of Banaras Hindu University

102. SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent disturbance of the students in the Banaras Hindu University centred around the demands for re-admission of all students expelled since Dr. Shrimali took over and review of rules regarding students involved in copying ;

(b) whether other student organisations did not agree with these demands ; and

(c) if so, the names of those student organisations and their opinion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Re-admission of expelled students, and review of the cases of students involved in copying were among the demands of the students which led to recent disturbances in the University.

(b) and (c). According to the information furnished by the University some student leaders connected with the Rastriya Chhatra Sangathan, Students' Federation, Yuvak Congress and a section of the Samajvadi Yuvajan Sabha have condemned the agitation launched in the University.

Pre-fabricated Houses

103. SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme before Government to make pre-fabricated houses to meet the demands for cheaper houses ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Government are considering a scheme for setting up factories to produce prefabricated houses. The available data in our country and experience in other countries shows that prefabricated houses are not cheaper than the traditionally built houses but there is considerable saving in time. A technical Committee for a further study has been proposed by the experts to consider this matter.

Silos and Grain Storage Warehouses in Bulandshahar, U.P.

104. SHRI HARI SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the cause of delay of erection of silos and grain storage warehouses at Bulandshahar in Uttar Pradesh ; and

(b) whether some land holders of the Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh have offered land to avoid land acquisition and unnecessary delay for the above purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) There is no proposal to construct silos at Bulandshahar. There is, however, a proposal to construct conventional godowns with a capacity of 10,000 tonnes with assistance from the World Bank. There was delay in constructing the godowns as the site originally selected for the purpose did not become available since the owners of the site filed a Writ Petition and it became necessary to select an alternative site and then to take further action for the construction of the godown.

(b) No, Sir. Since there was delay in securing possession of the land which had originally selected for the construction of godowns on account of the owners of the land having filed a Writ Petition, negotiations were conducted and eight acres of land were purchased.

Entrusting Distribution of seed to a private Company by National Seeds Corporation

105. SHRI HARI SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation of India has given full control and authority to distribute, and sell all its whole seed of Bonne Villa peas to the Hindustan Lever Company of India, a private firm ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No Sir, Hindustan Lever Company of India bought 1,500 quintals out of a total of 1,896 quintals sold by the National Seeds Corporation in 1969-70. In 1970-71 they bought 250 quintals out of 1,224 quintals sold.

(b) Question does not arise.

1011

**N.B.C.C. Brick Plant Near Qutab Minar,
Delhi**

106. SHRI HARI SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether 'a brick plant in village Sultanpur near Qutab Minar, Delhi in the public sector made by the N.B.C.C. is running in loss ;

(b) if so, the causes of the loss ; and

(c) whether Government have decided to sell this plant to some private firms ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING
(SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The unsatisfactory working of the Plant is due to certain technical defects relating to drying of green bricks, synchronisation of various operations involved in the manufacture of bricks and perennial labour trouble.

(c) No, Sir.

Prevention of Water Contamination

107. SHRI N.K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether at a conference held in New Delhi in September, 1971 on water pollution, American experts have opined that Delhi and other major cities in the country will continue to remain prone to water-borne epidemic ;

(b) whether they have stated that as long as water is pumped under low pressure, sewage water and other contaminants will get sucked into the distribution pipes and will reach the households through the taps ; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto and what particular measures are proposed to be taken to prevent water contamination ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY**

PLANNING (PROF. D.P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b) In the Workshop on "Water in Man's life in India" organised in September, 1971 by the Indian National Science Academy in New Delhi, the problem of contamination of water on account of variations in pressures and the need to develop protective measures was discussed. It is a known fact that intermittent water supply runs the hazard of contamination in the distribution system due to negative pressures. When there is variation of pressure, contamination occurs through broken pipes or faulty joints. Water supply in most of the towns and cities in the country is of intermittent character due to general shortage of drinking water.

(c) To safeguard against such contamination, most of the cities take sufficient precautions to avoid negative pressure as sufficient chlorination also to keep in the distribution system. Bacteriological tests are also carried out on samples collected from the system to ensure that the quality of water is safe for human consumption.

Steps to check fall in Acreage of Cotton, Jute and Sugarcane

108. SHRIN. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an increase in the acreage of production of food grains during the last three years, but there has been a steady shrinkage of acreage in regard to the production of cash crops particularly cotton jute and sugar-cane during the same period ;

(b) if so, whether Government have studied the factors responsible for the shrinkage when the damage for these cash crops is continuously rising ; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a).** No, Sir. A statement indicating the area and production of foodgrains and important cash crops during 1968-69 to 1970-71 is enclosed.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Statement

*Area and Production of Foodgrains and Important Cash Crops during
1968-69 to 1970-71--All India*

Crop	Area — Production —		'000 hectares. '000 tonnes except where otherwise stated.
	1968-69 (P)	1969-70 (P)	1270-71 (F)
Foodgrains (F)			
Area	1,20,430	1,23,570	1,23,870
Production	94,013	99,501	1,07,811
Groundnut			
Area	7,088	7,125	7,293
Production	4,631	5,130	6,065
Sesamum			
Area	2,423	2,309	2,450
Production	422	448	568
Cotton			
Area	7,596	7,731	7,610
Production (i)	5,144	5,255	4,556
Jute			
Area	52	768	750
Production (ii)	2,931	5,655	4,905
Mesta			
Area	280	322	327
Production (iii)	906	1,130	1,230
Sugarcane			
Area	2,532	2,749	2,657
production (Gur)	12,826	13,783	13,194

F— Final Estimates P— Partially Revised Estimates @— Production in thousand bales of 180 kgs. each.

**Common Syllabus of teaching in Ayurvedic
Institutions**

109. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any common syllabus and methods of teaching followed by the Ayurvedic institutions ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

DHYAYA) (a) and (b). The curricula and syllabi of studies and methods of teaching in Ayurveda vary from State to State and institution to institution. The Central Council of Indian Medicine, constituted under the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970, will in due course prescribe minimum standards of education, which among others will include curricula and syllabi, for adoption in all teaching institutions of Ayurveda in the country, under Section 22 of the Act.

Recognised Ayurvedic Colleges

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAY)

110. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY

PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) how many ayurvedic colleges recognised by any of the Universities are functioning in India in 1970-71 ;

(b) in which States they are situated ; and

(c) what is the total number of students in these institutions and how many of them are doing for diploma, degree and Post-graduate courses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

Integrated System of Medicine for Ayurvedic College Students

111. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to introduce an integrated system of medicine for the study of the Ayurvedic College students ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). The Central Council of Indian Medicine set up under the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970, will evolve a scheme of education in conformity with section 2(e) of the Act. The question of introduction of an Integrated System of Medicine for the study of the Ayurvedic College students will, therefore, be examined in the light of the recommendations that may be made by the Central Council of Indian Medicine.

Shortage of Houses during Fourth Plan

112. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of shortage in housing in India during the Fourth Plan period ; and

(b) the measures adopted to meet this shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No reliable statistics in this regard are available at present. Certain data on the shortage of housing in the country has been collected during 1971 census but the same has not yet been processed. However, the Working Group on housing for the Fourth Plan had estimated that at the beginning of the Fourth Five year Plan (1st April, 1969), the shortage of housing in the country amounted to 837 lakh units. This figure included katcha and dilapidated houses (requiring replacement or substantial improvements) and was based on the assumption that each household in the country should have a separate dwelling unit of a reasonably permanent character.

(b) Keeping in view the colossal shortage and the extent of funds required, Government's efforts have been mainly directed at ameliorating the housing conditions of persons in the lower income brackets. With this end in view, the Ministry of Works and Housing introduced several Social Housing Schemes which are implemented by the State Government and Union Territories.

However Central assistance for all State Sector programmes, including housing, is being made available to the Governments of States and Union Territory Administrations in the form of 'block loans' and 'block grants'. The States and Union Territory administrations have the freedom to allocate funds for these schemes in accordance with the priorities and requirements determined by them.

2. A Central Government undertaking called the Housing and Urban Development Corporation has been established to finance housing and urban development project of State Governments and their statutory agencies. The Corporation is expected to mobilise resources of the order of Rs. 200 crores over the next few years and utilise the same as a revolving fund.

3. This Ministry have recently introduced a new scheme for the Provision of House-

sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas as a Central sector scheme. Under this Scheme, 100% grant assistance will be made available to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to enable them to provide house-sites free of cost to eligible persons.

Construction of Houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

113. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MAN-
DAL :
SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN :
SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked out any programme for the construction of houses for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes during the year 1971-72 and 1972-73 ;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for each State separately ; and

(c) The number of houses which will be constructed in each State for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes during the same period in each State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY)
(a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—966/71*].

Construction work of Inter-State Bus Terminus, Kashmiri Gate, Delhi

114. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MAN-
DAL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3226 on the 28th June, 1971 and state :

(a) the amount of loss suffered by the D.D.A. due to failure of the contractor to complete the construction work of the Inter-State Bus Terminus, Kashmiri Gate, Delhi ; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for the completion of the project and the progress made therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Fresh tenders for completion of the unfinished work have been called by the Delhi Development Authority and they expect to finalize the matter shortly. It is not possible to determine the loss till the work is reallocated and the counter claim made by the old contractor is decided by the arbitrator who is already seized of the matter.

Correspondence Course in Post-Graduate Studies

115. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MAN-
DAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Universities have started Correspondence courses in Post-Graduate studies in the country ;

(b) if so, the names of such Universities where correspondence courses in Post-Graduate studies are conducted and since when ; and

(c) whether Government propose to persuade other Universities to start such courses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN)
(a) and (b). So far only one University, viz., Himachal Pradesh University has started correspondence courses for M. A. degree from the current academic year.

(c) The Rajasthan University has decided to introduce the correspondence courses for M.A. degree in History and Political Science. The Universities of Delhi, Mysore, Andhra, Panjab and Panjabi are also considering the introduction of such courses. As these Universities have either themselves proposed or are considering the introduction of such courses, there is no need for the Government to persuade other Universities.

Beggars in Capital

116. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether beggars in the capital are increasing ; if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to stop this menace ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K.S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). Necessary information is sought from the Administration. It will be placed on the table of the House when received.

**Work done by Central Institute of English
Hyderabad**

117. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any evaluation has been made of the work done by the Central Institute of English, Hyderabad for improving the standards of teaching English in the country ; and

(p) if so, the particulars of the text books prepared by the Institute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) (a) Yes, Sir. The work of the Institute has been reviewed on two occasions from 1961.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House, [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—967/71*].

**Selection of Scholars for receiving training
in Technique of Translation by U.G.C.**

118. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made towards the selection of scholars to receive training in technique of translation by the University Grants Commission ; and

(b) the criteria so adopted ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) : (a) The University Grants Commission has no such scheme in operation.

(b) Does not arise.

**Model School for Mentally retarded
Children, Delhi**

119. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons who took advantage of the facilities offered by the Model School for Mentally Retarded Children in Delhi ; and

(b) the steps taken to expand its activities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) :

(a) 225.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority has recently intimated the allocation of a 5 acre plot of land for the school. After a building is put up, expansion of the activities of the school will be possible.

**Grants to Municipalities Local Bodies for
Wheel Barrows**

120. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any grants-in-aid is given to the Municipalities/local bodies through the State Governments for the purpose of wheel

barrows and other implements for those engaged in unclean occupations ; and

(b) if so, the amount given Statewise during last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN)

(a) This is included as part of a scheme under the Centrally Sponsored Programme for the improvement of working and living conditions of those engaged in unclean occupations. The scheme consists of two parts, namely (i) improvement in the working conditions of sweepers, scavengers etc. and (ii)

improvement in the living conditions of those engaged in unclean occupations. Under the first part of the scheme, grant-in-aid is given to the Municipalities/Local bodies through the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for the purchase of hand carts/wheel barrows and other implements and protective devices. Under the Second part of the scheme, Central subsidy is provided for the construction of houses for sweepers and scavengers and provision of houses sites to members of Scheduled Castes who are engaged in unclean occupations or are landless labourers.

(b) The amounts allocated to each State for the composite scheme are as under :

	1968-69	69-70 (Rs. in lakhs)	70-71
Andhra Pradesh	1.50	4.00	4.00
Assam	1.00	4.00	6.50
Bihar	1.40	5.00	3.75
Gujarat	1.50	2.00	1.25
Jammu and Kashmir	2.00	1.00	1.51
Kerala	0.50	2.00	3.50
Madhya Pradesh	1.50	5.00	3.75
Mysore	0.75	1.00	0.76
Maharashtra	1.50	3.00	8.00
Orissa	0.45	1.00	1.26
Punjab	1.00	1.25	1.36
Haryana	0.90	1.00	1.26
Rajasthan	1.00	2.75	2.55
Tamil Nadu	1.00	9.00	9.50
Uttar Pradesh	2.00	4.50	4.00
West Bengal	2.00	4.75	4.30
Total :	20.00	51.25	57.25

Survey Re. Sweepers and Scavengers

121. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the survey regarding Sweepers and Scavengers and others engaged in unclean occupation have been completed ;

(b) the main features of the survey Report ; and

(c) whether any action has been taken by Government on this report and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) A Survey of Sweepers and Scavengers and others engaged in unclean occupations has been conducted by the Zonal Office, Backward Classes Welfare, Northern Zone, Chandigarh, in the

States of Punjab and Haryana and the final report was submitted on 20th August, 1970.

- (b) (1) Sanitary conditions in the localities inhabited by members of the communities engaged in unclean occupations require improvement.
- (2) Acceleration of education may help diversification of occupations.
- (3) The younger generation is conscious of their rights and are anxious to avail of their rights.
- (4) A crash programme to provide modern implements may be undertaken to help them lead a hygienic life.
- (5) By and large they like to live in good and clean houses.
- (6) Employees in the pay roll of the bigger municipalities are a shade better off than their counterparts in State Government Service.
- (7) In matters of housing the living conditions of municipal sweepers and scavengers, even though much still requires to be done, are better in comparison with the other lower strata of society in the town.

(c) A copy of the report along with the important findings have been forwarded to the State Governments for necessary action. The Government of India have accepted the recommendations.

Death due to Consumption of Varnish in Tiruvottur, Madras

122. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether twenty persons died after consuming varnish at Tiruvottur in North

Madras on September 22, 1971 ;

(b) whether the Central Government have received any report in this regard from the Tamil Nadu Government ; and

(c) if so, the contents thereof and reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) The Government have not received any such information

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Assessment by Ford Foundation Regarding Self-Sufficiency in Food

123. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ford Foundation's assessment that India would not be self-sufficient in food for at least another decade has been brought to the notice of the Government ;

(b) If so, the basis of the assessment in view of the Government's decision to stop PL-480 imports with the lapse of the present agreement next year ; and

(c) the latest position with regard to self-sufficiency in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No such assessment by Ford Foundation has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The foodgrains production during 1970-71 was of the order of 107.8 million tonnes against the target of 106.0 million tonnes. During 1971-72 foodgrains production targets has been fixed at 112.0 million tonnes, which is considered to be sufficient to meet the requirements.

Implementation of Kothari Commission's Recommendations

124. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to implement the recommendations of the Kothari Commission ;

(b) the assistance given by Centre to States to implement the programme with priorities fixed, if any ; and

(c) whether the desirability of implementing a uniform syllabus all over the country has been considered, if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). The Report of the Education Commission (1964-66) was discussed with all the interests concerned such as the State Governments, Universities etc. and also in both the Houses of Parliament. In the light of these discussions, Government issued a Resolution on the National Policy on Education which indicates the priority programmes. This Resolution was accepted as the basis of the Fourth Five Year Plan by the Centre and the States. Efforts are being made to give effect to it, within the limitations of the resources available. Various educational authorities have also taken steps to implement some of the recommendations. Government are considering further steps to persuade the State Governments, Boards of Education and Universities to implement other recommendations.

There is no separate grant given by the Centre to the States to implement the recommendations of the Education Commission. The Central grants to the States are given on the basis of certain general principles laid down by the Government in consultation with the Planning Commission for the State Plans as a whole, including Education. However, the Central assistance for primary education is being earmarked.

(c) Education being a State subject, it may not be possible, to have an absolutely

uniform syllabus in all parts of the country. There is, however, a recognised need for basing curricula on certain broad and common principles, in the interest of national integration and improvement of standards. The Government of India is striving to work with the States towards this objective.

Bill re. National Capital Region

125. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a Bill for the creation of National Capital Region as recommended in the Delhi Master Plan ?

(b) if so, the idea behind this Bill ; and

(c) the main features of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) ; (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to set up a Statutory National Capital Regional Planning Board consisting of the representatives of the Central Government, the Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan and the Union Territory of Delhi. The Board will ensure the formulation of an integrated regional development plan and finance some of the key projects of the plan. The actual implementation of the plan will be the responsibility of the concerned State Governments.

Central Assistance to Orissa for Rabi Cultivation

126. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assistance has been given to Orissa for Rabi cultivation programme as in the case of Bihar ;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ; and

(c) how it is proposed to be utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The State Government asked for a short-term loan assistance of Rs. 3 00 crores as under for the Rabi cultivation programme in the coastal districts affected by Cyclone :—

- (i) for purpose of fertilisers, seeds and pesticides ... Rs. 2.00 crores.
- (ii) for distribution of fertiliser taccavi ... Rs. 1.00 crores.

This has been sanctioned to them for utilisation accordingly.

Grants to Orissa for Educational Purposes

127. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of grants given for educational purposes under various schemes to the State of Orissa during the last three years ;

(b) the amount of grants given to other States for the same purpose ; and

(c) the grants given to voluntary Sanskrit institutions in the various States and scholarships awarded especially in Orissa during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

New Scales of Pay for Teachers in Delhi and other Union Territories

128. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have announced new scales of pay for various categories of teachers in Delhi and other Union territories ;

(b) if so, the main feature thereof; and

(c) whether the new scales are being paid to the teachers while keeping the arrears pending till the Bangla Desh refugee problem is solved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating the main features is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—968/71].

(c) The new revised pay scales will be effective from 27th May, 1970, but payment on the basis of revised pay scales will be deferred and not be actually made until after the Bangla Desh issue is wholly solved.

Lac Research Institute at Nankum, Ranchi

129. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) had taken over the Lac Research Institute at Nankum, Ranchi in April, 1966 ;

(b) whether the post of Director of the Institute is vacant ;

(c) whether the post is going to be filled up ; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to fill up the post in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) The scale of pay for the post of Director, Indian Lac Research Institute has since been upgraded from Rs. 1300-1600 to Rs 1600-1800. Necessary steps are being taken to fill up the post on the revised pay scale.

Grants to Social Welfare Institutions in West Bengal

130. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of social welfare institutions in West Bengal to whom grants were given by the Central Social Welfare Board during the last 2 years ; and

(b) how the grants were disbursed/ utilized year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). The Central Social Welfare Board gives grants for implementation of some of its programmes direct to the voluntary institutions and for other programmes, its grants are routed through the State Social Welfare Advisory Boards. These grants are disbursed in accordance with the principles and procedure prescribed in the grant-in-aid programmes. Grants are made for specific programmes and are utilized accordingly. The information asked for covers hundreds of institutions.

Grants to West Bengal Government for Fixation and Revision of Scales of Pay and D.A. of Social Workers under Social Welfare Department

131. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether grants have been allocated to the Government of West Bengal out of Central Social Welfare Fund for fixation and revision of scales of pay and Dearness Allowance of social workers under Social Welfare Department during 1969-70 and 1970-71 ; and

(b) if so, the scales of pay and Dearness Allowance of such workers and the amount of such grants to the Government of West Bengal District-wise and year-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Vacant Post of Sub-Inspectors in Department of Agriculture in Punjab

133. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether posts of Sub-Inspector, Agriculture are lying vacant in Punjab ;

(b) if so, the number of posts and also the number of Trained Sub-Inspectors in Agriculture who are still unemployed during 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71 ; and

(c) the steps to be taken, if any, in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Information has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Transfer of Teachers in Punjab

134. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some teachers and masters were transferred from Government high School, Bhai Roopa, District Bhatinda (Punjab) before the mid term Parliamentary Election ;

(b) if so, the reason thereof ;

(c) whether the Education Secretary/ D.P.I. (Punjab) has received any representation from the incumbents as well as from the village Panchayat, from Legislator of the dissolved Assembly of Punjab and Member Parliament ; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereafter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The transfers were ordered by the then Government of the Punjab.

(c) Representations have been received from the teachers concerned and some others by the State Government.

(d) The matter is under the consideration of the State-Government.

Construction of Stadia in Different States

135. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to give financial assistance for the construction of stadia in different States ;

(b) if so, how many such projects have been helped ;

(c) total amount so far spent ; and

(d) whether there has been any request from Kerala for assistance in constructing Cannanore stadium ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) There is a scheme of financial assistance to the State Sports Councils upto a maximum of Rs. 50,000/- or 50% of the cost of construction whichever is less, for each stadium.

(b) 32.

(c) Rs. 5,55,000.

(d) Yes. Out of a total grant of Rs. 50,000/- sanctioned for the construction of a stadium at Cannanore in Kerala, the first instalment of Rs. 25,000/- has been released on 2-8-71.

Agreement with Vishwa Yuvak Kendra

136. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the agreement signed by Government with the trust of Viswa Yuvak

Kendra Trust is still a temporary one which has not yet been made permanent ;

(b) whether there is any stipulation against using that land so assigned for commercial activity ; and

(c) if so, whether Viswa Yuvak Kendra has violated the stipulation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the Vishwa Yuvak Kendra, an Agreement for the lease has already been signed. On receipt of completion certificate from the New Delhi Municipal Committee a few months ago, the Kendra has now made an application for perpetual Lease.

The Agreement for Lease states that the Land should not be used or allowed to be used for any purposes whatsoever other than as 'WAY' International House building, for office, library and hostel. The building of the Kendra is being used only for the purpose for which its construction was allowed by the Government of India and this Ministry have no information regarding violation of the Agreement.

Use of Viswa Yuvak Kendra Building at New Delhi for Boarding and Lodging on Commercial Basis

137. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Viswa Yuvak Kendra is using part of its building in New Delhi for boarding and lodging on commercial basis ; and

(b) if so, what are the commercial rates for boarding and lodging in this institution ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Viswa Yuvak Kendra, its hostel (a part of its building) is used for providing accommodation for participants of the various training programmes,

seminars, Conferences. etc., organised by the Kendra itself or in association with other organisations and agencies. For such groups no charges are levied from the participants for board and lodging.

2. Hostel accommodation is also made available to youth organisations and other non-official agencies for their training programmes, conferences, etc., at a highly concessional rate of not less than 20% of the prescribed rates given in para 4 below. The same concession on board and lodging is available to members of recognised youth and student organisations as well as to all students carrying student identity cards.

3. When no such programmes are being held or when more accommodation is available than actually needed, foreign youths and youth groups are allowed to stay in the hostel for short periods, since one of the objectives of the Kendra is to provide such facilities to foreign youths and youth groups.

4. The rates charged in the hostel are fixed by a Management Committee on which Government of India, Ministry of Tourism, has an official representative (Joint Director General of Tourism) and are as under :

(i) Dormitory	Rs. 5.00 per head per day
(ii) Special youth rate for accommoda- tion in rooms	Rs. 9.00 per head per day
(iii) Double-bedded- rooms with special breakfast	Rs. 20.00 per head per day

Boarding charges are the following :

(i) Breakfast	Rs. 2.00
(ii) Lunch	Rs. 4.00
(iii) Dinner	Rs. 4.00
(iv) Special breakfast	Rs. 5.00

Renting out of Viswa Yuvak Kendra Building to American Peace Corps

138. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Viswa Yuvak Kendra had rented out the entire building of the Youth Centre including hostel rooms, dormitories, office-rooms conference halls, and director's flat to the American Peace Corps for two months for conducting their training programmes ;

(b) the amount the Kendra had received from the American Peace Corps by way of rents during this period ; and

(c) how the Kendra conducted its routine work during this period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the Vishwa Yuvak Kendra, the portion rented out to the American Peace Corps, were two dormitories, thirty double bedded rooms and three office rooms, only. The Conference Hall was made available only on those days when required. They have further informed us that other organisations have been given similar facilities in the past.

The Kendra received a sum of Rs. 66,385 as rent from the Peace Corps. The Kendra has informed that its routine work was carried on during this period without any difficulty.

Perpetuating the Memory of Novelist Tarasankar Banerjee

139. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry propose to perpetuate the memory of the great modern novelist Shri Tarasankar Banerjee ; and

(b) if so, the manner in which it will be done ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND

SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMA-SWAMY): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Indo-Australian Cultural Pact

140. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state the aims and objects of the Indo-Australian cultural pact signed very recently ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY): The Indo-Australian Cultural Agreement signed in New Delhi on the 21st October, 1971 aims at promoting and developing cultural relations between the two countries. The Agreement provides for cooperation between India and Australia in the fields of science and technology, education, art and culture, radio, press, films and sports through exchange of artists, writers, professors, scholars, students, members of scientific and cultural institutions and sports teams ; exchange of books, periodicals, music, dance and theatrical ensembles, art and other exhibitions etc.

Establishment of Theatres to Celebrate Silver Jubilee of Independence

141. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state whether his Ministry propose to establish People's Theaters or Theatre Halls free of cost for the young men and women, all over the country, to celebrate the silver jubilee of Independence Day ?

THE MINISTER ON EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY): No definite proposal has yet been finalised in the Department. However, the question of celebrating the silver jubilee of Independence in a suitable manner is being given careful consideration.

Declaration of LL.B. Examination of Calcutta University as Null and Void

142. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION

AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent LL.B examination held by the Calcutta University has been declared null and void ; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor and the remedies proposed to solve the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURAL HASAN): (a) and (b). The LL.B. examination of Calcutta University held in April, 1971, was cancelled by the University on receipt of reports regarding adoption of large scale malpractices at the examination. The University is taking suitable measures to solve the problem of malpractices at the examination.

University Grants Commission's Grant to Calcutta University

143. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the actual amount sanctioned by the University Grants Commission as grant to the Calcutta University ;

(b) whether any appeal for further sanction of money has yet been received by the University Grants Commission or the Ministry; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA): (a) The following grants were paid to Calcutta University by the University Grants Commission during the last five years :—

Year	Amount
	Rs.
1966-67	39,38,851.99
1967-68	36,29,148.58
1968-69	27,86,766.95
1969-70	23,49,529.36
1970-71	24,50,049.65

(b) and (c). In November, 1970, the University Grants Commission received a note from the Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, regarding various problems being faced by the University on account of lack of finances, accommodation and physical facilities and its proposal for future development. The University had provisionally calculated that it would need a capital grant of about Rs. 2 Crores during the next five years, in addition to the annual recurring grant of Rs. 1 crore for the same period. The Commission has decided to appoint a Committee to examine the developmental problems of the University in all its aspects.

केन्द्रीय भूमि सुधार समिति

144. श्री रामचन्द्र बिकल : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय भूमि सुधार समिति के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ख) उक्त समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करने में कितना समय लिया ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) केन्द्रीय भूमि सुधार समिति, निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों से गठित की गई है—

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| 1. कृषि मंत्री | अध्यक्ष |
| 2. विधि तथा न्याय मंत्री | सदस्य |
| 3. योजना मंत्री | सदस्य |
| 4. कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री | सदस्य |
| 5. गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री | सदस्य |
| 6. सदस्य (कृषि), योजना आयोग | सदस्य |
| 7. सचिव, कृषि विभाग | संयोजक |

(ख) यह समिति, भूमि सुधार से सम्बन्धित समस्याओं के लगातार अध्ययन करने, भूमि सुधार सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमों को निर्धारित तथा क्रियान्वित

करने में राज्यों को सहायता देने, उपयुक्त कानून बनाने के सम्बन्ध में प्रस्ताव तैयार करने तथा उसके शीघ्र कार्यान्वयन में राज्य सरकारों को सलाह तथा सहायता देने और भूमि सुधार के उपायों की कार्यवाही, प्रगति तथा प्रभावों के समय-समय पर मूल्यांकन करने तथा रिपोर्ट देने के लिए भी स्थापित की गई है। यह समिति, जब कभी आवश्यक होगा, राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर विचार करने के लिए बैठक करेगी। यह एक स्थायी समिति है और किसी एक विशेष रिपोर्ट को प्रस्तुत करने के लिए गठित नहीं की गई है।

भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यों से सरकारी आवासों का खाली कराया जाना

145. श्री रामचन्द्र बिकल : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री 31 मई, 1971 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 858 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी लोक-सभा के भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यों के सरकारी आवास खाली कराने के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ख) ये आवास किम तारीख तक खाली करा लिए जायेंगे ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) कई भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यों ने 31 मई, 1971 के बाद वास खाली कर दिये हैं लोक परिसर (अनधिकृत दखल-कारों की वेदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 के अन्तर्गत शेष भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यों से वास खाली करवाने हेतु वेदखली की कार्यवाही आरम्भ कर दी गई है।

(ख) कोई निश्चित तिथि बताना संभव नहीं है, क्योंकि लोक परिसर (अनधिकृत दखल-कारों की वेदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 के उपबंधों के अनुसार प्रक्रिया का अनुकरण करने में कुछ समय लगेगा।

Profits of Modern Bakeries during 1970-71

146. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd., have earned any profits during the year 1970-71 ;

(b) if so, the extent thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 8.19 lakhs.

Expansion of Shipyards at Visakhapatnam and Cochin

147. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has recently undertaken a programme of expansion of the present Shipyards at Visakhapatnam on the Eastern coast and Cochin on the Western coast ;

(b) if so, the main features of the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes, Sir. While at Visakhapatnam, it is a case of expansion of an existing Shipyard, at Cochin the programme undertaken is one of construction of an entirely new Shipyard.

(b) *Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Viskhapatnam.*

An Integrated Development Programme estimated to cost Rs. 7.66 crores was sanctioned by the Government in October 1969 with the main object of increasing the present production capacity of 2-3 ships of 13,000 DWT each per annum to 6 ships of a total of 80,000 D.W.T. per annum. The programme is under various stages of implementation.

The Government have also sanctioned in January, 1971 the construction of a Wet Basin

at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.00 crores. The Wet Basin, when completed, will provide increased fitting-out facilities and will help in the achievement of the above production programme of 6 ships per annum.

The construction of a Dry Dock at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.82 crores, sanctioned in 1967, is expected to be completed for full operation by May, 1972. Mean while it has been commissioned recently for partial use.

Cochin Shipyard Project, Co hin

The Shipyard at Cochin is designed to build two ships of 66,000 D.W.T. each per annum. It will also have a repair dock capable of undertaking repair of ships upto 85,000 D.W.T., the total annual repair capacity being 1 million G.R.T. per annum. The project has been sanctioned at an estimated Capital Outlay of Rs. 45.42 crores. A contract covering technical cooperation of M/s. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., Japan in the construction of the Shipyard has been concluded and it came into effect on 1st October 1970. The Shipyard is expected to be completed by the end of 1975. The keel of the first ship is likely to be laid in early 1974.

Development of Rice Processing

148. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SARI SHYAMNANDAN
MISHRA :
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there had been a great loss caused by primitive techniques of paddy processing ;

(b) whether the rice mills in the country are outdated and had become obsolete, inefficient and wasteful ;

(c) whether the modern rice mills set up during the 3rd Five year Plan had not met with the desired results ; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken for developing rice processing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The traditional techniques of processing of rice and the existing rice mill in the country are known to give a relatively lower milling yield as compared to modern methods and machinery.

(c) The evaluation studies undertaken in the modern mills set up during the 3rd Five Year Plan have shown that these modern mills give an overall increase in total rice out-turn averaging 2.5 per cent over sheller mills and 6.6 per cent over huller units in respect of raw paddy ; in the case of Parboiled paddy the corresponding increase in total yields from modern mills average 0.8 per cent over sheller mills and 1.6 per cent over huller units, besides a reduced incidence of broken and foreign matter and by-products of superior quality. The studies confirm the superiority of the modern techniques and equipments.

(d) Steps being taken include the following :

Development of facilities for training of technical, engineering and managerial personnel, production of modern equipment indigenously, arrangements for loan financing, establishment of technical advisory service and amendment of the provisions of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act and Rules thereof to promote adoption of modern techniques and equipments.

Family Planning Programme

149. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have not achieved much success in the Family Planning programme ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to step up the efforts in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) The achievements of the Family Planning Programme in terms of creating widespread awareness, actual

acceptance of the programme and setting up of machinery for continuing motivation and provision of services have been substantial. However, there is need and scope for more concerted and concentrated efforts for achieving the objectives of the programme to bring down the birth rate to 25 per thousand population.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

The various steps which have been initiated for gearing up the efforts for better results in the Family Planning Programme include the following :—

(a) A new motivational strategy has been evolved which has as its approach the health of the mother and welfare of the child and will be directed more and more to individuals and special groups.

(b) Greater stress will be laid on evolving improved contraceptive technology including the use of indigenously evolved methods and devices.

(c) Special attention would be paid to Family Planning work in States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, J. & K. and Madhya Pradesh which have not been doing well.

(d) There would be better services for I.U.C.D. and Sterilisation including better selection, improved after-care and allaying the public fears and apprehensions about these methods.

(e) Intensive approach as in the Ernakulam Camps for producing psychological breakthrough in favour of Vasectomy would be tried out in 25 or so large-scale camps throughout the country.

(f) Efforts would for some time be concentrated on those couples who approve of Family Planning methods but have not yet adopted them.

(g) The Post Partum Programme and Intensive Districts Programmes would be given high priority. The methods which are showing increasing degree of acceptance like tubectomy and nirodh would be given all out support,

(h) Integration of M.C.H., Family Planning and Health programmes would be done at all levels.

(i) There would be improved and more intensive training of the various personnel working in the Family Planning Programme.

Application of Modern Management Techniques to Educational Administration

150. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations made by the UNESCO sponsored Seminar on the application of modern management technique to educational administration held in October, 1970 ; and

(b) if so, the extent to which these recommendations have been implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) No, Sir. The Report of the Seminar has not yet been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Outstanding Arrears of Sugarcane Price

151. PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of arrears of sugarcane price still unpaid all over India on 31st March, 1971 and on 30th September, 1971 ;

(b) the total amount of arrears of sugarcane price still unpaid factory-wise in Uttar Pradesh as on 31st March, 1971 and 30th September, 1971; and

(c) when all arrears of sugarcane price is expected to be cleared and what steps Government are taking to achieve this without further delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) The All India position of arrears of cane price as on 31st March, 1971, and 30th September, 1971, is given below :

Sugarcane	(Figures in lakh Rs.)	
	purchased during	
1970—71 season	1969—70 season	1968—69 season and earlier seasons
As on 31.3.1971	5821.62	338.16
As on 30.9.1971	1685.09	222.75
		141.43
		133.56

(b) A statement indicating the factorywise arrears of cane price in Uttar Pradesh is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See, No. LT—969/71*]

(c) The State Government have been advised from time to time to arrange for payment of cane dues by factories expeditiously and to take stringent measures against the defaulting factories including their prosecutions to enforce prompt payment of sugarcane price by them. Such of the State

Governments that have no provision in their enactment for recovery of arrears of cane price as arrears of land revenue have also been advised to consider making such provisions.

Celling on Urban Property

152. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI :
SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some States have expressed their inability with regard to the fixation of ceiling on urban property ;

(b) if so, the names of such States and the arguments put forward by them ; and

(c) the reactions of other States with regard to the fixation of ceiling ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State Governments of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu and Tripura have agreed for a Central Legislation on Ceiling on urban property. The States of Haryana and Maharashtra have forwarded to us copies of resolutions passed by their State Legislatures empowering the Parliament to enact the Legislation. A draft of the resolution to be passed by the State Legislatures has been furnished to the other States also for consideration.

The States of Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Gujarat and West Bengal appear to be in favour of a State Legislation on the subject.

The J & K Government have since introduced (by the J & K Assembly) the J & K Urban Property (Ceiling) Bill, 1971.

The Ordinance [The Bihar Urban Property (Ceiling) Ordinance, 1971] proposed for issue by the Bihar Government is under consideration of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The remaining State Governments have been requested to expedite their views.

Supply of G.D.R. Tractors to Maharashtra

153. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of GDR Tractors supplied to the State of Maharashtra during last two years ;

(b) whether a fresh demands for new tractors have been made by the State of Maharashtra to the Central Government during 1970-71 ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No GDR Tractors were supplied to the State of Maharashtra during the last two years.

(b) A demand for 800 tractors for 1970-71 was received from the Maharashtra Agro-Industries and Development Corporation out of the tractors being imported against the requirements for the year 1969-70. The supplies against this allotment have continued during the years 1970-71. and 1971-72.

(c) A total number of 1,539 tractors have been allotted to the Maharashtra State.

Price of Sugar in open Market in Maharashtra

154. SHRI RAJA RULKARNI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Maharashtra, the second largest sugar producing State in the country, the consumer had to get his supply in the open market for as much as Rs. 2 per kg. against the controlled rate of Rs. 1.63 ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) There is no control over the price of sugar at present. The current retail market price of sugar in Maharashtra is a little over Rs. 2- per kilogram. The price of sugar distributed through fair price shops prior to decontrol was Rs. 1.63 per kilogram.

(b) By an arrangement between the sugar factories in Maharashtra and the Maharashtra Government, 15 per cent of the sugar production of these factories is being distributed on a *per capita* basis in Maharashtra through fair price shops at a price level of about Rs. 1.83 to 1.94 per kilogram. The Central Government has also taken the following measures to arrest undue rise in price of sugar

in the country :—

- (1) Factories are required to sell in each weekly period at least 20 per cent of their monthly sugar quota released to them for sale.
- (2) Despatch or delivery of sugar by factories to individual dealers has been restricted to 2,200 quintals of sugar in each weekly period.
- (3) Restrictions have been imposed on stocks which the licensed sugar dealers can hold at any one time. The maximum limit varies between 7,500 quintals in the case of importers of sugar in Calcutta and 250 quintals in case of towns with a population of less than one lakh.
- (4) Restrictions have been imposed on bank advances to sugar trade against sugar stocks.
- (5) A rebate in excise duty on sugar has been allowed to maximise sugar production during 1971-72.
- (6) Futures Trading in Gur has been suspended with effect from the 18th October, 1971.

लाभकर जोत का क्षेत्रफल और लाभकर जोत के विकास के लिए नियम

155. श्री भागीरथ भंडर : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के प्रत्येक राज्य में लाभकर जोत की सीमा निर्धारित कर दी गई है और यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक राज्य में लाभकर जोत की सीमा कितनी निर्धारित की गई है ;

(ख) जिन राज्यों ने लाभकर जोत की सीमा नियत कर दी है उन्होंने लाभकर जोत के प्रयोजन हेतु एक परिवार में कितने सदस्यों की संख्या निर्धारित की है ; और

(ग) क्या लाभकर जोत के विकास हेतु कोई विधुम निर्धारित किये गये हैं और यदि हां, तो

प्रत्येक राज्य द्वारा निर्धारित नियमों का ब्योरा क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी० शिन्डे) : (क) से (ग). विभिन्न राज्यों से जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

परिवार नियोजन पखवाड़ा

156. श्री भागीरथ भंडर : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पहली अक्टूबर से 15 अक्टूबर, 1971 तक देश में मनाये गये परिवार नियोजन में लक्ष्यानुकूल सफलता नहीं मिली है ;

(ख) क्या गलत समय के चयन के कारण इस कार्य में सफलता नहीं मिली ;

(ग) परिवार नियोजन पखवाड़े की राज्य-वार स्थिति क्या रही तथा राज्यों और केन्द्र द्वारा कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार को उक्त पखवाड़े में बलपूर्वक नसबन्दी किए जाने के बारे में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं , और यदि हां, तो ऐसी शिकायतें किन-किन राज्यों से प्राप्त हुई हैं , उनका ब्योरा क्या है और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) 1 अक्टूबर से 15 अक्टूबर, 1971 की अवधि के दौरान कोई राष्ट्रीय परिवार नियोजन पखवाड़ा आयोजित नहीं किया गया । राष्ट्रीय पखवाड़ा दिसम्बर, 1971 में मनाया जाएगा ।

(ख) से (घ). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Progress made in completing East-Coast Road between Madras and Kanyakumari

157. SHRI SEZHIYAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in 1971

pleting the East Coast Road connecting Madras and Kanyakumari ; and

(b) the financial and physical targets to be completed in the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). The required information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Constitution of Road Board

158. SHRI SEZHIYAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered to constitute a Road Board as suggested by the Indian Roads and Transport Association in their recent Conference held at Bombay ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). Government have not received any suggestion made by the Indian Roads and Transport Association of this nature. The question of constituting a Central Road Committee in place of a Road Board has been under consideration.

Smuggling out of Rare Art Pieces

159. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of cases have come to light involving large scale smuggling of rare art pieces from the country ;

(b) if so, whether any action is being taken by Government in this regard ;

(c) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a report in the *Motherland* dated 8th October, 1971 on the subject; and if so, what is the reaction of the Government of India in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (d). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-970/71*].

Rules for Allotment of Houses under Industrial Scheme in Kanpur

160. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry of Defence has approached his Ministry to agree to change the rules of allotment of houses constructed under the Industrial Housing Scheme in Kanpur and other places to include the Central Government employees working in the Defence industry and other Central Government undertakings ;

(b) if so, whether the rules have been amended, if not, the reasons for the same ;

(c) whether more than 4,000 Government employees including 3,000 Defence employees are at present occupying houses in various Labour colonies in Kanpur ; and

(d) if so, whether the State Government of U.P. has also approached for regularization of these occupancies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of amending the rules does not arise because an amendment of this nature would have adverse repercussions on provision of houses to the employees of all Government undertakings not liable to income-tax, and departmental undertakings all over the country.

(c) According to the information furnished by Government of Uttar Pradesh in August, 1970, 2838 Defence employees and 399 other Central Government employees were in occupation of houses built under Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme at Kanpur. no more report is available

(d) Yes, but the proposal was not accepted for reasons stated under (b).

Recovery of Money advanced by Government to Dr. Dharam Teja

161. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the money advanced by Government of India to Dr. Dharam Teja has been recovered ;

(b) if not, the steps taken to recover the same ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :
(a) and (b). The Government of India have not advanced any money to Dr. Dharam Teja for purchase of ships. The Shipping Development Fund Committee has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 28.00 crores to the Jayanti Shipping Company Limited. Out of this amount the Committee released loans amounting to Rs. 6.59 crores, before the Government owned Shipping Corporation of India took over the management of the company and a further loan of Rs. 20.66 crores was advanced after the said take over. The company has in accordance with the terms and conditions of the loan agreements repaid a sum of Rs. 7.41 crores.

Reward to Indian Cricket Players for their Victory against England

162. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Cricket players, who won the Rubber in England, have been properly rewarded on their victory ; and

(b) if so, in what manner and further steps taken to improve the standard of Cricket in India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMA-
SWAMY) : (a) and (b). The victorious
Indian Cricket Team on their

arrival were given public reception by the Ministry of Education where mementos were presented to each member of the Team. They were also received by the Prime Minister who congratulated them personally. The players were also given a rousing reception on their arrival at Bombay. The Board of Control for Cricket in India has presented every Cricketer special victory Bonus of Rs. 1,500/-.

The Board of Control for Cricket in India are engaged in taking various steps for improvement of Cricket in India by holding of various tournaments, coaching camp etc. and the victories in West Indies and England are some evidence of this.

Triple Benefit Scheme for Teachers in U. P.

163. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in U.P. triple benefit scheme for teachers has not yet been implemented for want of financial assistance from the Centre ;

(b) if so, the reason for not giving this financial assistance ; and

(c) the total amount required to implement the scheme by the State Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DE-
PARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P.
YADAVA) : (a) Government of U. P. have implemented the triple benefit scheme for all categories of permanent teachers without Central assistance with effect from 1.10.1964.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Deaths due to under-nourishment among Refugee Children

164. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Executive Director of UNICEF, Mr. Henry R. Labouisse, told a Press Conference at New Delhi on the 12th October, 1971 that 'a few hundred thousand or lakhs of under-fed, under-nourished refugee children would die by January, next' ;

(b) if so, what steps have been or are being taken to prevent this calamity ;

(c) how many refugee children have already died of under-nourishment ; and

(d) what arrangements are there for the protection of the children in various Refugee Camps ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes, the Executive Director did express concern about the possibility of a large number of deaths amongst refugee children due to mal-nutrition.

(b) and (d). A special supplementary feeding programme and a nutrition therapy scheme for the proper care of the children from the nutrition angle have been taken up. Supplementary feeding is given with a view to arresting malnutrition in time, before it reaches advanced stage requiring medical treatment. The Nutrition Therapy Scheme envisages 4 times feeding at specially set up centres of special food recipes having high protein content.

(c) Information regarding death of refugee children due to malnutrition only is not readily available.

Primary Education

165. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a comprehensive plan for primary education is now being prepared by his Ministry ; and

(b) if so, the highlights of that plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b). The Ministry of Education proposes to prepare separate plans for the development of primary education for each State. Necessary data are being collected. The intention is to prepare a plan for

achieving universal primary education as early as possible and to improve quality.

Research Centres in Community Development Blocks

166. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is implementing a new scheme for setting up Research Project in Community Development Centres in various States ; and

(b) if so, names of the States and the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme known as Pilot Research Project in Growth Centres is being implemented by the Government through the Department of Community Development.

(b) The names of the States and 'Blocks' selected as base areas may be noticed in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—971/71*].

The aim of the scheme is to evolve a broad research methodology and pattern for identifying Growth Centres and to indicate how the growth potential of these centres can be promoted through a comprehensive and scientific study of overall development needs and to weave these Centres meaningfully into the frame-work of the District Plan. A Plan provision of Rs. 145 lakhs has been made for implementing the Project. This includes an amount of Rs. 72.65 lakhs for creation of basis amenities in all these 20 centres.

Farms Organised by State Farms Corporation

167. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of farms organised by the State Farms Corporation in the country ; and

(b) the places where they are located ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Ten farms have so far been organised by the Corporation.

(b) Suratgarh(Rajasthan), Jetsar(Rajasthan) Hissar (Haryana), Phillaur (Punjab), Raichur (Mysore), Cannanore (Kerala), Jharsuguda (Orissa), Chengam (Tamil-Nadu), Lokichera and Lushaichera (Mizo Hills district of Assam)

Water Supply in Gurdwara Rakab Ganj Road, New Delhi

168. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the water supply in areas in Gurdwara Rakab Ganj Road, New Delhi and other adjacent localities is cut down for part of the day ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the measures taken to ensure regular water supply throughout the day ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (c). The factual position is being ascertained from the concerned authorities and the required information will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Proposal to deepen the Port of Cranganore

169. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to deepen the ancient port of Cranganore ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ; and

(c) when the decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) to

(c). Cranganore is not a major port. The executive responsibility for development of ports other than major ports vests in the State Government concerned and, in this case the Government of Kerala. The Government of Kerala have reported that the hydrographic survey conducted indicates necessity for training works to maintain dredged depth if the bar is cut and that further studies are in progress. The results of the studies are expected to be available within two months.

Formation of Company for the Execution of Shipyard Project at Cochin

170. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any progress has been made in forming a company for the construction of the Cochin Ship-building yard ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). The proposal has been approved by Government but its implementation is awaiting the approval of Parliament, as it would be a new instrument of service. This approval is proposed to be obtained in this session in the form of a Supplementary grant.

Defective seeds supplied to Eastern U. P.

171. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the mixed seed supplied in the Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh from the Food Corporation of India godowns stood low in the germination tests ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to stop distribution of bad seeds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Madhya Pradesh Tribal Cooperative Development Corporation

172. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Tribal Co-operative Development Corporation is running in a loss due to mismanagement ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore and the extent of loss ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to rectify these mistakes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) :

(a) The Madhya Pradesh Tribal Cooperative Development Corporation is running at a loss since 1966-67.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See 71*].

Seminar on Development of Connaught Place, New Delhi

173. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Seminar was held in the first week of September, 1971 on the 'Development of Connaught Place' in new Delhi ;

(b) if so, the general opinions expressed at the Seminar ;

(c) whether the New Delhi Municipal Committee and Government have taken into consideration the views expressed at the Seminar ; and

(d) if so, the decisions taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving main conclusions reached at the Seminar is attached.

(c) and (d). Decisions can be taken only after the matter has been examined in all its aspects in consultation with the concerned authorities.

Statement

Main conclusions which emerged from the discussions at the Seminar on the development of Connaught Circus and its adjoining areas :

(i) The total working force in the metropolitan city centre of Connaught Circus and its extension should not very much exceed the figure of 85,000 by 1981, the size contemplated in the 1962 Master Plan for Delhi.

(ii) The present permitted F.A.R. of 400 should be reviewed with reference to its need and advisability from the point of view of functional efficiency, aesthetic considerations and possibility of providing for efficient civic services and amenities. A comprehensive urban design proposal should be prepared for the area, with suitable extensions, by a competent interdisciplinary technical team assisted by an advisory group of eminent experts.

(iii) Construction of new buildings, specially high rise buildings in the area and its environs should be stayed pending the review suggested in (ii) above ; this should not, however, apply to essential maintenance works.

(iv) Redevelopment of government owned lands with the Harding Hospital and Railways should also be considered instead of concentrating development and high rise buildings on the opposite side of the Circus where much of the land is in the hands of private parties.

(v) Schemes for construction of District Centres for shopping and amusement and of a bypass road grid to divert through traffic from Connaught Circus should be taken up without delay.

- (vi) A comprehensive transportation plan should form part of the total development plan of the area.
- (vii) The inner circle should be pedestrianised and municipalisation of parking areas should be considered.
- (viii) A unified authority should be constituted for the development of the city centre according to the comprehensive re-development plan.
- (ix) Adequate funds with earmarked sources of revenue should be placed at the disposal of the unified authority.
- (x) The Government should consider compulsory acquisition of all land and buildings in the area with a view to facilitating the development of the area according to an integrated design. Alternatively, land owners should be compelled to conform to a master Plan of development.

Recommendation of N.C.E.R.T. regarding withdrawal of Text Books containing Prejudicial Material

175. DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training has recommended that between three and four per cent of school text books taught in the country should be withdrawn as they contain material prejudicial to the interests of national integration ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) :
(a) An Expert Committee set up by the N.C.E.R.T. has made such a recommendation based on the evaluation reports from three independent channels in respect of nine States and two Union Territories for which the complete evaluation reports have been received.

(b) The N.C.E.R.T. is in correspondence with the concerned administrations who are to implement the recommendations. The latter have acknowledged the reports and have promised to take action. It is learnt that some books have been already withdrawn from July 1971.

Assault on Harijans

176. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether incidents of assault and boycott of Harijans have been reported from various parts of the country in the past six months ;

(b) if so, the facts regarding incidents reported so far ; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent such incidents in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) :
(a) to (c). A few complaints have been received. Full information is being collected from all the State Government/Union Territory Administrations and will be laid on the table of the House in due Course.

Increase in Wages of workers of Food Corporation handling Bigger size Bags

177. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the bag in which the rice is filled from Andhra and sold to Food Corporation of India, is now bigger in size and filled with about 100 Kg. of rice instead of about 75 Kg. previously ;

(b) if so, whether the workers of the Food Corporation who are handling these new bags have been given a proportionate increase in their wages which is now fixed on the basis of the number of bags they handle ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

ANNASBHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The standard packing for rice in Andhra Pradesh, continues to be 75 Kgs. net except in a few districts where it is 100 Kgs.

(b) and (c). At all places in Andhra Pradesh, except at Visakhapatnam port, the rice bags are handled by the labour of the contractors and as such no direct payment is made by the Food Corporation of India to the labour. The contract rates are in terms of bags weighing upto 65 Kgs. each and bags weighing above 65 Kgs. each. At Visakhapatnam port also the rates settled with the labour are in terms of the aforesaid two categories of bags.

**Shortage of Drinking Water in Gulbarga
(Mysore)**

178. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a lot of difficulties are being faced by the people due to the shortage of drinking water in Gulbarga in Mysore ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Opening of University at Gulbarga

179. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under Government's consideration to open a University in Gulbarga (Mysore) ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the time by which it is likely to be opened ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Nationalisation of Sugar Industry in States

180. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR :
SHRI G. C. DIXIT :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's study to nationalise the Sugar industry in every State in India ; and

(b) if so, the main features ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government of India have appointed a Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission to undertake a detailed and comprehensive examination of the working of the sugar industry and various problems relating thereto, especially in the context of the demand for its nationalisation. Government will examine the matter further on receipt of the report of the Commission.

Loans to drought affected Farmers from Land Banks and Cooperative Societies in Mysore State

181. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether drought has affected many parts of the Mysore State ;

(b) whether in order to meet the situation, the farmers have to face difficulties in seeking loans on lands from the Land Banks and Societies ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to extend facilities to the poor farmers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Farmers in drought areas are eligible to get loans from land development banks for productive purposes. In the case of loans from primary cooperative societies, there are arrangements for conversion of loan

amounts into medium-term loans in areas affected by such natural calamities, if the crop out-turn is less than 50% of normal. No report of difficulties in getting loans have been received by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

Land given on Rent, Lease by Bombay Port Trust

182. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bombay Port Trust has given its land situated in strategic industrial areas and water front to various private parties on standard rent or lease ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether these parties to whom Bombay Port Trust has given its land, have either built warehouses or factories on these lands and have earned enormous profits by way of rents ; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). Bombay Port Trust have let out plots on lease rent on various tenures ranging from monthly tenancy to a lease for 30 or 99 years, in the industrial areas along the water-front, to different private parties connected with shipping, port-based industries, and import and export of cargo through the port. The rates of rent or lease depend on the situation of the plot and its user. There is no standard rent. Generally, the current letting rates, based on the market value of the land at the time of letting out plots are charged. The Port Trust has provided for revision of rents at the time of renewals of leases.

(c) Factories, warehouses, etc. have been built by lessees on Port Trust land where permitted under the terms of lease. The Bombay Port Trust have no factual knowledge about the profits earned from Port Trust lands by the lessees. The rates of rent for Port trust plots are revised by the Trustees from time to time, keeping in view the nature of

tenancy, user and the market value of land. It is not permissible in all cases for tenants to sublet the structures constructed on Port Trust lands.

(d) So far as the monthly tenancies and 15-monthly leases are concerned, the last revision of rates of rent was made in October, 1968 and a further revision is being brought into effect by the Port Trust from the next month. In regard to long term leases also, Government have impressed upon the Port Trust the desirability to review the existing formulae for levy of rent at the time of renewal of expired leases so that the Port Trust's income from estate rentals keeps pace with the increase in land values.

Declaration of Waterways as National Waterway

183. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to declare certain water-ways as National Waterways ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). The Committee set up by the Government of India in 1968, under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Bhagavati, to examine the problems relating to the development of inland water transport, has in its report submitted in 1970, recommended that important waterways such as the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly, the Brahmaputra, the Mandovi and the Zauri rivers and the Cumbarjua Canal in Goa, the Mahanadi, the Godavari and the Narmada, should be considered for declaration as National Waterways. The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration, in consultation with the State Governments concerned.

Construction of Oil Dock at Madras Port behind Schedule

184. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether work on Oil Dock project at Madras is far behind the schedule and work

on this Project will cost the Government of India Rs. 30 crores at the time of its completion :

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ;

(c) whether it is a fact that due to the delay in the completion of the Jetty, the Madras Refineries Ltd. of which Government holds 74 per cent share capital, has suffered a loss of Rs. 17 crores by way of additional freight due to hiring of smaller tankers ; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to complete the work expeditiously ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) (b) and (d). The original target date for completion of the Oil Dock at Madras port was October, 1968. Certain technical problems and difficulties were, however, encountered in the construction of the break-water that have unavoidably caused delay in the completion of the dock. The scheme of construction of the break-water had, therefore, to be reviewed by a Committee of Technical Experts and modified in the light of the Committee's recommendations. There has also been a change in the scope of the project as bigger vessels than earlier envisaged would be catered to. The project is now progressing satisfactorily and most of the works relating to the construction of the break-water have been completed. Work on the construction of the oil jetty is in progress. The project is expected to be completed in March 1972 except for a portion of the eastern break-water which is expected to be completed by September, 1972. The revised cost of construction of the Oil Dock Project is Rs. 23 20 crores as detailed below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(1) Eastern Breakwater	634.61
(2) Northern Breakwater	337.38
(3) Tanker Berth...	247.38
(4) Special Plant and Equipment.	59.75
(5) Reclamation Wall...	113.72

(Rs. in lakhs)

(6) Dredging.....	473.60
(7) Stone loading jetty.	4.56
(8) Building for Stores, etc.	3.90
(9) Soil Investigatin...	1.86
(10) Tanker loading facilities.	166.75
(11) Northern Bund.....	227.99
(12) Soil Investigation for Outer Arm.....	4.99
(13) Reclamation & Pitching.	49.41
(14) Credit for materials & Plant.....	(-) 57.50
(15) Contingencies...	51.60

—————
Total : 2320.00
—

(c) The Madras Refineries Ltd. did not suffer a loss of Rs. 17 crores by way of additional freight due to hiring of smaller tankers. During the first two years of operations, namely 1969-70 and 1970-71, the Company had to continue to incur extra expenditure on freight due to the non-existence of an oil dock.

Demands and Grievances of Staff of T.B. Hospital, Mehrauli (Delhi)

185. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had received a copy of the Strike Notice dated the 31st August, 1971 served by the Hospital Karamchari Panchayat (Regd) of T.B. Hospital Mehrauli, New Delhi regarding the agitation to be launched by them for their demands ;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ; and

(c) the action taken by Government as well as by the respective authorities to fulfil their demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). No. However, the Tuberculosis Association of India, New Delhi, who are running the T.B. Hospital, Mehrauli, has received a letter from the Hospital Karamchari Panchayat in the first week of August, 1971, threatening to demonstrate and go on hunger strike if their demands were not met. The details of the demands are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-973/71*].

(c) The Tuberculosis Association of India had decided that Dr. M.S. Chadha, Vice-Chairman of the Association may look into the demands of the Karamchari Panchayat so that whatever legitimate grievances exist can be redressed and broad guide-lines indicated for the future.

Talks Between the Union Leaders of Hospital Karamchari Panchayat (Delhi) and the Secretary General of T. B. Association.

186. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union leaders of Hospital Karamchari Panchayat (Delhi) had met the Secretary General of T. B. Association in the second week of August in this connection and were given assurances that the demands will be considered very soon ; and

(b) if so, the outline of the said talks and the assurances given by the said Secretary General ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). Yes. the representatives of the Hospital Karamchari Panchayat of T.B. Hospital, Mehrauli, met the Secretary General of the Tuberculosis Association of India, New Delhi, in connection with their demands on the 9th August, 1971. They were told that the Association had decided that Dr. M. S. Chadha, Vice-Chairman of the Association may look into these matters so that whatever legitimate grievances exist can be redressed and broad guide-lines indicated for the future.

Houses for Slum Dwelling Population in Calcutta

187. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken by the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority to provide houses to the slum dwelling population in Calcutta ;

(b) if so, the money spent so far in this direction and the details thereof ; and

(c) when these programmes are likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). The Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority has drawn up a programme for the construction of 6,000 houses for slum dwellers which is expected to be completed by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan. No expenditure has been incurred so far on this programme.

Opening of a Canal near Kakdwip

188. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take up opening of a canal through the Char in Hooghly near Kakdwip to facilitate ferry launch and boat service between the Sagar Islands and the main land ; and

(b) if so, when the work will start and what amount would be spent on this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) The Government of West Bengal have intimated that there is at present no such proposal for the Fourth Five Year Plan but that they propose to examine and consider it for inclusion in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(b) Does not arise at present.

**Setting up of Health Centres in Sunderbans,
West Bengal**

189. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up more Health Centres in Sunderbans backward areas of 24 Parganas ; and

(b) if so, the number of such Health Centres and their proposed location ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Six more primary health centres and 22 more subsidiary health centres are proposed to be set up in Sunderbans as indicated below :—

Primary Health Centres :

- (i) Haroa in Haroa I Block ;
- (ii) Sandelerbil in Hingalganj Block ;
- (iii) Ghoshpur in Sandeskhali I Block ;
- (iv) Padmerhat in Joynagar I Block ;
- (v) Basanti in Basanti Block ; and
- (vi) Matherdighi in Canning II Block.

Subsidiary Health Centres

- (i) One each at Nimchi in Sagar Block, Purba Gabberia in Joynagar I Block and Bhubaneshwari in Kultali Block.
- (ii) Location of remaining 19 subsidiary health centres is yet to be decided. Steps are being taken to find out suitable sites for them.

**Pension Scheme for Teachers and Employees
of Schools in West Bengal**

190. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the pension scheme for

teachers and employees of schools as formulated by the Second U. F. Government of West Bengal has since been given effect to ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the rules of the pension scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Small and Medium Scale Irrigation Schemes
in 24 Parganas, West Bengal**

191. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) number of small and medium irrigation schemes for 24-Parganas, specially for Sunderbans, area under consideration of his Ministry ; and

(b) the places of such schemes and area to be covered by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). No medium or minor irrigation scheme for 24-Parganas is under consideration in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Survey Report on Foreign Book Pacts

194. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey report by Shri U. S. Mohan Rao, former Director of Publications Division, regarding Foreign Book Pacts was submitted to the Union Government ;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof ; and

(c) how many of them have been accepted ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA): (a) A report on publishing, printing and demand by Shri U. S. Mohan Rao was submitted to the Union Government.

(b) A copy of the report is available in the Library of Parliament.

(c) The report has been referred to various concerned authorities for comments which are awaited.

Imposition of Currency Adjustment Levy on Exports from India

195. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India made the proposal in a communication to the Indo-Pakistan-U. K. Continental Conference that shipping tariffs on export cargoes should be payable in the Indian currency;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Conference on the India's proposal; and

(c) whether India protested against the Conference decision to impose currency adjustment levy on shipments from the U. K. and continental ports and its intention to impose a similar levy on India's exports?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Conference have not conveyed their reactions to Government.

(c) Yes, Sir.

New Policy to provide Credit to Agriculturist

196. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is devising a new policy to ration agricultural

credit to suit the needs of small, medium and big farmers;

(b) if so, whether R. B. I. Planning Commission and the Agricultural Ministry were preparing new methods of rationing the available credit in a manner to a just and fair distribution of resources;

(c) if so, the main features of this Scheme; and

(d) when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). The Government policy as outlined in the 4th Plan is to orient the loaning policies and procedures of the major institutional credit agencies, *i.e.* cooperatives, in favour of smaller cultivators. The cooperatives have been advised to give priority to the smaller cultivators if the total available resources are limited. The larger cultivators are to be given medium-term credit for agricultural investment so that the long-term credit would be available to the smaller cultivators. The share-capital is also to be collected from the smaller cultivators in easy instalments. The Reserve Bank of India have introduced a system of earmarking the credit limits mentioned to Central Cooperative Banks upto 20% for the small and economically weaker farmers. They have also permitted issue of medium-term loans upto Rs. 2,000 without security provided satisfactory marketing arrangements are made. In the new Central Sector schemes of SFDA and MFAL, provision has been made for payment of risk fund to the cooperatives towards additional advances to the small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers.

2. The nationalised commercial banks are also being encouraged to increase their advances to the weaker sections. The Credit Guarantee Corporation has introduced a scheme of guarantee of small loans given by scheduled commercial banks to specified weaker sections with effect from 1st April, 1971.

3. The Agricultural Refinance Corporation also provides 100% refinance for schemes taken up in the SFDA/MFAL

areas. Under the World Bank Credit Projects undertaken through the ARC also, concessional terms are provided for small farmers for investments upto Rs. 10,000.

भूमिगत जल संसाधनों के विकास तथा प्रबन्ध के लिए समिति

197. श्री आर० बी० बड़े : क्या कृषि मंत्री चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भूमिगत जल विकास योजना के बारे में 15 जुलाई 1971 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4912 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय जल बोर्ड के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में विवरण देने वाला एक नोट सभा-पटल पर रखा है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। बेसिये संख्या LT-974/71]

केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड के वर्तमान अध्यक्ष/सदस्य निम्नलिखित व्यक्ति हैं—

- (1) अध्यक्ष श्री बी०बी० वोहरा, संयुक्त सचिव, कृषि मंत्रालय (कृषि विभाग)
- (2) सदस्य/इंजीनियरिंग श्री एम० पी० पाण्डे, अधीक्षक इंजीनियर, केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड
- (3) सदस्य/हाइड्रोजी-प्रोलोजी डा० के० बी० राघवराव, अधीक्षक, जल-वैज्ञानिक, केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड
- (4) सदस्य/क्षेत्र विकास श्री जे० के० जैन, संयुक्तायुक्त (ला० सि०), कृषि मंत्रालय (कृषि विभाग)

(5) सदस्य/वित्त श्री एम० एल० विधानी, निदेशक, (आंतरिक वित्त) कृषि मंत्रालय (कृषि विभाग)

(6) सदस्य/प्रशासन श्री एल० एन० लट्टा, एवं सचिव बोर्ड उप सचिव, कृषि मंत्रालय (कृषि विभाग)

महानिदेशक, भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण, महानिदेशक, वेधशाला तथा केन्द्रीय जल तथा शक्ति आयोग के सदस्य (जल संसाधन) के द्वीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड के पदेन सदस्य हैं।

दूध की खपत में कमी

198. श्री आर० बी० बड़े : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में दूध की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत में कमी हुई है ;

(ख) क्या दूध की खपत में कमी का कारण उसके मूल्य में वृद्धि है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

सन् 1955-56 में 190 लाख मीटरी टन दूध उत्पादन की तुलना में सन् 1968-69 में दूध उत्पादन बढ़कर 216.1 लाख मीटरी टन हो गया, इसके बावजूद भी प्रति व्यक्ति दूध की खपत जो 1955-56 में 136 ग्राम थी वह 1968-69 में कम होकर 105 ग्राम रह गई।

(ख) प्रति व्यक्ति खपत (उपलब्धि) इस कारण नहीं बढ़ी है कि दुग्ध उत्पादन और मानव आबादी में समान अनुपात नहीं रहा। दूध खपत में कमी का एक कारण दूध के ऊँचे मूल्य और

जनता में खरीदने की पर्याप्त क्षमता का अभाव भी हो सकता है।

(ग) दूध की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए उत्पादन बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता को स्वीकार किया गया है। राष्ट्रीय पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अधीन केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारें पशु और डेरी विकास के लिए कई योजनाएँ चलाती रही हैं। कुछ अधिक महत्व की पशु विकास योजनाएँ, जिनका दूध उत्पादन से सीधा सम्बन्ध है, निम्नलिखित

(1) गहन पशु विकास परियोजनाएँ।

(2) आदर्श ग्राम योजना।

(3) विदेशी नस्लों के साथ संकरण।

(4) दाना और चारा विकास योजनाएँ।

(5) गोशाला विकास योजनाएँ।

(6) बड़े आकार की पशु प्रजनन फार्मों की स्थापना और सांडों की सन्तति सम्बन्धी परीक्षण।

(7) प्रजनन क्षेत्रों के लिए पशु पंजीकरण की योजनाएँ।

बिहार में चारे की कमी

199. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य में चारे की भारी कमी है ;

(ख) क्या चारे की कमी के कारण समूचे बिहार राज्य में लाखों पशु मर गये हैं ;

(ग) उक्त राज्य को चारा सप्लाई करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(घ) उत्तर बिहार विशेषकर सहरसा, उत्तर मुंगेर, उत्तर भागलपुर और पूर्णिया जिलों को चारे के कितने बैगन भेजे गये ; और

(ङ) यदि इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) पशुओं में मृत्यु दर अत्यधिक थी। बिहार सरकार से अपेक्षित जानकारी प्रस्तुत करने का अनुरोध किया गया है और यथा समय इसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में निम्न कदम उठाये गये हैं—

(i) बिहार सरकार को चारा तथा पशु-आहार के मूल्य भंडारण और संचलन के नियंत्रण के लिए अत्यावश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के अन्तर्गत शक्तियों का प्रत्यायोजन किया गया है, जिससे राज्य में उपलब्ध सप्लाई को परिरक्षित किया जा सके।

(ii) पंजाब, हरियाणा, राजस्थान तथा मध्य प्रदेश सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया था कि वे बिहार सरकार को अपने राज्यों में चारा प्राप्त करने के लिए आवश्यक सुविधायें प्रदान करें।

(iii) रेल मंत्री से अक्टूबर, 1971 में हरियाणा तथा पंजाब से बिहार के बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों को पशु चारे का संचलन करने के लिए आवश्यक सुविधायें प्रदान करने का अनुरोध किया गया था।

(घ) रेलवे बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है कि 16 अगस्त, 1971 से 14 सितम्बर, 1971 की अवधि के मध्य, बिहार के लिए उत्तरी रेलवे के स्टेशनों से 2624 ब्राड-गेज तथा 238 मीटर-गेज चारे से भरी वैगनें भेजी गई थीं। इनके अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय रेलवे के स्टेशनों से भी लगभग 152 ब्राड-गेज वैगनें बिहार को भेजी गई थीं।

रेलवे बोर्ड ने यह भी आश्वासन दिया है कि बिहार के लिए चारे की अधिकाधिक मात्रा की यथाशीघ्र लड़ाई के लिए प्रत्येक संभव सुविधा प्रदान की जायेगी। उत्तरी रेलवे भी बिहार के लिए चारे की लड़ाई और अधिक बढ़ा रही है।

सहरसा, उत्तरी मुंगेर, उत्तरी भागलपुर तथा पूर्णिया जिले जैसे विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों को भेजी गई चारे की बैगनों की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में कोई जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। यह जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

बिहार में बैलों की खरीद के लिए
किसानों को ऋण

200. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में चारे की कमी के कारण छोटे तथा मध्यम दर्जे के किसानों को बैलों की खरीद के लिए कोई विशेष ऋण देने के लिए सरकार का कोई योजना तैयार करने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना तथा ऋण देने की प्रणाली की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी० शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं बनाई है।

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UN-STARRED QUESTION NO. 5959 DATED 26.7.1971 RE. WORK-LOAD OF C.P.W.D. ELECTRICAL DIVISION OF DELHI ADMINISTRATION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : In answer to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 5959 by Dr. Ranen Sen, M. P. answered on the

26th July, 1971, it was stated that the Air-conditioning works are being looked after by the Air-conditioning Division No. III, Central P. W. D. On verification it has come to light that the Air-conditioning works are being looked after by the Air-conditioning Division No. II of the C. P. W. D. Consequently, the answer to part (b) of the Question should be amended as follows :—

The workload during 1970-71 was Rs. 17.82 lakhs. The Air-conditioning works are, however, being looked after by the Air-conditioning Division No. II, C. P. W. D.

I regret the error which crept in the answer given previously.

12 hrs.

RE : MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT
PROCEDURE

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I am required to raise something which is coming immediately after the question hour. This is an adjournment motion, notice of which I had already given.....

MR. SPEAKER : We have a call attention notice to dispose of.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I will read out the relevant rule, 60(1) :

‘The Speaker, if he gives consent under rule 56, and holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, shall, after the questions and before the list of business is entered upon, call the member concerned who shall rise in his place and ask for leave to move the adjournment of the House’.

I have given notice of an adjournment motion covering a subject which involves every person in West Bengal, that is, the unleashing of violence by the fascist hordes of Shrimati Indira Gandhi..... (Interruptions).

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South) : On a point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : When I have not been told that my motion has not

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

been admitted, I am entitled to raise the matter here now. This is a very serious matter. We have a burning issue surrounding us. Men and women are being killed by the police.... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) : Hundreds are being arrested. Many are injured. It is a very urgent issue. We want that this adjournment motion be allowed and taken up.

MR. SPEAKER : Will he please sit down ? The order of business comes like this, according to the Directions by the Speaker, under chapter two of the Directions by the Speaker : Oath or affirmation, Obituary references, Questions including short notice questions, Call attention notices and then leave to move motions for adjournment.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have quoted from the Rules of Procedure to show that an adjournment motion comes up immediately after the question hour.

MR. SPEAKER : What I have indicated is the practice we have been following.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : I also want to raise a matter after the call attention.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have quoted from the Rules to indicate that this matter has to come immediately after the question hour. Now I do say that the House do adjourn to discuss a very serious matter, namely, the police force of Shrimati Indira Gandhi unleashing a reign of terror in West Bengal. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : It is for the criminals, not for the civilians.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not given my consent to any adjournment motion. *(Interruptions)*. I have not given my consent to any adjournment motion. If the members feel that there are reasons, they can meet me in my Chamber, but let them not raise this matter here *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please sit down ? *(Interruptions)* I have not allowed any adjournment motion. If you want to discuss the law and order situation, give a separate notice, but not through an adjournment motion. *(Interruptions)* I am not going to allow it.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I am very sorry I cannot allow this. I have not allowed any adjournment motion. They have not got my consent. There is no use obstructing the proceedings of this house. *(Interruptions)* I have not allowed it. Not at all. All if you are speaking together. *(Interruption)* No, please. It is too bad. They are obstructing the business of the house. *(Interruption)*

I do not accept this manner of Parliament's working. There are a number of other occasion when you can ask for a debate but you cannot make it an adjournment motion. *(Interruptions)* Order, order. Do not exhaust yourselves. I am so sorry that they do not allow me to follow the Order of business and they are interrupting the business of the House. They are not listening to anybody ; I cannot allow this. This is intolerable. *(Interruptions)* I am sorry ; this is not the way to plead for admitting an adjournment motion. If you go on like this it is no use.

Nobody is listening, all of you are speaking. I am sorry, this is not the way of getting the adjournment motion admitted. All of you are speaking without my permission, you are speaking outside the order of business, I am sorry I cannot allow it.

You do not allow me to read the rules, to read the directions. You are completely holding the House to ransom, I am not agreeable to that.

He raised a point and he forced himself on the House, but he would not listen to the ruling.

I think you must not go on further like this. What is the opinion of the House? Should I go on tolerating this ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

MR. SPEAKER : May I request you not to obstruct the proceedings of the House ? You cannot force me to allow anything like this. Tomorrow another ten Members will get up and ask me to allow something else. No, I am sorry this cannot be done. Kindly sit down.

You do not allow me to speak. This is not the way of treating the House. There are a number of other ways of discussing this issue. The President's Rule is continuing in West Bengal not since recently but for quite some time. If you feel there is something wrong about the law and order situation, you can put it before the Business Advisory Committee and ask for a debate. You cannot force everything through an adjournment motion. It will mean those who shout more will have more opportunities. They do not deserve to be members of this House if everything has to be carried on by shouting. If everything is to be decided by shouting, let us retire and let the shouters run this Parliament. As Speaker, I have some patience, but I have lost it now. Kindly don't do it. You must abide by the ruling of the Chair. You cannot force yourselves like this. If things are to be decided by shouting, there is no use for this Parliament. If you think that the Speaker has no discretion except to allow it, I do not think we can run this House like this. I am very sorry. I cannot allow this. How long can we go on like this ? (*Interruptions*). It means all the others are dumb people ? I cannot allow it. Tomorrow some others will do the same thing. (*Interruptions*) I do not approve of the manner in which you are pressing for this... (*Interruptions*) I do not approve of this manner. I have not given consent to an motion. You cannot take it for granted. If you think that by behaving like this and some members getting up and shouting the Speaker will have to concede their demand, then I do not think there is any use of having.... (*Interruptions*) I have already mentioned that I have not allowed any adjournment motion. Then do you expect me to say immediately "No, I allow it" ? If anybody feels that I have taken a wrong decision, they can come to my chamber and convince me.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R.S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) : Sir, I would like to move that those hon. Members who are behaving in this fashion should be suspended.. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : May I again request hon. Members not to behave in this way but to

resume their seats. They can raise this issue in some other way, but not through an adjournment motion. They can raise it in the Business Advisory Committee, for instance. (*Interruption*).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : This is a burning issue on which some hon. Members on this side are very much agitated and that is why they have moved an adjournment motion. But there are several other issues on which we have given notice of adjournment motions. We do not feel any less strongly on this issue. But we did not raise it because you have said that it should be taken up after the Calling Attention Notice. That is why we were keeping quiet. Without going into that, now at least you should decide on some procedure. If Members are to be allowed to mention their adjournment motions and the importance they attach to them, please tell us at what stage you propose to hear them, us and everybody. But we cannot go on like that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : May I supplement him by making one submission ? It does not seem to be quite in order that you should be pleased to give a ruling on any adjournment motion at this stage because the adjournment motion would come only after the calling-attention and other things are taken up ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You can allow that even now. It is up to you.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I think, it should not have been your pleasure to rule it out at this stage.

MR. SPEAKER : They got up and neither listened to me nor to any other Member who wanted to speak nor to the Government. They did not listen to anything and said, "We will sit only if you allow our adjournment motion." That was the position. Therefore what I had done was to announce earlier what I had to announce afterwards.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : But you have also to understand the state of feeling in the country that prevails because of the most atrocious and most scandalous activities of Government.

MR. SPEAKER : If you want to have a debate, I can put it to the Business Advisory

[Mr. Speaker]

Committee. You can have a debate on the general law and order situation. That will cover so much ground. These people can speak at that time. All others also, who are very anxious about it, can speak at that time. But there should be some method or procedure.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : We are governed by Ordinances and you have been a mute spectator of all this. There have been so many Ordinances and the hon. Speaker, as the main guardian of Parliamentary democracy, does not have a word to say about it.

MR. SPEAKER : When the question of Ordinances comes, you can speak about it at that time. But the third item is the calling-attention motion. They are forcing this adjournment motion

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I quote the Rules of Procedure ?

MR. SPEAKER : If you force it like that at this time, I have not allowed it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Your Direction cannot supersede the Rules of Procedure.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : You have constituted the West Bengal Consultative Committee. We have been sending requests and reminder after reminder for an immediate meeting of that consultative committee. But the Government did not care to call a meeting even after repeated reminders....(*Interruption*). Is this the democratic way of functioning ? I do not approve of what my friends are doing but a desperate situation has come about. We are requesting the Prime Minister and the Home Minister for a meeting. She promised in that last meeting that a meeting would be convened after 15 days. But three months have passed and not a meeting was convened. No reply was given. It is your duty to see that democratic institutions function. You have not seen to it. That is the reason why they are doing that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This adjournment motion must come today, here and now.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANS.

PORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : On behalf of this side may I say that we are not at all afraid to discuss any question about which any section of Members feels agitated ? We do not believe in banding accusations or words. If there is any problem which they want to discuss, it is entirely within your discretion whether you allow it or not. We shall stand by your ruling to the last. We are not afraid to discuss anything here. We welcome discussions. (*Interruption*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Many of us have given adjournment motions on various subjects. There is one about West Bengal where the Government has failed. The State Government employees have been dismissed by special powers of the President. I have tabled an adjournment motion on the arbitrary dismissal of 32 Defence employees and 13 State Government employees. I have not received any reply to that.

The situation in West Bengal, whatever the Prime Minister said, is not as good as she said. It should be discussed. There are various subjects, the law and order situation, the use of special powers by the President, the misuse of Constitution, etc. All these things are there. I would request you, Sir, to reconsider the whole thing. We have tabled adjournment motions on West Bengal, the price rise, the Banaras Hindu University, etc. You may hold a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee today and decide about the whole thing.

MR. SPEAKER : I had noted it down before me. If it had been allowed to come in the proper business order, I would have mentioned it. When he raised a point of order, I told him, "Please listen to me." He said, "I will not listen." Then, there were shoutings and they were not willing to listen to me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I beg your pardon....(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : If you do not allow me to speak, then God helps ! This is what we have been following for all these years as per the Directions. As per Direction 2, it is (i) Oath or affirmation ; (i) Obituary references ; (iii) Questions ; (iv) Calling Attention Motion and then only comes the leave to move for an adjournment motion.

I had something in writing before me. I have not given consent. But those Members

who are dissatisfied can meet me in my chamber and convince me and I will review it. They do not allow me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Rule 60 is quite clear.....

MR. SPEAKER : I need not give any reasons in the House when I disallow an adjournment motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Rule 60 is quite clear. You cannot supersede the Rules by Directions. ...(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I said, "All right. If you want it now, you have it." Then, I had to say what I had to say.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What about our adjournment motions ? (*Interruptions*)

INDRAJIT GUPTA : Please hear all of us and then you give your decision.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We are not going to leave it at that. The element of consent cannot be synonymous with the consent of the Ruling Party.

MR. SPEAKER : This is very wrong. You don't take so much liberty. Kindly don't do it. There are so many of them. You can have a meeting at 4 p.m. You can fix up a debate. But if you say you want my ruling, then I say that I do not give my consent. But if you say that if I do not give my consent, you won't allow the House to proceed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You are sorry to disallow our motion: we are sorry to listen to it. We cannot listen to it.

MR. SPEAKER : If you don't want to put your case....(*Interruptions*) and if you don't want to go to the BAC and you don't want to have any other alternative—I go on giving you a number of alternatives....(*Interruptions*) but if you think there is only one way, I am so sorry I cannot allow it...(*Interruptions*) But if you think that you can do like that, nobody can prevent you. But, my advice is, 'Don't do it'.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE (Katwa) : The situation is so abnormal. It is not a normal situation.

MR. SPEAKER : You can put this before the Business Advisory Committee. We can fix sometime for it....(*Interruptions*) Is this the way you are doing.

AN HON. MEMBER : We want to put it before the House.

MR. SPEAKER : We have to go by certain Rules.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Whenever any adjournment motion is given, this has been rejected. That is why we are losing our patience. This is my sad experience. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : They are not obeying the ruling of the Speaker. They should be suspended from the House. They are reluctant to obey you...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL (Barrackpore) : You are killing our people. Your CRP is killing our people.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I don't know what is troubling our friends there. When I have said on behalf of the Government and on behalf of my Party that we are prepared to discuss anything under the skies and which is in the interests of the country, we are ourselves keen to debate each and every false accusation and we want to show them in their true colours....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : These accusations are all correct. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISRA : Under the very nose of the Government outrageous things are done. The Personal Secretary of the Prime Minister goes to 7. Jantar Mantar and conducts operations and you don't have a word to say about this. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Don't make it a free-for-all. Order please.

SHRI PILOO MODY : These accusations are all correct. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : Please allow our Adjournment Motion. The people of West Bengal must have a chance to be heard.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Let them think over.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Of late, there has been considerable doubt in our minds about the procedures that are being followed. We have over here a Rule book which is occasionally observed, occasionally not observed and occasionally interpreted in a manner which none of us understands. So, I would like to make a submission that we spell out these Rules a little more explicitly so that all of us understand exactly where we stand because, of late, when we have been reading these Rules, I think, though we have a right to raise something, or to discuss a particular point, we find, and we come across, either in the House or in the Chamber, a negative attitude on the part of the office and the Secretariat and your honourable self, Sir, and we find that some good many points that we would like to discuss in the House—which it is within the purview of Parliament to discuss,—are not permitted, are not allowed a general hearing. That is why you find that some of our colleagues here are so agitated. They make a little more notice than we do, but they are agitated—just as we are agitated—about subjects which they are not permitted to discuss in this House. You may kindly tell us under which rule and under which procedure we can discuss these things in the House. By merely quoting a rule, you cannot shut out a subject. These subjects have to be discussed in Parliament. Otherwise Parliament serves no purpose at all. Therefore, my submission to you is this : Whatever be your ruling on this particular subject, before long, we should get down to the business of reorganising the procedure of Parliament, by which all subjects demanded by all Members can be discussed at length. Thank you.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : My submission is this. You are the custodian of the privileges of the House. You are obliged to regulate the proceedings of the House. The question which is paramount before the House is whether, whatever decision you take should be obeyed or not. You have got every right to disallow any Adjournment Motion. You have given your decision and they are protesting against it. They are staging a protest. How are you going to tolerate this ? How you are going to allow us to tolerate this thing ? There is no question of demonstration against your ruling. I therefore move a formal motion that they should be suspended for 7 days in order to preserve the democracy of this country.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Sir, I admire your patience,

and the way in which you have been holding your soul in patience all this time. The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has made your task easy. Now, the point of difference that arises is, about the point of time at which this particular subject must be taken up. You wanted to know the Government's mind, and the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has made your task easy now. He has said that Government are prepared for a discussion. Therefore, now, it is easy for you to kindly revise your ruling and let my hon. friends opposite know when the subject would be taken up.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Shri Piloo Mody made a reference to the fact that noise was being made. I would submit that noise cannot be and should not be a substitute for rules. Rules must be observed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Doctor, heal thyself.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I do not know what type of noise he is referring to.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : How can there be order in this House when everything is in disorder in West Bengal ?

श्री बी०पी० मोर्य (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। इस सदन की कार्यवाही किस तरह चलाई जाये, यह जिम्मेदारी आप पर जाती है। लेकिन मेरी सब से बड़ी आपत्ति यह है कि पिछले 45 मिनट से इस सदन में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है। (व्यवधान) आप को ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि सदन की कार्यवाही ठीक ढंग से चल सके। (व्यवधान)

SHRI A.K.M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat) : I would submit that we can discuss any permissible subject, subject to the rules and regulations. If the rules and regulations are not observed, and my hon. friends opposite are going to stall the proceedings in this manner, then nothing can be discussed. Therefore, I suggest that you may take the sense of the House, and I am sure you will be convinced that the sense of the House is that my hon. friends opposite are stalling the proceedings of the House, and if you are convinced of it, then I suggest that you may

take action against them, so that we the other Members can have our privilege.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : You must understand the situation that is prevailing in West Bengal and you must give us a patient hearing. (*Interruption*)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : They have introduced the politics of murder in West Bengal. We want to tell the truth before this House. So, you may allow the adjournment motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The chief of the Government is present here. Her forces are committing these atrocities, killing and murdering people in West Bengal.....

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Piloo Mody made a reference to departure from the rules. May I know where there was departure from the rules ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : There have been several departures.

MR. SPEAKER But he never met me in my Chamber.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I have met you in your Chamber several times. You may not remember them but for me they were memorable occasions.

There is one more thing that I would like to add. When members get up, this is the platitude we are treated to : 'We are prepared to discuss anything ; it is only a question of time, procedure, form and the Speaker's consent'. But I can quote you a great many subjects which we had wanted to discuss in the last session of Parliament but which never managed to come to the House.

MR. SPEAKER : They were before the Business Advisory Committee. I am not to blame for it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Last time, they were never discussed over here. I only made a suggestion to you, that you frame the rules in a manner in which whatever subjects we would like to discuss are permitted to be discussed. This is all the point I made. I am sure my colleagues over here will listen to this reasoning that provided we are allowed

to discuss matters and a procedure is set down without leaving things to rule or their interpretation, there will not be any trouble at all in the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I make a submission. I am the author of the adjournment motion and I would like to say something on this.

MR. SPEAKER : Please let me have some time.

In so far as the Speaker is concerned, you expect him to run the House according to the rules and practice. The moment there is a little departure, any member gets up and draws my attention to it. The Speaker cannot go out of that.

So far as the fixing up of business is concerned, the Speaker does not do it. Everything is laid before the Business Advisory Committee where all the leaders of parties are there.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Not everything.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Adjournment motions never come there.

SHRI SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We expect a correct statement from you.

MR. SPEAKER : So far as adjournment motions are concerned, there are certain precedents and previous cases. A few cases were settled by my predecessors. All these are kept in mind in coming to a decision. In my own ruling this morning, I just asked the hon. member to put his case when the matter came up according to the order of business. I said I had not so far given my consent, but if he thought he could convince me, he could discuss it with me in my chamber, as I am open to conviction. This has been the practice followed throughout. I honestly tell the House this has always been the practice. In case the Speaker says that he is not satisfied, the member concerned meets me and places before me the urgency of the matter. Perhaps then many things which are not mentioned earlier, which are not within the knowledge of the Chair, are brought to the notice of the Chair then. But what can I say now ? They do not listen to anything. They say 'Do it now or.....' (*Interruptions*)

[Mr. Speaker]

As far as the order of business is concerned, he raised certain points. The Directions from which I read out were framed by my predecessors. I have not added a single comma to them. I read them and pointed out that those have always been followed in this House.

SHRI PILOO MODY : You have added case law to it.

MR. SPEAKER : You can change the rules in the Rules Committee. Why blame the rules ? After all, I have to deal with 522 honourable eloquent members.

SHRI PILOO MODY : No, only about 25 members over here.

13. hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, I thought we should not go to that extent. They should not have forced me to give my ruling. The position before me was that I would let you know later on when the turn comes, if I say that if you are satisfied we will sit together and you can tell me something about it, giving other views. Of course we have been revising these decisions. But if you say "No, nothing doing ; now or never,"...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : That is the situation.

MR. SPEAKER : That is not the position. After all, we have to run this House, this parliamentary system ; there is a method of doing it. You could have easily come to my Chamber and I could have given my ruling after that. But you said, "Now or never." So, what can I do in this matter ? So, I thought I could adjourn the House for lunch so that you may calm down yourselves. We will reassemble at 2 p.m.

13-02 hrs.

(The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock)

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported Concentration of Pakistani forces on Indian borders

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"Reported concentration of Pakistani forces on Indian borders, loss of Indian life and property owing to Pakistani shelling and repeated violations of Indian air space by Pakistani aircraft."

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the genesis of the tense situation on our borders with Pakistan lies in the confrontation between the military rulers and the people of Bangla Desh.

The House is aware of the terrible crack down by the Pak Army on Bangla Desh on the fateful night of 25th/26th March 1971. In an election held earlier for the first time after a decade, the people of Bangla Desh, gave their confidence to the Awami League and voted for its six point programme of autonomy. The military rulers of Pakistan instead of honouring the result of the election hurled defiance at the people of Bangla Desh and unleashed a terror, like of which has not been seen or heard before, on the fateful night of March 25th/26th.

In the process, unprecedented atrocities have been perpetrated ; hundreds of thousands of people have been done to death in cold blood ; villages have been burnt ; women have been dishonoured, and children maimed. The University of Dacca was a particular target for attack ; the armed forces concentrated on the intelligentsia, the youth and the minorities. Modern weapons of warfare, including tanks, armoured cars, even artillery and aircrafts have been used. This House has already extended its sympathies to the victims of this terror.

The people of Bangla Desh rose to a man in revolt. The East Bengal Regiments and

the East Pakistan Rifles offered resistance, with many members of the armed police joining them. Whilst seemingly engaged in negotiations with the Awami League, the military rulers had already brought nearly two Divisions of Pakistani troops into East Bengal. When they met with determined resistance large scale reinforcements were quickly brought in by air and sea. Later, large para-military forces, called the East Pakistan Civil Armed Force and Razakars have also been organised and are wreaking havoc in the country-side.

Men, women and children, Muslims, Hindus, Christians and Buddhists, fled from this unparalleled terror in an unending stream to seek shelter in India. The terror continues unabated ; so does the stream of refugees. It has reached the staggering figure of nearly 10 million people.

The genocide practised by Pakistan, the cruel attempt to destroy the culture and identity of the people of Bangla Desh, has evoked the sympathy of the entire world. The forcible expulsion of millions of men and women, of all creeds and ages, in a state of utter helplessness and exhaustion, constitutes, so far as we are concerned, a new kind of aggression. We could not but give them shelter and succour. Their continued stay in our country imposes intolerable strains on us ; threatens the stability of our economy, jeopardizes many of the fundamental values enshrined in our Constitution and has engendered social, economic, and political tensions. It is our wish that these refugees from terror return to their homes in honour, in dignity and in full safety.

The military rulers have so far done nothing to put an end to the terror or to create conditions in which the refugees could return to their homes. The efforts made by the people, the press, the governments of many nations have so far proved unavailing.

The people of Bangla Desh have been making their own efforts to make it impossible for the Pak Army to continue its reign of terror. A powerful resistance movement has grown around the East Bengal Regiment and the East Pakistan Rifles. Angry young men have joined in large numbers. The resistance offered by them has unnerved the Pak Army. Their successes have made them hopeful of early deliverance.

The military rulers have for the past many months been trying to divert the attention of the world from their misdeemeanours and mistakes by fastening and foisting the blame on India. We are guilty only of sympathising and supporting people in dire distress. The President of Pakistan, however, threatens to wreak vengeance upon us, if the Mukti Bahini succeeds in liberating their land from the clutches of Pakistani hordes who are perpetrating rape and rapine in Bangla Desh on a scale unprecedented in the recorded annals of history. On 30th July, 1971, President Yahya Khan threatened us with total war. On October 12th, in his address to the nation, the threat was renewed. In between, the armed might of Pakistan has been significantly reinforced and strengthened. War hysteria has been whipped up. A poster campaign to "Crush India" and "Conquer India" has been launched. The cry of Jihad has been raised.

To back up his threat of total war against India President Yahya Khan ordered large-scale movement of troops all along the Western Indo-Pak border. Opposite Rajasthan, Gujarat and East Punjab, Pakistan has moved its troops close to our border. Special attention has been paid to the Cease Fire Line in violation of the terms of the Karachi Agreement. Additional POK battalions have been raised, Frontier Corps troops have been brought in ; a large number of Mujahids has been activated, and an additional wing of Karakoram Scouts has been organised. All along the western border and the Cease Fire Line, enormous quantities of defence stores and ammunition have been piled up, close to the troops' locations. By the middle of October, almost the entire military might of Pakistan had been deployed, away from their cantonments, along our frontiers, in operational readiness. Since then the Pakistani forces have indulged in a series of provocative acts. There has been a large number of border violations, on land and also in the air. There has been extensive shelling of Indian territory by Pakistanis on our eastern borders resulting in considerable damage to property and also in loss of life and injury to a number of our own citizens and also to many refugees seeking shelter on our soil. Fire has been exchanged along the Cease Fire Line. Many acts of sabotage have been committed along our eastern frontiers in an attempt to disrupt our lines of communication.

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

I do not, Sir, wish to exaggerate but the situation on our borders is very serious indeed. The Pak forces have the advantage of nearer interior lines. Their Armoured Divisions which have been put into a full state of readiness, are poised to act in full concert. The reports received by us indicate pre-emptive strikes on our airfields as part of their plans.

In such a situation, we have no alternative but to move our forces to our Western border. Today our Defence Forces are deployed along the eastern and western borders in a full state of readiness to meet all eventualities. The morale of our Jawan is very high. The morale of the people in the border districts is high: they have lent their whole-hearted support to the Defence Forces in organising our defence all along the border. Steps have also been taken to guard vital points and installations against sabotage and against air attacks. We are determined to defeat any attack on our territory and to carry the war, if need be, to the soil of the aggressor.

I trust our vigilance and preparedness will deter the military rulers of Pakistan from carrying out their threats to make war upon us for a third time. We do not propose to relax our vigilance or withdraw our troops from the borders, until a satisfactory solution is found to the situation in Bangla Desh which shall induce and enable the Refugees to return to their homeland. I wish the futility of militarily suppressing the people of Bangla Desh dawns on Islamabad and men in position of authority and influence heed the lessons of history and listen attentively to saner counsels. I fervently hope that Pakistani rulers persuade themselves to abandon the course on which they have embarked, to retract their threats to us and to find a political solution to Bangla Desh which will be acceptable to the already elected representatives of the people under the leadership of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman. This is the only course which will ensure democratic freedoms to all people on this sub-continent providing them an opportunity to devote themselves to the peaceful tasks of economic and social progress.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I fully agree with the Minister when he says that the gene-

sis of the tense situation on our borders with Pakistan is the confrontation between the military rulers and the people of Bangla Desh. I am aware that with the intensification of the liberation movement in Bangla Desh by the brave and undaunted Mukti Bahini, the dictator of the military regime in Pakistan has completely lost his mental balance. Now they want to provoke our country for a war because they know that a solution lies only in internationalising the situation and taking it into the doors or lap of the UNO and having observers sent here so that the liberation movement in Bangladesh is stopped. Here I must take the opportunity to congratulate our brothers and sisters of the Mukti Bahini who are fighting relentlessly, and am so happy to know that certain areas have been out of the hands of Yahya Khan's regime and are controlled by the Mukti Bahini. I expected that during the beginning of the session we will definitely hear from the Prime Minister about the recognition of Bangladesh, especially after her visit abroad. I am sorry that even today the Hon. Prime Minister has not made any such statement.

To refresh our memory, may I say here that even today Pakistan violates our air space. I read in the newspaper *Patriot* that Pakistan Air Force Planes committed three violations of Indian space in Chamb within 15 minutes on November 14th, and a *Mirage* intruded into Indian space at 1.25 p.m.

I vividly remember the valiant role played by our jawans and officers during the 1962 and 1965 conflict and I am sure they will repel any aggressions in the future also. But the fact remains that we did not shoot down their aeroplanes when they intruded into our territory. Their planes came to Punjab, to Chamb and certain other places. Even Dum Dum can be bombarded from Jessore within three minutes by a jet. So, we want to know whether instructions have been issued to our jawans to shoot down their planes and, if so, how they have missed the mark. Why did we allow those planes, which came for a purpose which is known to the Defence Minister and to the entire country, to go back so merrily? I would like to have an answer to this question. Here I should like to make it very clear that I and my party are not advocating a war. We are not war-mongers and we do not want to create a war psychosis. It is good that we have issued instructions to our jawans not to

cross the border. But, at the same time, what steps have been taken to protect our border and create conditions in which their jawans are not able to cross our border and, in case they cross, they are shot down. I do not want the Minister to divulge any secrets and I am sure our jawans must be doing their duty. But the fact remains that on our borders in Tripura, in West Bengal, in Assam, in Kashmir and other places there is constant shelling by Pakistani troops with the result that the people living on our borders are in constant fear of death. People who have migrated from Comilla and have settled down in Agartala want the victory of the Mukti Bahini and they are prepared to make any sacrifices for that. The hon. Minister says that we are fully prepared to meet any eventuality which may develop from this explosive situation, and the situation according to him is quite serious. What steps have been taken to meet this challenge? On this particular issue the entire House would support this government. We want to know whether the life and property of those who are living in the border areas will be made safe by creating conditions in which the Pakistani forces are not able to cross the border and shoot down the innocent people of our country. I want the Defence Minister to answer these two pertinent questions.

I have read the entire statement of the Defence Minister and I must thank him for that. While the Mukti Bahini is fighting there, we on our part should see that our borders are properly protected. Last but not the least I would like to know one thing from the Defence Minister. If he is unable to answer that question, let the Prime Minister answer it. When we wish the success of the Mukti Bahini, when we wish the success of the Bangladesh against Yahya regime, when we are trying to mobilise world public opinion in favour of Bangladesh and the people who are dying and prepared to die for a sovereign Bangladesh, what are we going to do towards this end? Are we still silent spectators of their sorrow or are we going to recognise Bangla Desh?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : The two previous supplementary questions are already covered by the reply that I have given. There is no doubt that there had been air violations, as I have stated in the statement, and hon. friends might have read in the newspapers that our aircraft had chased the Pakistani aircraft.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : But they missed their mark. That was also there.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : You can draw your inference. But he wanted to know the instructions. It is obvious that the instruction is that if there is any intrusion, they should be chased away.....(*Interruption*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Or shot down?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : So far as shelling on the eastern border in Tripura, Assam, Meghalaya and West Bengal is concerned, I have stated that there had been shelling. But I may assure the House that no Pakistan armed forces personnel has had the courage to come to or to cross the border. If they cross the border, they will be thrown out into Pakistan.....(*Interruption*). That is what the instruction is. The instruction is to silence the guns, I am sure, our jawans will do that. They have done that. But there is still, I repeat, instruction not to cross the border. As I have stated in the statement just now, if hostility breaks out and if aggression is committed, the instruction is to carry the war into Pakistan's soil.

So far as the question of recognition is concerned, it will be done at the appropriate time.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) : It has been stated by the Defence Minister that if they enter our territory, our army will cross the border to push them out. But I want to state certain facts and also seek clarification from the Defence Minister.

The shelling of mortars and other fire has become a constant feature in the entire Tripura border. Practically not a single night passed without any shelling, particularly in Belonia, Sonamura, Agartala and Kamalpur towns. Three of these towns have been completely deserted by our people. Only the officials, who have been instructed not to leave the station, are staying there. Others are bound to shift because every day there is shelling. Very recently one very powerful mortar was fired at Agartala town itself where we lost six lives and 20 people were seriously wounded. They are staying in the hospital even now.

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

Not only in these four headquarter towns but in the entire border area every day we are receiving these bullets and people are injured and killed. At Kamalpur town itself more than 50 people have already been killed during this month. At Kamalsagar, which is not a town but a border area, in Simna-Sidhai area, we lost 50 lives and many were injured. Due to the Pakistani shelling in the border area, huge damage has been done to crops, houses, cattle, etc. and the people have to shift from there.

So, when the Defence Minister says that our Jawans are ready to keep the border secure, I want to know from him what steps the Government is taking to provide relief to Indian nationals on the border area who have become almost refugees and have to shift to other places. What is the Government doing to provide relief to all these people who have been uprooted from there? If the matter is not settled, it is not possible for them to go back to their own places.

Secondly, the Defence Minister says that recognition of Bangla Desh will be done at an appropriate time. I do not know when this appropriate time will come. The Pakistani army who are concentrated on the border area are constantly shelling and causing casualties of Indian nationals. If you recognise Bangla Desh Government and if you help them materially, then the fighting potentiality of the Mukti Bahini will be strengthened and they will be able to push them out not only from the Indian border but also crush them within Bangla Desh itself.

I want to know from the Defence Minister how long this Government will be a prisoner of indecision regarding the Bangla Desh issue. When will the Government recognise the Bangla Desh Government?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : About the question of shelling on Tripura border, and the hon. Member has specially mentioned Kamalpur and Belonia, I would draw his attention, because he comes from that area, to what the brave fighters of Mukti Bahini have done across Kamalpur and Belonia. He should not forget that. In that area, the Mukti Bahini has done wonderfully well and has pushed aside Pakistani forces and occupied the area. I know in the border towns and border villages,

a risk is involved. The local administration concerned will take all the requisite steps to relieve the hardships of the people in the border towns and villages.

So far as recognition is concerned, it is not on account of any indecision but it is a decision and the decision is that recognition will be given at the appropriate time. What will be the appropriate time will have to be judged in the context of many things.

As far as the Mukti Bahini's functioning is concerned, the House is aware of the activities of the Mukti Bahini in the land of Bangla Desh, in the sea and to some extent in the air, and the Mukti Bahini is getting all their requirements from a large number of citizens of Bangla Desh who are abroad, in Europe and in America, who have raised large funds and are helping the Mukti Bahini and the Bangla Desh Government with military hardware.

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI (New Delhi) : First of all, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate our Defence Minister for making such a good defence preparedness and making all necessary arrangements in the border areas. I would also like to congratulate the Prime Minister for explaining to the other countries of the world about the real conditions of Bangla Desh. But, as we have seen in many cases some countries which have never sided with us whenever in the past we had differences or bad relations with our neighbour, Pakistan, even those countries are siding with us because of the good diplomacy and the ableness of our leaders and also for the first time, our foreign policy has proved so successful throughout the world. But, in spite of that, if this continuous shelling and continuous intrusion goes on on our borders, I would like to know—though we are exercising restraint and in spite of so many provocations, the people are also maintaining great restraint—how long will the people be able to tolerate this?

I would also like to know from the hon. Defence Minister whether the hon Minister is aware that there is a small station, Radhikapur, which is the last station in West Dinajpur, which is being continuously shelled and the people are a little bit disturbed and many innocent civilians have been killed. What action is being taken in that place. I would also like to know this from the hon. Minister:

In Cachar and other districts of Assam a lot of sabotage is going on and in some places some political leaders are also giving protection to the saboteurs. So, what action is being taken to stop this sort of sabotage in the border areas ?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : I have said that on the villages and areas on the borders this shelling is occasionally going on and our forces are behaving with the utmost restraint in the face of these uncalled for provocations and we will continue to be so. We will behave with restraint. We do not want to be provoked into a war. If war comes ; no doubt our jawans will face it and will face it manfully.

We have also taken steps as far as spies and saboteurs are concerned. In a situation like this, it usually happens that the hostile country sends a large number of spies and saboteurs. It is for our intelligence agencies to be wide awake and see that such nefarious elements are not in a position to commit undesirable activities. Our intelligence agencies are quite aware of this situation and they are active and a large number of spies and saboteurs have been detected and arrested.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : रक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में जो कुछ कहा है उस के बाद भी बहुत से प्रश्न अनुत्तरित रह गए हैं। कभी कभी उनका वक्तव्य पढ़ने के बाद ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार परस्पर विरोधी बातें कह रही है। उन्होंने यह माना है कि पाकिस्तान ने करीब एक करोड़ लोगों को, अपने नागरिकों को हमारे देश में धकेल कर एक नये तरह के आक्रमण का सहारा लिया है। उन्होंने यह भी माना है, मैं उनके वक्तव्य से उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ :

“The reports received by us indicate pre-emptive strikes on our air-fields as part of their plans.”

पाकिस्तान अचानक हमला करके हमारी वायुसेना को निष्प्रभावी बनाने का प्रयत्न कर सकता है। साथ ही वह यह भी स्वीकार करते हैं कि पाकिस्तान निरंतर सीमा पर गोली वर्षा कर रहा है, हमारे जवान मारे जा रहे हैं, नागरिक मौत का शिकार हो रहे हैं। प्रतिदिन

हमारी वायुसीमा का उल्लंघन किया जा रहा है। इसके बाद भी वह यह कहते हैं कि अगर पाकिस्तान ने हमला किया तो हमारे जवान उसका मुंहतोड़ उत्तर देंगे और हम लड़ाई दुश्मन की धरती में ले जायेंगे। क्या इसका अर्थ यह है कि हम किसी नए हमले की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं ? क्या एक करोड़ लोगों को भारत में धकेलना जिस के कारण राजनीतिक अस्थिरता, आर्थिक तनाव, सामाजिक कड़वाहट पैदा हो रही है, आक्रमण का रूप नहीं है ? फिर हम किस आक्रमण की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं ? एक तरफ कहा जाता है कि हम लड़ाई दुश्मन की जमीन पर ले जायेंगे और दूसरी तरफ रक्षा मंत्री महोदय इस का भी समर्थन करते हैं कि हमने जवानों को कह दिया है कि वे अपनी सीमा को पार करके न जायें। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बिना अपनी सीमा को पार किए हुए लड़ाई दुश्मन के घर में ले जाई जा सकती है या आप किसी और हमले का इन्जाम कर रहे हैं ? हम जानना चाहते हैं कि किम को आप हमला मानेंगे ? शरणाश्रितों को धकेलना हमला नहीं है ? प्रतिदिन वायुसीमा का उल्लंघन करना हमला नहीं है ? प्रतिदिन गोलीवर्षा करना हमला नहीं है ? हमारी सेना को यह अधिकार क्यों नहीं होना चाहिए कि जिस जमीन से बमबारी या गोली वर्षा करके हमारे नागरिकों को वे हताहत कर रहे हैं, हमारी सम्पत्ति का विनाश कर रहे हैं, जो शरणार्थी मरने से बचने के लिए हमारी शरण में आए हैं, उनको भी मौत के घाट उतार रहे हैं, उनके देश में घुसकर उन अड्डों को समाप्त कर सके ? यह स्थिति कब पैदा होने वाली है ? रक्षा मंत्री महोदय किस घड़ी की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं ? यह सरकार कौन सा महूर्त देखने जा रही है ? अभी जो हुआ है, अगर वह हमला है तो किसी नए हमले की प्रतीक्षा करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

अभी रक्षा मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि हमने वायु सेना को कह दिया है कि उनके जो हवाई जहाज आते हैं उनको भगा दो, उनको पीछे करो। क्या रक्षा मंत्री महोदय को याद नहीं है कि 23

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

जुलाई को उन्होंने दूसरे सदन में एक सदस्य के प्रश्न के उत्तर में क्या कहा था ? प्रश्न यह था :

Whether the Minister was prepared to give an assurance to the House that orders had been given to shoot the intruding Pakistani aircraft ; and the Minister replied : Well, Sir, I can give this assurance.

पहले कहा गया था कि पाकिस्तान के जहाज गिराये जायेंगे। अब कहा जा रहा है पाकिस्तान के जहाज भगाए जायेंगे। हम पाकिस्तान के जहाज गिरा नहीं सकते हैं। अभी तक उनका एक जहाज भी गिरा नहीं सके। उन्होंने इंडियन एयरलाइज के हमारे हवाई जहाज को अगवा कर लिया। गुजरात के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री श्री बलवंत राय मेहता किन परिस्थितियों में मारे गये थे, इसको यह सदन और यह देश भूल नहीं सकता है। हमारा कैनबरा भी गिराया गया था। हम कब तक अपनी वायुसेना का लगातार उल्लंघन बरदाश्त करेंगे ? हम पाकिस्तान का एक भी जहाज गिराने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं, यह मानने के लिए मैं तैयार नहीं हूँ। शायद वायु सेना को हवाई जहाज गिराने के आदेश नहीं दिए गए हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में मंत्री महोदय ने राज्य सभा में जो कुछ कहा था क्या वह गलत था, क्या वह वचन भंग करने के दोषी नहीं हैं, क्या वह सदन को गुमराह करने के दोषी नहीं हैं ? अभी भी क्या वह वायु सेना को आदेश देने के लिए तैयार हैं कि पाकिस्तान के हवाई जहाजों को गिराना चाहिए। उन्होंने हमारी स्थल सेना को जो आदेश दिए हैं कि वे दुश्मन की सीमा में न घुसों, यह आदेश भी वापिस लेने की आवश्यकता है। अगर दुश्मन अपनी जमीन से लगातार गोली वर्षा करेगा तो हमारी सेना को अधिकार होना चाहिए कि दुश्मन की सीमा में घुस कर जहाँ से गोली वर्षा होती है, वहाँ हमला कर उसको शान्त करें। जब मैं हमले की बात करता हूँ तो मैं बचाव के लिए हमले की बात करता हूँ। इनक्ल्यूड्ड डिफेंस अटैक। बचाव करने के लिए हमें हमला करना पड़ सकता है।

एक और प्रश्न है। रक्षा मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि सीमा से हमारी सेनायें तभी हटेंगी जब कोई समाधान निकलेगा, बंगला देश की समस्या का ऐसा समाधान जिसे पहले हुए निर्वाचित लोग स्वीकार करेंगे। जो पहले निर्वाचित हुए थे उन में से कुछ जेल में पड़े हैं, कुछ भूमिगत हैं। उनकी जगह जनरल याह्या खान नए लोगों का निर्वाचन कर रहे हैं। अबामी लोग से जो चुनाव में हार गए थे, जो परास्त हो गए थे, वे अब पूर्वी बंगाल की जनता के नुमाइंदे बन कर चुनकर आ रहे हैं। एक कठपुतली सरकार वहाँ कायम की जा रही है। इसके लिए वह वार्ता का नाटक रच सकते हैं। क्या उस स्थिति में जो पहले चुने गए लोग थे वे निर्भीक होकर, निष्पक्ष होकर निःसंकोच होकर अपनी बात कह सकेंगे ? क्या दुनिया की राय के भरोसे, विश्व की सहानुभूति की आशा में हम अपने राष्ट्रीय हितों की बलि चढ़ाने जा रहे हैं ? मैं नहीं जानता कि शेख मुजीबुर्रहमान जीवित हैं या नहीं। कल याह्याखान उन्हें छोड़ने का नाटक रच सकते हैं। बातचीत लम्बी चल सकती है। जो एक करोड़ लोग यहाँ आये हैं, उस समय उनका क्या होगा ?

रक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने पिछले दिनों कुछ बहुत अच्छे भाषण दिये हैं। अगर भाषण के अनुसार वह आचरण भी कर सकें, तब तो उन के भाषण इतिहास में अमर हो जायेंगे, नहीं तो उनके भाषण उन्हीं के मुँह पर मारे जायेंगे। क्या भारत सरकार का कोई प्रवक्ता यह कहने के लिए तैयार है—मैं रक्षा मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूँ—कि जब तक बंगला देश आजाद नहीं होगा, और स्वाधीन बंगला देश में एक गैर साम्प्रदायिक सेकुलर, सरकार कायम नहीं होगी तब तक शरणार्थियों के वापिस जाने की कोई आशा नहीं की जा सकती ?

राजनैतिक हल की रट लगाई जा रही है। दुनिया के देश नहीं चाहेंगे कि पाकिस्तान टूट जाये। लेकिन अगर पाकिस्तान की फौज बंगला देश में रही, तो क्या शरणार्थी वापिस जायेंगे ? क्या पिछले चौबीस साल में जो आये हैं उनमें से

कोई वापिस गया है ? मुझे भी शरणार्थियों के बीच में जाने का मौका मिला है । अगर बंगला देश पाकिस्तान का भाग रहेगा, अगर शरणार्थियों पर अगणित अत्याचार ठाने वाली पाकिस्तानी की सेना वहां रहेगी, तो शरणार्थी वापिस जाने वाले नहीं हैं । उस समय हम ऐसा राजनैतिक हल कैसे लायेंगे, जिससे शरणार्थी वापिस जा सकें ?

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि सरकार अनिर्णय की शिकार नहीं है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भारत सरकार पाकिस्तान के फौजी ताना-शाहों को यह अल्टीमेटम देने के लिए तैयार है कि सात दिन के भीतर आक्रामणात्मक कार्यवाहियां बन्द होनी चाहिए, नहीं तो भारत के लिए सभी रास्ते खुले हुए हैं । पाकिस्तान पर हमला करने का सवाल नहीं है, बल्कि जो हमला हो चुका है, उसका जवाब देने का सवाल है । और यह सरकार जवाब देने के लिए तैयार है या नहीं, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ । मुझे चर्चिल का एक वाक्य याद आ रहा है । चैम्बरलेन की गवर्नमेंट के बारे में चर्चिल ने कहा था :

"They are decided only to be undecided, resolved to be irresolute, adamant for drift, solid for fluidity, and all-powerful for impotence."

दुनियाभर से प्रशंसा के पत्र एकत्र कर के बंगला देश का मामला हल होने वाला नहीं है । प्रधान-मंत्री ने अमरीका में कहा था कि हमारे धर्म का बांध टूट रहा है । ऐसा कह कर उन्होंने देश की जनता की भावना को प्रकट किया था । लेकिन इस सदन में ऐसी बात कही जानी चाहिए, जिससे जनता को भरोसा हो कि सचमुच बंगला देश स्वाधीन होगा और जो लोग वहां से अपने घर-वार छोड़ कर आये हैं, वे वापिस जा सकेंगे ।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि रक्षा मंत्री महोदय इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर दें ।

ये प्रश्न मेरे नहीं हैं, बल्कि सारा देश इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर चाहता है ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : जोर से बोलना, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शक्ति का परिचायक नहीं है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री महोदय धीरे बोलें, लेकिन कुछ बोलें तो सही ।

श्री हेमन्त सिंह बनेरा (भीलवाड़ा) : मंत्री महोदय इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय को हंसी में न उड़ायें ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैंने चर्चिल के उद्धरण के संदर्भ में कहा है कि जोर से बोलना शक्ति का परिचायक नहीं है ।

श्री वाजपेयी ने हवाई जहाजों द्वारा हमारी हवाई सीमा के अतिक्रमण के सवाल को उठाया है । उन्होंने अखबारों में देखा होगा कि पाकिस्तान की हवाई जहाजों के आने पर हमारी एन्टी-एयर-क्राफ्ट गन्ज चलाई गई । मैं ने उस सदन में कहा था, और यहां भी दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा स्पष्ट आदेश है कि अगर कोई पाकिस्तानी हवाई जहाज आये, तो उनको गिरा भी दिया जाये ।

हमारी सरहद पर छेड़खानी हो रही है, यह मैंने स्वयं कहा है । मैं ने यह भी कहा है कि एक करोड़ शरणार्थियों को इस देश में भोज देना एक शरारतपूर्ण आक्रमण है । मैं ने यह भी कहा है कि हम को उभाड़ने के लिए जितनी छेड़खानियां की जा रही हैं, हम उन पर गम खा रहे हैं, क्योंकि हम जल्दी में इस तरह की परिस्थिति में नहीं पड़ जाना चाहते, जो एक युद्ध का रूप धारण कर ले । मैंने कहा है, और मैं उस को दृढ़ता के साथ दोहराना चाहता हूँ, कि अगर पाकिस्तान का एक भी सैनिक हमारी सीमा के पास आयेगा, तो हमारे सैनिक उसको खदेड़ कर सीमा के पार ले जायेंगे । लेकिन पाकिस्तान जो फुलझड़ियां छोड़ने की कोशिश कर रहा है, मैं उस को इस रूप में नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ । हमारा मकसद साफ है, लक्ष्य भी साफ है और इस मामले में निर्णय भी साफ है । यूं तो अगर पाकिस्तान का एक भी हवाई जहाज चला आये, तो हम उस को इन्टर-फीयरेंस या इन्ट्रूजन बता कर आक्रमण कह सकते

[श्री जगजीवन राम]

हैं। अगर हमारी सरहद के पास एक गोली भी छोड़ दी जाये, तो हम उस को भी आक्रमण कह सकते हैं, और हमने कहा भी है। लेकिन हम ने जिस अर्थ में आक्रमण की बात कही है, वह यह कि अगर पाकिस्तानी फौज के सैनिक हमारी सरहद के पास आयेंगे, तो हमारे जवान उन को सीमा के उस पार फेंक देंगे।

मैं दृढ़ता के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में कोई अनिश्चितता नहीं है। हम अनिर्णय की स्थिति में काम नहीं कर रहे हैं, बल्कि हम एक निर्णय के साथ काम कर रहे हैं।

हमारी यह भी दृढ़ धारणा है कि जिन लोगों को मजबूर करके बंगला देश में भेजा गया है, उनको अपने देश वापिस जाना होगा। वे उसी परिस्थिति में वापिस जा सकेंगे, जब उन को यह विश्वास हो जाये कि वे इज्जत के साथ और सुरक्षा से जा सकते हैं। वह परिस्थिति कब पैदा होगी, यह मैं ने साफ कह दिया है। बंगला देश का राजनीतिक हल वही हो सकता है, जो बंगला देश के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों को स्वीकार्य हो। उन लोगों को क्या स्वीकार्य होगा, वह उन्होंने असंदिग्ध शब्दों में व्यक्त कर दिया है और मुझे आशा है कि श्री बाजपेयी ने उस को पढ़ा है। उन्होंने असंदिग्ध शब्दों में कह दिया है कि सम्पूर्ण स्वाधीनता से कम कोई राजनैतिक हल उन को स्वीकार्य नहीं होगा। उन्होंने इस बात को भी दोहराया है कि वे बंगला देश में एक धर्म-निरपेक्ष लोकतांत्रिक शासन स्थापित करके ही लोगों को वापिस ले जाना चाहते हैं। बंगला देश के निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों ने अपना यह निश्चय प्रकट किया है।

श्री बाजपेयी ने जिक्र किया है कि पाकिस्तान के सैनिक शासकों के द्वारा वहां फिर से निर्वाचन कराया गया है। यह कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है, जो दुनिया के इतिहास में नहीं होती रही है। जब किसी सैनिक शासन की सत्ता ढहने लगती है, जब उस को पता चलता है कि उस के पैरों के नीचे से धरती निकलती जा रही है, तो वह इस

प्रकार के हथकंडों का सहारा लेने में नहीं शिश्कता है। दुनिया के इतिहास में ऐसी मिसालें पाई जाती हैं कि इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति में गुड़िया मंत्री-मंडलों का गठन किया जाता है। लेकिन दुनिया का इतिहास इस बात का भी साक्षी है कि इस तरह के गुड़िया मंत्री-मंडलों और नेताओं का क्या हथ होता है। मुझे इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि इतिहास में इस तरह के गुड़िया मंत्री-मंडलों और प्रधान मंत्रियों का जो हथ हुआ करता है, बंगला देश में पाकिस्तान के सैनिक शासकों के द्वारा इस प्रकार का जो प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है, उस का भी वही हथ होगा।

मुझे इस बात में भी कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि बंगला देश के नौजवान, जिन्होंने अपनी माताओं और बहनों को अपमानित होने देखा है, जिन्होंने अपने निकट सम्बन्धियों की निर्मम हत्याएँ होती देखी हैं, इस बात को कभी भूल नहीं सकेंगे कि बंगला देश को पूर्ण स्वाधीन करने के अतिरिक्त और कोई रास्ता नहीं है। मुझे सदन को इतना ही कहना है। इस से अधिक कहने की मैं आवश्यकता नहीं समझता हूँ।

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे रक्षा मंत्री के संयम और दृढ़ता पर पूरा विश्वास है। देश को भी प्रधान मंत्री के नेतृत्व पर विश्वास है और अपनी सेनाओं पर विश्वास है। जो हमारी सीमाओं की सुरक्षा के लिए रात-दिन जाग रही हैं। और हर वक्त सचेत हैं। और यह जिस ढंग के झूठे चार्जज लगाते हैं कैमिकल पेपर्स वगैरह के उस का परदा-फाश हो गया है। कोर्ट ने फैसला कर दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि जिस तादाद में मुक्तिवाहिनी बंगला देश के बहुत बड़े हिस्से पर कब्जा करती चली जा रही है कुछ हफ्तों के अन्दर बंगला देश मुक्तिवाहिनी के हाथ में होगा और बंगला देश स्वतंत्र होगा। उसके पीछे हमारे देश की पूरी जनता है। हमारे देश की 55 करोड़ जनता ने बंगला देश की

सरकार को मान्यता दे दी है। लेकिन इस के साथ-साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सप्ताह सब से अच्छा और उपयुक्त है, मुक्तिवाहिनी की प्रेरणा के लिए भी इस सप्ताह में हमें मान्यता बंगला देश की सरकार को दे देनी चाहिए क्योंकि जो भी अब तक मुक्तिवाहिनी को प्रेरणा मिली है वह हमारे देश की नेता प्रधान मंत्री से मिली है और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि एक-दो हफ्ते के अन्दर बंगला देश निश्चय रूप से आजाद होगा।

यही नहीं मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि परतून नेता जो वहाँ चुने गए थे पेशावर में वह भी आज पाकिस्तान में नहीं है। पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के बहुत से मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट आज लंदन पहुँच गये हैं। वह याह्या खाँ का समर्थन नहीं करते। तो यह जो बनावटी एम० पी० आ रहे हैं उनके लिए बंगला देश की मुक्तिवाहिनी काफी है, उन को शूट करने के लिए। उन से डरने की बात नहीं है। लेकिन मैं एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ सुरक्षा मंत्री जी से कि यह जो अमरीकी जहाज हमारी सीमा का उल्लंघन कर रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... वह अमरीकी जहाज ही हैं जो पाकिस्तान के पास हैं, वह जनसंघ के जहाज नहीं हैं, सेबर जेट्स जो अमरीकी जहाज उल्लंघन कर रहे हैं, क्या उनके विमान चालक पाकिस्तानी हैं या अमरीकी हैं या विदेशी हैं, बाहर के भी हैं क्योंकि हम लोग जानते हैं कि पिछले दिनों यू-2 का एक जहाज था जो कि पाकिस्तान से उस के पड़ोस में भेजा गया था, वह शूट किया गया था तो उस में अमरीकन मौजूद थे। तो हम चाहते हैं इस बात के लिए खास तौर से रक्षा मंत्री जी हमें आश्वासन दें और यह बतायें कि उन में विदेशी चालक थे या नहीं थे और आइन्दा होंगे तो उनको जरूर शूट करके गिरायेंगे। यह आश्वासन मैं चाहता हूँ और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि अब की बार कोई भी इस प्रकार का जहाज हिन्दुस्तान से वापस नहीं जायगा। यह भी मुझे पूरा विश्वास है लेकिन सदन के सामने यह आश्वासन पहले भी दिया और आज भी फिर हम

चाहते हैं, बस, इतना ही मैं आप से स्पष्ट कराना चाहता हूँ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शशिभूषण जी ने ठीक ही कहा। एक हफ्ते से उन्होंने शुरू किया और दो हफ्ते पर गए, एक दो हफ्ते, उस के साथ साथ उपयुक्त समय मैं और जोड़ देता हूँ। एक दो हफ्ते या उपयुक्त समय पर मान्यता देने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर लिया जायगा।

श्री अमृत नाहाटा (बाड़मेर) : एक दो हफ्ते के भीतर जो उपयुक्त समय हो।

श्री जगजीवन राम : एक दो हफ्ते या उपयुक्त समय पर विचार कर लिया जायगा।

दूसरा प्रश्न इन्होंने किया कि जो जहाज उधर से आते हैं उस पर विदेशी चालक होते हैं या नहीं, तो वह तो सभी विदेशी चालक ही होते हैं, वह सब जो पाकिस्तान के चालक बनते हैं विदेशी ही हैं, पाकिस्तानी हमारे लिए विदेशी ही है।

जहां तक आप ने दूसरी बात कही, मैं फिर दोहरा देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे हवाई जहाजों को और सैनिकों को आदेश है कि इस तरह के जहाज आएँ तो उन को मार करके गिरा दें।

14.55 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Uma Shankar Dixit.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE ACT, 1968

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : On behalf of Shri Uma Shankar Dixit

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you are doing it on his behalf, you should have la-

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

formed me before. You may lay the papers now.

SHRI A. K. KISKU : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1968 :--

- (1) S. O. 3748 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1971 declaring service connected with conservancy and sewage disposal in the Union territory of Delhi to be an essential service for the purposes of the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1968.
- (2) S. O. 3749 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1971 containing order prohibiting strikes in any service in the Union territory of Delhi connected with conservancy and sewage disposal. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-928/71].

STATEMENT RE. RETIREMENT OF SHRI B. C. GANGULI, EX-CHAIRMAN, RAILWAY BOARD

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement on the retirement of Shri B. C. Ganguli, ex-Chairman, Railway Board. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-929/71].

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : MR. K. N. Singh.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) : On behalf of Shri Raj Bahadur.....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैंने इस मुद्दे के सम्बन्ध में स्पीकर महोदय को पत्र लिखा था। हमारे संसदीय कार्य मंत्री 13 आर्डिनेंस सदन के सामने रख रहे हैं। ... (अवधान) ... मैं आइटम नं० 7 के सम्बन्ध में कह रहा हूँ। मेरा कहना यह है कि आप इस समय स्पीकर की कुर्सी पर बैठे हैं। मैंने स्पीकर

को सबेरे पत्र लिखा था। इंटर सेशन पीरियड में 13 आर्डिनेंस जारी करना यह तो सदन के इतिहास में आज तक कभी नहीं हुआ है। आप को स्मरण होगा कि श्री मावलंकर ने प्रधान मंत्री नेहरू से इस बारे में पत्र व्यवहार किया था...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is laying copies of the Ordinances issued during the inter-session period. Let him lay them. You may have your objections to them but there is nothing to prevent their being laid on the Table. You can seek another opportunity to criticise the Government for doing this. But I cannot prevent papers being laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : My submission is that this is the opportune moment to raise this question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No discussion.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Unless you fix sometime for discussion when is the time ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your letter is being considered by the Speaker ; it is not before me now. That would be given due consideration. What I am saying is that this cannot prevent papers from being laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : There is the motion for disapproval of the Ordinance ; it is one way of discussing it. If it is about the issue of Ordinances, we are not in favour of Ordinances. Three or four Ordinances have been issued to impose taxation. Apart from that, most of the Ordinances are in the interest of the country.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : We are not discussing the merits. I seek your guidance as to how this question could be raised. When the Ordinances will be discussed, they will be discussed individually.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Vajpayee is a senior Member of the House. He has written to the Speaker. I do not know what he has written, but that will be given due consideration. I cannot give an answer to that now. What I am saying is that it

could not prevent the papers being laid on the Table.

MYSORE LEGISLATURE (PRESIDING-OFFICERS) MEDICAL RULES; ORDINANCES PROMULGATED DURING OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1971; AND PAPERS UNDER MAJOR PORT TRUSTS ACT, 1963

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Raj Bahadur I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Mysore Legislature (Presiding Officers) Medical Attendance (Special Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. GSR 212 in Mysore Gazette dated the 15th July, 1971 under sub-section (2) of section 15 of the Mysore Legislature Salaries Act, 1956, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 27th March, 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Mysore. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-930/71*].
- (2) A copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) under provisions of article 123 (2) (a) of the Constitution :—
 - (i) The Forward Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 1971 (No. 11 of 1971) promulgated by the President on the 11th October, 1971.
 - (ii) The Coking Coal Mines (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance, 1971 (No. 12 of 1971) promulgated by the President on the 16th October, 1971.
 - (iii) The Asian Refractories Limited (Acquisition of Undertaking) Ordinance, 1971 (No. 13 of 1971) promulgated by the President on the 17th October, 1971.
 - (iv) The Jayanti Shipping Company (Acquisition of Shares) Ordinance, 1971 (No. 14 of 1971)

promulgated by the President on the 17th October, 1971.

- (v) The Small Coins (Offences) Ordinance, 1971 (No. 15 of 1971) promulgated by the President on the 22nd October, 1971.
- (vi) The Stamp and Excise Duties (Amendment) Ordinance, 1971 (No. 16 of 1971) promulgated by the President on the 22nd October, 1971.
- (vii) The Railway Passenger Fares Ordinance, 1971 (No. 17 of 1971) promulgated by the President on the 22nd October, 1971.
- (viii) The Tax on Postal Articles Ordinance, 1971 (No. 18 of 1971) promulgated by the President on the 22nd October, 1971.
- (ix) The Inland Air Travel Tax Ordinance, 1971 (No. 19 of 1971) promulgated by the President on the 30th October, 1971.
- (x) The Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 1971 (No. 20 of 1971) promulgated by the President on the 1st November, 1971.
- (xi) The Delhi Road Transport Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1971 (No. 21 of 1971) promulgated by the President on the 3rd November, 1971.
- (xii) The Visva-Bharati (Amendment) Ordinance, 1971 (No. 22 of 1971) promulgated by the President on the 3rd November, 1971.
- (xiii) The Motor Vehicles (Requisitioning and Control Ordinance, 1971 (No. 23 of 1971) promulgated by the President on the 9th November, 1971. [*Placed*

[Shri Kedar Nath Singh]

in Library. See No. LT—931/71].

- (3) A copy of each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 :—

- (i) Annual Accounts of the Cochin Port Trust for the year 1969-70 and the Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) Annual Accounts of the Mormugao Port Trust for the year 1969-70 and the Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) Annual Accounts of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust for the year 1969-70 and the Audit Report thereon.
- (iv) Annual Accounts of the Paradip Port Trust for the year 1969-70 and the Audit Report thereon.
- (v) Annual Accounts of the Kandla Port Trust for the year 1969-70 and the Audit Report thereon. *[Placed in Library. See No. LT—932/71].*

**STATEMENT RE. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
MARKET BORROWINGS DURING
1971-72**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) indicating the result of Central Government Market Borrowing during 1971-72. *[Placed in Library. See No. LT—933/71].*

**NOTIFICATION RE. DECLARING OF TAMIL
NADU ELECTRIC SUPPLY SERVICE AS
AN ESSENTIAL SERVICE**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S. O.

3403 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th September, 1971 declaring service connected with the supply of electrical energy to the public in the State of Tamil Nadu or with the generation, storage or transmission of electrical energy for the purpose of such supply, to be an essential service for the purposes of the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1968, under sub-section (2) of section 2 of the said Act. *[Placed in Library. See No. LT—934/71].*

**NOTIFICATION DECLARING OF WEST
BENGAL FIRE SERVICE AS AN
ESSENTIAL SERVICE**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S. O. 3335 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 1971 declaring the West Bengal Fire Service to be an essential service for the purposes of the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1968, under sub-section (2) of section 2 of the said Act. *[Placed in Library. See No. LT—935/71].*

**STATEMENT RE. FLOOD SITUATION IN THE
COUNTRY AND RECENT CYCLONE IN
ORISSA**

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) on the flood situation in the country and recent cyclone in Orissa. *[Placed in Library. See No. LT—936/71].*

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COM-
MODITIES ACT, GUJARAT AGRICULTURAL
LANDS CEILING (COMPENSATION BOND)
AMENDMENT RULES ETC. ETC.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—
 - (i) The Fertiliser (Control) Third Amendment Order, 1971 pub-

lished in Notification No. G. S. R. 1214 in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 1971.

- (ii) The fertiliser (Control) Second Amendment Order, 1971 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1215 in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 1971. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-937/71].

- (2) A copy (Hindi and English versions) of the Gujarat Agricultural Lands Ceiling (Compensation Bond) (Amendment) Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. GHM-3650-M-ICH-1071/36958-J in the Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 30th August, 1971, under sub-section (4) of section 52 of the Gujarat Agricultural Lands Ceiling Act, 1960, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 13th May, 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat, together with an explanatory note [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-938/71].

- (3) A copy of the Central Warehousing Corporation (Second Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1297 in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 41 of the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-939/71].

VEGETABLE OIL PRODUCTS CONTROL (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1971

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): On behalf of Prof. Sher Singh: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Vegetable Oil Products Control (Amendment) Order, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1340 in Gazette of India dated the 14th September,

1971, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-940/71].

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Baijnath Kureel.

NOTIFICATIONS DECLARING ELECTRIC SUPPLY SERVICES IN KERALA, WEST BENGAL AND ASSAM AS ESSENTIAL SERVICES

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : On behalf of Shri Baijnath Kureel.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I should be informed in advance of such changes. Dr. K. L. Rao :

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1968 :—

- (1) Notification No. S. O. 3513 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1971 declaring service connected with the supply of electrical energy to the public in the State of Kerala or with the generation, storage or transmission of electrical energy for the purpose of such supply, to be an essential service for the purposes of the said Act. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-941/71].
- (2) Notification No. S. O. 4035 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd October, 1971 declaring service connected with the supply of electrical energy to the public in the State of West Bengal or with the generation, storage or transmission of electrical energy for the purpose of such supply, to be an essential service for the purpose of the said Act. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-942/71].
- (3) Notification No. S. O. 4037 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 1971 declaring service connected with the supply of electri-

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

cal energy to the public in the State of Assam or with the generation, storage or transmission of electrical energy for the purpose of such supply, to be an essential service for the purposes of the said Act. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT—943/71].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER BOMBAY PROHIBITION ACT, 1949 IN RELATION TO STATE OF GUJARAT, AND RELATED STATEMENTS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) :

- (1) I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 143 of the Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 13th May, 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat :—

- (i) The Bombay Molasses (Gujarat Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. GH-SH-2688-MLS-1069/9240 /-P in the Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 25th March, 1971.
- (ii) The Gujarat Articles Unfit for Use as intoxicating liquor (Manufacture and Import) (Amendment) Regulation Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. GH-SH-2704-BPA-1270/13834-P in the Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 25th March, 1971.
- (iii) The Gujarat Industrial Alcohol (Import, Storage and Sale for export overseas, in bond) (Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. GH-SH-2756-BPA-1270-12232-P in the Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 22nd April, 1971.

- (iv) The Gujarat Denatured Spirituous Preparations (Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. GH-SH-2848-BPA-2670/109142-P in the Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 20th May, 1971.

- (v) Notification No. GH-SH-2855-BPA-1271/34196-P published in the Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 20th May, 1971 making certain amendment to the Gujarat Poppy Capsules (Amendment) Rules, 1967.

- (vi) The Bombay Denatured Spirit (Gujarat First Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. GH-SH-2258-DNS-1069/60600-P in the Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 27th May, 1971. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT—723/71].

- (2) to lay on the Table—

- (i) A copy of the Bombay Foreign liquor (Gujarat Amendment) Rules, 1970 published in Notification No. GH-SH-2439-/FLR-2069/104710-P in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 28th January, 1971 together with corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. GH/SH/2827/FLR-1069-18374-P dated the 1st May, 1971, under sub-section (4) of section 143 of the Bombay Prohibition Act, 1959, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 13th May, 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat.
- (ii) A statement explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Notification.
- (iii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the Notification mentioned at (i) above. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT—944/71].

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOUNDRY AND FORGE TECHNOLOGY, RANCHI

President's Address to Members of Parliament, upto the last day of the first week of the Budget Session, 1972."

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi, for the year 1970-71. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-945/71].

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I want to draw your attention that statement made by the Railway Minister on the retirement of...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. That is over now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I will not take more than one minute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If I allow you, the whole procedure will be upset.

15 hrs.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF A MEMBER DURING PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East) : I beg to present the First Report of the Committee on the Conduct of a Member during President's Address.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : There should be a discussion on it in the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : He can give notice. I have already given.

MOTION RE. EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GUIDELINES FOR MEMBERS DURING PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You should have raised it at the proper time.

15.02 hrs.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East) : I beg to move :

STATEMENT RE. PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT ABROAD

"That this House do further extend the time for the presentation of the Report of the Committee on the Conduct of a Member during President's Address on guidelines for Members on the occasion of the President's Address to Members of Parliament, upto the last day of the first week of the Budget Session, 1972."

THE PRIME MINISTER MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I have just returned from a tour of Belgium, Austria, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, France and the Federal Republic of Germany.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is a little confusing about the arrangement of the business. After item No. 17 there was to be the Prime Minister's statement and then what you have moved now, namely item No. 18. But since you have moved it, I think we can reverse the order.

The decision to pay official visits to these countries was taken much earlier in response to repeated invitations and in consonance with the practice of reciprocity. The House will remember that President Nixon and Prime Minister Heath had visited our country in 1970, Chancellor Kiesinger in 1969 and President Pompidou when he was Prime Minister. But owing to our general elections, my visit had to be postponed.

The question is :

"That the House do further extend the time for the presentation of the Report of the Committee on the Conduct of a Member during President's Address on guidelines for Members on the occasion of the

In spite of the grave situation in Bangla Desh and along our borders in the West

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

Pakistan, I undertook this visit as an earnest of our desire to leave nothing unexplored which might lead to an easing of the burdens imposed upon us and to discourage those who are bent upon finding excuses to threaten our security. It is the complete self-assurance of our people and the unity of all our parties which gave me the confidence to undertake the visit at a time of national danger.

My visit enabled me to exchange ideas with the Heads of governments and leaders of public opinion at a point of time when important changes were taking place in the world and to put across to them our point of view on matters of world interest, bilateral relations, and more especially on the situation in Bangla Desh and the threat it is posing to our social, political and economic structure and to peace in this region.

Our discussions helped to remove certain misgivings and to focus attention on the root cause of the problem, that is the refusal of the Pakistan military regime to respect the verdict of their own people, the reign of terror let loose by them in Bangla Desh and the consequent influx of refugees into India. I think that these countries as well as others realise that it will not help to deal with peripheral problems without finding a political solution in Bangla Desh through negotiations with the already elected leaders of the people of East Bengal and in accordance with their legitimate wishes. Most countries also realise that the release of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman is essential and intend to impress this upon the military regime of Pakistan.

After a long period of tragic indifference and sheltering behind the thinly disguised legalistic formulation that it was merely an internal affair of Pakistan, there is now a growing sense of urgency seeking a solution.

Pakistan's efforts to side-track and cloud the basic issue by seeking to involve the United Nations and to transform the struggle of the people of Bangla Desh into Pakistan confrontation and conflict have been exposed. It is now well understood that India will not be misled by Pakistan's moves and that the military junta in Pakistan must come to terms with the people whom they have treated with such injustice

and cruelty. It is also widely appreciated that no country has any right to impose a solution on the people of East Bengal and that force could not suppress the spirit of freedom and nationalism with which they are inspired.

During my visit to the United States, I was informed that a decision had been taken to stop further shipments of arms to Pakistan. A formal announcement has since been made. I was given to understand that no arms are being supplied from the U.K. France and the F.R.G.

It is my earnest hope that joint or several efforts of the statesmen whom I met will make the military regime in Pakistan realise that no good can come of sabre-rattling or by forcing a military conflict on India. I hope it is not too late for sane counsel to prevail for one cannot go on ignoring hard facts. The just and legitimate aspirations of the people of Bangla Desh, indeed of West Pakistan also cannot be ignored and trampled upon.

There was general sympathy for the manner in which we are bearing the heavy burden of looking after over nine million refugees. There have been indications of additions to the funds for giving relief to the refugees. All these countries agree that conditions must be created inside East Bengal to stop the further influx of refugees and to facilitate the return to their homeland in safety and human dignity of those in India.

Having said this I must make it clear that we cannot depend on the international community, or even the countries which I visited, to solve our problems for us. We appreciate their sympathy and moral and political support, but the brunt of the burden has to be borne by us and by the people of Bangla Desh who have our fullest sympathy and support.

So far as the threat to our security is concerned, we must be prepared—and we are prepared—to the last man and woman, to safeguard our freedom and territorial integrity. Obviously we cannot take risks such as the withdrawal of our forces from the border unless the situation in Bangla Desh is resolved satisfactorily as it poses a serious threat to our security.

Solutions have been found or initiated even to seemingly insoluble problems—as for instance in Europe and between the United States and China—by a wise impulse in men of wisdom and vision. But these developments should not lull us into complacency or wishful thinking.

In Europe there is a welcome spirit of detente, which we hope will soon lead to stable security in that continent. This should have a stabilising influence in Asia and other parts of the world. There was a realisation that political detente should be combined with outward-looking economic policies, especially in regard to the needs of the developing world.

Bilateral economic relations were also discussed with these countries. There was a sympathetic response. Belgium, France and the FRG have shown understanding that there should be a broad outlook in approaching the relations between India and European Economic Community. There are new possibilities of our collaboration in the industrial, technological and scientific fields.

In brief, these are the impressions which I should like to share with honourable Members. I am deliberately not mentioning the leaders of individual countries by name because they were all full of sympathy and friendship for India.

I think my visit also helped to restore our relations with Britain which had suffered a serious setback in 1965.

I should also like to express, on behalf of the Governments and the people of India, my sincere thanks to the Governments and peoples of the countries I visited for the warm and friendly reception I received everywhere. I should further record my appreciation of the world Press which, by and large, has given a fair and objective account of the events in Bangla Desh, of the inexpressible horror let loose upon the people, of the heroic struggles which they are waging in defence of the most elementary democratic right and liberties.

May I take this opportunity of thanking my people and all the political parties who have shown wisdom and restraint and kept

the nation united against any external threat ?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I conclude this statement with a reminder that in the community of nations our country symbolises the urge for peace, freedom and justice. There was a time when ours was a lone voice in a world which was in the grip of the cold war. Even in the midst of the grave crisis which the military rulers of Pakistan have created for us, our people, our country, and this great Parliament of the largest democracy in the world have maintained the spirit of peace and of self-restraint. We have refused to be excited by threat or provocation from across our borders. Let us then continue to conduct ourselves with quiet confidence in ourselves so that the world should see and know that India cannot be browbeaten or lulled into a false sense of security. Calmness of spirit and strength go together. India is calm and we are capable of taking decisions in defence of our security and stability.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) : Sir, we want a discussion on this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He can give notice of a motion for that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It should also be circulated.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I had a meeting with the leaders of groups this morning. It has been agreed that we will have a discussion. It is for you and the Business Advisory Committee to fix the date.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then it is only a question of time.

15.13 hrs.

RE . MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have received a motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers under rule 198 from Shri Samar Guha. The motion, slightly edited reads as follows :

"This House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

One of the reasons given is the failure to send back the refugees to their homeland after solving the problem of Bangla Desh. May I request those hon. Members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : But he is not here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, he is not present. So, it is not moved. I will pass over to the next item.

AN HON. MEMBER : Sir, he has come.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But it is late now. When it was taken up he was not here to move it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I rushed in as soon as I heard about it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He should have been here earlier. As a very responsible member he should have been more alert.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, you have raised the question of responsibility.....
(Interruption).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. I will repeat the No-confidence motion sent by Shri Samar Guha : —

“That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers.”

The reasons given are :—

“Failure to send back the refugees to the homeland after solving the problems of Bangla Desh.”

Now, I have to take the leave of the House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : No, Sir. According to the advice of friends in the Opposition parties, I do not want to press it today.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : I am glad that he has accepted our advice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we go to Bills for Consideration.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswer) : Sir, in Orissa there was a terrible cyclone in which 20,000 lives had been lost. We have given some notice of motions about that. We have lost so many lives and property.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : A statement should be made regarding the cyclone.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : A statement has been laid on the Table.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : That is on the flood situation, not on the cyclone in Orissa.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The statement on the havoc caused by the cyclone has been laid on the Table of the House. Kindly read that and come forward with what you want to say about it.

15.17 hrs.

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR-GENERAL'S (DUTIES, POWERS AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) BILL

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI (YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : Sir, I beg to move* :

“That the Bill to determine the conditions of service of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and to prescribe his duties and powers and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.”

Hon. Members are aware that the Constitution gives a very special position to the

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Comptroller and Auditor-General and one special chapter deals with the functions, duties and service conditions of the C&AG. At the present moment his duties and conditions are controlled and determined by three sets of provisions, which are : The Comptroller and Auditor-General (Conditions of Service) Act, 1953 ; the provisions of paragraph 12 of the Second Schedule of the Constitution ; and the Government of India (Audit and Accounts) Order, 1936.

If we look to article 149 of the Constitution, we find that the functions and duties of the C&AG are indicated there. Article 149 reads like this : —

“The Comptroller and Auditor-General shall perform such duties and exercise such powers in relation to the accounts of the Union and of the States and of any other authority or body as may be prescribed by or under law made by Parliament and, until

“provision in that behalf is so made, shall perform such duties and exercise such powers in relation to the accounts of the Union and of the States as were conferred on or were exercisable by the Auditor-General of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution.....”

It is in fulfilment of this that we have undertaken this legislation. As you are aware a similar Bill was introduced in the last Lok Sabha and a Joint Committee went into the provisions of that Bill. A report was also submitted by the Joint Committee. But as the Bill could not be proceeded with further, it lapsed. We have again come forward with a fresh Bill for the consideration and acceptance of the House.

While drafting the present Bill, we have taken into account all the recommendations made by the Joint Committee except one. I will give the reasons, if at all it is necessary to give, when we come to the clause-by-clause consideration.

I do not want to take much time of the House by repeating many things which are mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons and the Explanations given in various clauses. I would just mention some of the im-

portant features of this legislation which, really speaking, introduce for the first time some new aspects.

As far as the functions towards compilation of accounts and auditing of accounts of the Union Government and the State Governments are concerned, we have retained the same powers and the same position. But we have made certain changes in the conditions of services in the sense that the present Bill equates the position of the Comptroller and Auditor-General with that of the Supreme Court Judge. Even previously, the salary of the Comptroller and Auditor General was Rs. 4,000. We have said that it will be equal to that of the Supreme Court Judge. Formerly, the tenure of office was supposed to be for six years. We have maintained the six years period, but, at the same time, we have introduced an age-limit. If he attains the age of 65, even though he may not have completed six years, he will retire. Certain changes in the pension also are made which, I think, are a sort of improvement on the previous situation. I do not want to go into details because it is all provided in the clause itself.

As far as the duties and powers are concerned, the most important thing that we have introduced is that the Bill provides for audit by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of accounts of bodies or authorities substantially financed by grants or loans from the Consolidated Fund of India or a State or of a Union territory having a Legislative Assembly and, for this purpose, a grant or loan will be treated as substantial if it is not less than Rs. 5,00,000 and constitutes not less than 75 per cent of the total expenditure of the body or authority in a financial year.

This is an additional authority or responsibility that we have given to the C.A.G.

At the same time, the Bill provides for scrutiny by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of the procedures by which an authority sanctioning a grant or a loan to any body or authority satisfies itself as to the fulfilment of the conditions subject to which the grant or loan was given and for this purpose gives him the right of access to the books of the body or authority with certain exceptions.

There are two other special points which I would like to mention before I conclude. The

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

Bill provides for the audit by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of all receipts which are payable into the Consolidated Fund of India or of a State or of a Union territory having a Legislative Assembly and to satisfy himself that the rules and procedures are designed to secure an effective check on assessment, collections, etc., and to report thereon.

The C.A.G. can also undertake the audit of the accounts of any authority or body not otherwise entrusted to him by or under any law made by Parliament provided such request is made in public interest. And after consultation with the C.A.G. and after giving a reasonable opportunity to the body or authority for making representations with regard to the proposal for audit by Comptroller and Auditor-General, he can undertake the audit work there.

These are some of the new features of the present Bill. I think, it covers a wide gap or rather defines more specifically the duties of the Comptroller and Auditor-General. I think, this Bill was overdue which would have been accepted by the House in the last Parliament. But, anyhow, we have taken now the first opportunity in this Parliament to bring the Bill for the acceptance of this honourable House and, I hope, this honourable House will accept it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मैंने अमेन्डमेंट का नोटिस दिया तो मुझे बतलाया गया कि शनिवार को छुट्टी थी। उस के बाद आज ही तो दे सकता था।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Amendments to the clauses—I think we shall accept them, but at that time.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : But let the hon. Minister be given a copy of my amendments.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : About the recommendation of the Select Committee on inclusion of the Food Corporation under the purview of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, the hon. Minister said he will be giving his reasons for non-inclusion of the recommendation in the present Bill. May I know the reasons ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are to speak on the subject.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : About the Food Corporation of India, I said that even during the Joint Committee, we had considered this question and we have decided that instead of amending this Bill, it is much better to amend Food Corporation Act itself and that we have accepted. This is a commitment on behalf of the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved :

“That the Bill to determine the conditions of service of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and to prescribe his duties and powers and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration”.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan) : As the hon. Minister himself said, it was long overdue that a comprehensive legislation should be brought as contemplated by Art. 148 and 149 of the Constitution. But, I am sorry to observe that many of the loopholes and drawbacks which were noticed during the operation of the previous legislation in this regard are still not removed. Particularly, I wish to draw the attention of the House and the hon. Minister to the fact that there is total absence of any provision with regard to the audit staff under the organisation of the Comptroller and Auditor-General. As we all know, auditing which comprises of compilation of accounts, their scrutiny, detection of irregularities and formulation of audit objections and other related matters are initially and primarily done by the sub-ordinate staff, namely, the auditors and accountants. But, unfortunately, there is no provision to give some statutory status to these auditors and accountants who do the most important part of the work.

With a view to maintain the independence of the Comptroller and Auditor-General the Constitution has made provision. No doubt it is desirable that he should be above all influences and above all executive interference. But, it is equally important that the staff which aid and assist the Comptroller and Auditor-General should also be given proper status and it should be laid down in the statute itself and they should not be amenable

to any influence or executive interference. These days it is known even arbitrary provisions like Art. 311 are taken recourse to with a view to dismiss Government employees from service. These are the persons who are completely at the mercy of the Government so far as their service conditions are concerned. Therefore, my submission is that the staff at various levels should be given proper statutory recognition and statutory status and they should be brought under the Comptroller and Auditor-General, not the Finance Ministry as such.

I was surprised to know that the Auditors and Accountants are now classified as mere Upper Division Clerks in terms of salaries and status and in view of this the audit staff do not command the respect and authority in the subordinate offices in respect of whose accounts they have to do the auditing and accounting. Therefore, it is a very important matter which I request the hon. Finance Minister to take into consideration and, if necessary, he can bring forward a supplementary legislation or move adequate amendments. This is not only the view of persons outside the organization but I find that the two previous Comptrollers and Auditor-Generals themselves, Mr. Roy and Mr. Chanda, are of the same opinion. They also said that to really keep the independence of the organization, the staff should be kept or brought under the control of the Comptroller and Auditor-General himself and they should be given some independent status free from the control of the Finance Ministry. Therefore, my first submission is that this is a matter which was noticed earlier in the process of implementation of the previous legislation but that drawback and loophole still remains.

The other point that I wish to draw the attention of the House to is that although in some respects wider and greater powers are being given to the Comptroller and Auditor-General, with regard to auditing of various accounts, his powers are sought to be whittled down. Sir, I find this in the proviso to Clause 19. It is said that the President may, 'after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General, by order, relieve him from the responsibility for keeping the accounts of any particular class or character.' While this provision is made for consultation, it is not obligatory on the part of the Government or of the President to accept the advice given by

the Comptroller and Auditor-General in respect of various matters brought to his notice. If the decision of the Government be to relieve the Comptroller and Auditor-General of his obligation to keep in the accounts, then the whole section, that is, Section 19 becomes completely infructuous. They are merely consultations. Provision of mere consultation cannot safeguard the independence of the Comptroller and Auditor-General or his organisation or his powers nor does it give protection for independence from the executive in so far as the exercise of those powers are concerned. This is a fundamental question because, you will find this not only in Clause 10, but also in other provisions like Clause 15. In Clause 15 similar provision is made.

My submission is that so far as these powers are concerned, it should not be left to the Executive to relieve the Comptroller and Auditor-General of those powers in respect of any chosen authority, or chosen Ministry or chosen accounts.

Then, the other point to which I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is this. This is the question of extending the powers of the Comptroller and Auditor-General regarding control of various statutory bodies and authorities, to cover institutions like nationalised banks, Reserve Bank of India, dealing with transactions relating to foreign exchange, and the Industrial Finance Corporation and the Life Insurance Corporation of India. With a view to keep proper checks on the spending of public money through these agencies, which have become important agencies, it is necessary that the Comptroller and Auditor-General should be enabled to carry out the responsibility of keeping the accounts of these institutions and bodies.

Regarding the Food Corporation of India, the Finance Minister has given an assurance that appropriate action will be taken. But I would like to know as to why we cannot put it clearly when we are dealing here with the functions of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, in a comprehensive Act of this kind. Why should this power be spread out and enumerated in so many different Acts? Why cannot all these things be brought under this very Act which is sought to be a comprehensive legislation.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

So, our submission is this. This is a matter which should be non-controversial matter. We want the independence of the organisation and the independence of the office and this should be kept above any possible reproach. It is more and more necessary that the wide powers which are given and safeguarded by the Constitution should be utilised for the purpose of checking the accounts of these important statutory corporations and bodies. This will allay the fears and suspicions in the public mind regarding the proper utilisation of the resources of the nation, in accordance with the accepted norms of accounting and audit.

Therefore, Sir, these are the aspects which we wish the Government to take into consideration. Subject to what I have submitted, we are supporting this Bill. Thank you.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : The hon. Finance Minister while introducing this Bill and also the recommendations of the Joint Committee on this Bill has indicated certain changes which have been made in this Bill with regard to the functions of the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

One important amendment that he has accepted is with regard to the salary of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, namely, that it has to be on a par with the salary of a judge of the Supreme Court. This is a good provision that has been accepted by Government because it gives a status for the Comptroller and Auditor-General who has to perform the very onerous and responsible duty of keeping a watch on the public finances of this country.

The Comptroller and Auditor-General plays a very crucial role with regard to public finances. But I find that neither in Part V of the Constitution nor in the subsequent Acts that have been framed nor in the present Bill has it been indicated in what manner the Comptroller and Auditor-General will assist the Financial Committees of Parliament. For instance, till now, the PAC is being assisted by the Comptroller and Auditor-General on the basis of certain paras that have been submitted to the PAC. It would have been better if a specific reference had been made in the duties and functions of the Comptroller and Auditor-General to his relationship *vis-à-vis* the financial committees of Parliament.

Though we have not adopted the American Constitution in actual working, as far as I have been able to understand, in America, not only the President or the executive authority can make a reference to the Auditor-General, but if certain allegations are made against certain Departments by any member of the Senate or any representative of the people, the Auditor-General is bound to go into those allegations and send a report to the member. That may not be possible in our country, but at least it should be incorporated in the functions and duties of the Auditor-General that whenever the Chairman of a financial committee whether at the State or Central level refers any matter involving certain irregularities or certain misuse of funds in any Department, then it would be the bounden duty of the Auditor-General to go into the matter and report to the chairman of the financial committee concerned. I would only like that a clear and specific reference be made with regard to the giving of assistance by the Comptroller and Auditor-General to the financial committees.

As you know, the financial committees get only such of these audit paras as have been sufficiently filtered down by the Audit Department. So, only a very few paras will come to the notice of the Comptroller and Auditor-General. So, if no assistance is given by the Comptroller and Auditor-General it will not be possible for the financial committees to function in the manner in which they are intended to function, namely to go into the entire gamut of functioning of a particular department, and see whether the irregularities have been dropped for sufficient reasons at the lower level or whether they have been dropped because of certain extraneous considerations and so on. These matters are to be looked into very carefully and deeply, and for this purpose, the Comptroller and Auditor-General should be obliged to provide the necessary information as asked for by the chairmen of the financial committees.

With regard to the working of the Auditor-General's Department, at one time, when this matter was discussed in the Constituent Assembly, it was suggested that the Accountants-General functioning in the various States should be independent of the Comptroller and Auditor-General. But in order to ensure their working in a uniform way and also in conformity with the provisions

of the Constitution, the Accountants-General were required to discharge their functions as the agents or the representatives of the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

When the pay and status of the Comptroller and Auditor-General has been equated with that of a Supreme Court judge, it is but natural and it would also be in conformity with the functions that they are performing that the status and salary of the Accountants-General should be on a par with those of a High Court judge. I hope this matter will be gone into by the Finance Minister to see that the department which exercises control over the finances of the various State Governments is also given an equal status and dignity so as not to be subservient to the whims and fancies of the local governments.

With regard to audit staff, a point mentioned by my hon friend, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, I entirely agree that the staff working at the various levels should be given sufficient status as to be able to exercise the requisite check over the work of the various departments of Government.

This Bill does not cover the various autonomous corporations that have come into existence now. It is not only the Food Corporation of India but various other corporations that have come into being and are drawing funds from the Consolidated Fund of India. All these must be brought within the jurisdiction of the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

The Finance Minister has said that the FCI Act will be amended. That is one way. The other way is to insert in the clauses containing the duties and functions of the Auditor General a provision that all autonomous corporations drawing financial assistance from the Consolidated Fund of India should come under his purview. Then only can there be a proper check and parliamentary supervision also when the Comptroller and Auditor General submits his report to Parliament.

So I would urge upon the Finance Minister to ensure proper financial discipline not only in the case of the Government of India but the State Governments and the various autonomous corporations by extending the scrutiny of the CAAG to all these institutions and corporations.

As regards the nationalised banks and other institutions, I do not know how far it will be suitable or proper to bring them under the audit of the CAAG. I have got my own doubts. Hence I have spoken only about the various autonomous corporations at various levels.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirappalli) : The Bill, in my opinion, seeks only to more or less maintain the *status quo*. Although the Finance Minister has claimed that it is comprehensive and in the statement of objects and reasons it has been mentioned that the Bill seeks to provide comprehensively for the conditions of service, duties and functions and powers of the Comptroller and Auditor General in replacement of the various existing provisions in this regard, what the conditions of service that have been replaced ? What are the conservative provisions that have been replaced and what are the radical ones that have been introduced ? As far as I could see, nothing of the kind has been done.

During the last 20 years, the Consolidated Funds of the Union Government and the States have grown immensely, ten to twelve times. Several public sector corporations have also come into existence. Public audit must be such that public accounts are accountable to the people through this House. Will the provisions of this Bill ensure such an effective and efficient audit of public accounts ? Has the Finance Ministry applied its mind to this aspect ?

Sir, the Constitution provides not only for fixing the salaries and allowances but the functions, the performance of this post which is an institution. But the Government have taken only one aspect, and that is the salaries and allowances of the Comptroller and Auditor-General and left the other aspects to the department as if the Constitution enjoins upon us to attend only to these aspects. Under article 48(5), what type of staff will have to be recruited and how the department should function, all these matters are left to this House to be regulated by law.

AN HON. MEMBER : Rules.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : The rules include recruitment and the

[Shri M. Kalyanasundaram]

qualification of the staff. So, a comprehensive outlook must be taken about the auditing institution. I would even suggest that to avoid controversy between commercial auditing and the department, and the scramble for power and position, it will be useful to nationalise the whole auditing profession and bring this institution under the control of the Auditor-General. Such a long-range view must be taken and such a radical reform will have to be introduced. The role of the Government in the growth of the national economy is becoming greater and it is bound to assume a still greater role in the future. The audit also must be effective enough to cope with the developing situation. So, this Bill does not even think on those lines, and only the *status quo* is sought to be maintained.

In the fixation of the salary and allowances of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, it is good that it has been raised to the status of a judge of the Supreme Court. The Auditor-General and his staff are Servants of this House. They are answerable to this House and not to any of the Ministries. Similarly, the Accountants-General in the States are answerable to the legislatures. What is their position? You have raised the status of the Auditor-General to that of a judge of the Supreme Court. But in the States, the Accountant-General is inferior in status to the Chief Secretary. How are you going to raise the status of the Accountants-General? In our present system, the salary and position matter. When an officer of the audit department sits with the officials of any of the Ministries, either in the Union Government or in the States, he must at least be on a par with the officials whose performance he is expected to audit. If he is considered inferior, what is the use, and how is he going to command the respect that is necessary? I think the whole question will have to be examined right from the start. An officer in the audit department is not just a clerk in the department. His functions are special and he has a special task to do without fear of favour, and so, the position of the staff in the audit department must be elevated not only with respect to their salaries but their functions and powers must be such that they will be able to get the information that they want and they will

be able to examine any of the departments without fear or favour.

Further, what is the procedure laid down for the appointment of the Comptroller and Auditor-General? No procedure is fixed. The Constitution, of course, says that the President will have the power to appoint. When the President appoints the Auditor-General, he appoints him on the advice of the Government in power. Some provision must be there by which this House could be associated with this. I would suggest that a panel be formed, just as in the case of the appointment of Vice-Chancellors in the universities who are appointed by the Chancellor; from out of a panel submitted to him, he selects one. So, in order to make the position of the Comptroller and Auditor-General really independent of the executive, you should start from the procedure for his appointment. There is no mention about the procedure for appointment, his qualifications and status. Anybody with some service in the Government may be appointed. If any officer in a particular department is in the good books of the Minister he can recommend him and get him appointed as the Auditor-General with the result that the Auditor-General would be more obliged to him than for serving the nation. He should be made to feel that he can act independently. There is a safeguarding provision that after retirement he cannot seek any appointment in any Government institution. Thus he need not be under any obligation to the Ministers. That is the spirit with which the provision has been made in the Constitution.

Similarly even for his appointment there should be some provision by which he may be made to feel that he was appointed independently. The question is: how to associate this House with the appointment of the Auditor-General. Today audit is not given the importance it ought to be given. Wasteful and extravagant expenditure is a vice of not only the modern times; it has been there even before. That is why it has been suggested that the public accounts in every walk of life must be audited. In order to be effective the audit should be answerable to this House.

A Committee of this House can be associated with the functioning of the audit department so that it could examine their

functioning periodically and give them guidelines. In the Act there are no specific guidelines with regard to the method of audit or its functioning. Very rarely do the auditors take up the question of performance in a Ministry or in a Government Undertaking. Even in regard to the realisation of the taxes, the role of audit is very big. Occasionally they examine some income tax office and satisfy themselves. What is the purpose of the audit? Every pie due to the treasury must be collected and every pie so collected must be spent properly so that it reaches the people. Now the audit is not functioning that way,

They prepare voluminous reports based on the facts and figures given by the Ministry and present them to us. Perhaps it seeks to hide more than what it discloses. The present system of audit is neither satisfactory, nor is it commensurate with the needs of the present situation. Hence I suggest that they may pass this Bill as a temporary measure. A more comprehensive Bill incorporating the improvements suggested by this House should be brought forward soon. They have taken twenty years already to introduce this Bill. I hope they will not take another twenty years to think about the staff attached to the audit department. Let us act quickly so that there may be confidence among the people that the public funds are spent properly. We hear so many allegations about corruption. Where is the machinery? How many of us are able to attract the attention of the competent official? I have no faith in the so-called vigilance department. There should be another department to watch the vigilance department, that is the position we have come to. The audit should be more effective and they should be empowered to catch any irregularity of the spot before it is too late, before it is sought to be hidden.

My objections arise because of the weaknesses in the Bill. Because it does not satisfy the needs of the present situation, it will not enthuse the staff as a whole in the audit department. The staff are very much demoralised and discouraged because of their low salary and low status. By trying to satisfy only the head of the department, you will be dissatisfying all the other officials including those who are functioning as Accountants General. So, I appeal to the Finance Minister to consider seriously the points

which I have raised and try to bring a comprehensive Bill so that the functioning of audit may be independent and under the guidance of this House, so that public funds can be properly safe-guarded.

SHRI S. N. MISRA (Kannauj) : While supporting the Bill and congratulating the Finance Minister on bringing it forward, I wish to point out that the main intention of the provision in the Constitution protecting the services of the Comptroller and Auditor General is that finance is a very important thing and that those who are responsible for checking it should be given immunity. That immunity has been given to the Auditor General, but it is also necessary that the Accountants General of the various States must also have a certain protection and if in the present Bill a definition of the Accountants General and their status is included and a certain protection is also given to them, the position would be much better.

15.5 hrs

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

Secondly, it has been already said by my friends here that it is necessary that all the public undertakings, wherever the funds of the State are invested, whether it is 10 or 50 or more than 50 per cent, whether it is the Food Corporation or LIC or any other undertaking, must automatically come within the purview of the Auditor General. The Finance Minister said that he would try to introduce certain amendments in the Food Corporation Act. I think that it would be unnecessary because we are now heading along for a socialistic regime wherein there may be nationalisation of everything except what we put on our body. I am not speaking about the partner in life, but I am only saying about our clothes. It is, therefore, necessary that at this stage we should bring within the ambit of the Auditor General every undertaking where public funds are invested. That is one of the two amendments which I beg to submit to the hon. Finance Minister, and I hope he will give thought to the matter.

16 hrs.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Sir, as pointed out by the Finance Minister himself, this Bill has been over-due and we are glad it has come up for consideration at least now. It

[Shri Sezhiyan]

is said that eternal vigilance is the price of democracy. For proper functioning of democracy, Parliament should not only legislate, allocate funds and undertake various welfare schemes for the good of the people but also have a machinery to watch whether the Acts are implemented fully and whether the sanctioned amounts have been spent for the purposes for which they were sanctioned. Parliament fulfils this task of vigilance through the parliamentary committee which draw heavily upon the assistance of the Comptroller and Auditor General and his officers. In independent India, we have been fortunate in having had some brilliant men as CAGs. They have been every helpful to the financial committees and to Parliament and they have come up to the expectations of the founding fathers. As a member associated with the Public Accounts Committee, I may put it on record that the present CAG is no exception. He assisted by a team of very talented officers, with almost a missionary zeal, has been helping the PAC and Parliament.

While we are giving status and responsibilities to the CAG and his officers, have we given them enough resources to fulfil those obligations? That is the question which arises. The Finance Minister was good enough to assure us that he has accepted most of the recommendations of the Select Committee, except one. The recommendation that the Auditor General should receive the same salary as a Supreme Court Judge has been accepted. But whereas the pension of a Supreme Court Judge can go up to a maximum of Rs. 20,000, here it is at the flat rate of Rs. 15,000. There the pension is proportionate to the number of years of service as Judge. I have given some amendments that the pension of the CAG, should start with a minimum of Rs. 14,000 and if he puts in six years service, as CAG: calculating at the rate of Rs. 1,000 for each completed year of service, his pension may go up to a maximum of Rs. 20,000, as in the case of a Supreme Court Judge.

As pointed out by Mr. Kalyanasundaram, we should improve the scales of pay and conditions of service not only of the CAG but also the other officers, in order to attract good talent to this profession. For example, the pay of the Deputy CAG is very much less and he has been equated with Additional Secretary to the Government of India. Previously, I under-

stand Class I Accountant Generals were getting a pay of Rs. 3,000. The Accountants General were equated with Joint Secretaries. When the pay of Joint Secretary was reduced to Rs. 2250, the pay of the Accountant General was also reduced to Rs. 2250. To that extent, they followed the parity. Later on; when the pay of the Joint Secretary was raised, the salary of the Accountant General was not raised and the parity not maintained. The Accountant General, at the present, he is getting a scale of Rs. 1,800.

Since we have compared the post of the Auditor General to that of the Supreme Court Judge, on the same analogy, the post of the Accountant-General should be equal to that of a High Court Judge. But now he is getting only Rs. 1,800 to 2,200 whereas a special grade Secretary would be getting Rs. 3,500. He should get the scale of the Chief Secretary, if not the High Court Judge.

Coming lower down, the Audit Assistant is doing the work of an Assistant but he is getting only the salary of a UDC. If you want to draw good talent to this field then the Audit Assistant should be paid the salary of an Assistant in the Central Secretariat.

Similarly, the Section Officer in the Audit General's Office, who is supervising 8 or 10 people, doing the same standard of work of the Section Officer of the Secretariat, is getting less than his counterpart in the Secretariat.

The Audit Officers perform functions equivalent to that of Under Secretaries in the Secretariat. While the scale of the Under Secretary is Rs. 800 to 1,300 that of the Audit Officer is only Rs. 590 to 900.

So, the scales of pay of the various cadres in the office of the Auditor-General should be improved and they should be equal to those of their counterparts in the Secretariat.

Then, even though we have given independent status to the Auditor-General, so far as his budget is concerned he has to approach the Finance Ministry. It is the function of the Auditor General to go through the financial transactions of the government and report the irregularities to Parliament. He has to go to the very same department if he wants any finance to improve the facilities in his depart-

ment. It is true that there is a convention that the requests of the Auditor General should not be turned down at a level lower than that of the Finance Minister. Yet, this procedure does not give the Auditor-General the freedom which he should enjoy. When the previous Bill was before the Joint Select Committee a suggestion had been made that the budget of the office of the Auditor-General should be sent direct to Parliament and that a Parliamentary Committee should go through it instead of the Finance Ministry.

I think, the Finance Minister and the Ministry will make a reconsideration of the pay scales and grades that were now available to all the officers in the office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General and see that they are increased so that right talent and right persons are attracted to that service.

Regarding the Food Corporation of India the hon. Minister has been kind enough to assure the House that the Food Corporation of India Act will be amended to this effect. When he makes the assurance, I take it. I would request him to have the amendment brought forward in this session itself. I do not want any delay in this matter.

But it involves a basic principle. Why do you want to take the Food Corporation of India alone and leave the Life Insurance Corporation, the State Bank, the nationalised banks and so many other undertakings the companies created by the Government of India and the companies created by the creations of the Government of India? All those companies which have received or are receiving some substantial amounts of grants, subsidy or loans, directly or indirectly, should come under the purview of the Comptroller and Auditor-General. I do not know why all those public undertakings, which have not been brought under the purview of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, fight shy of being brought under the purview of the Comptroller and Auditor-General. I am not able to follow the basic reason.

I went through the evidence given before the Joint Committee on the Comptroller and Auditor-General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Bill, 1969. There it shows how the mind of a person who is in charge of a public undertaking is working. Giving evidence before the Joint Committee Shri T. A. Pai,

Chairman, Life Insurance Corporation, said this when he was put the question as to what was the objection of the Life Insurance Corporation to being brought under the purview of the Comptroller and Auditor-General :

".....because we have to engage ourselves in something where decisions have got to be taken quickly if you have to achieve certain results, if motives are going to be questioned long after the transaction is completed, that is, after a lapse of time, it will be extremely difficult for people to exercise their discretion."

This is the point of view of Shri Pai. If you are going to question the discretion after a lapse of time, one may not use his discretion, he says. If we accept this logic, this same logic is applicable to all the departments of the Government of India and all the public undertakings. That means, we should scrap the entire examination by the Comptroller and Auditor-General and allow them to go scot-free with whatever they do or say.

The Life Insurance Corporation had drawn all its funds from the Consolidated Fund of India to start the organisation and the entire funds that are now vested in the Life Insurance Corporation are drawn from the policyholders and public money. Therefore, why should the Chairman fight shy of coming under the purview of the Comptroller and Auditor-General?

The Life Insurance Corporation was started in 1956. It has been working for 15 years without the interference of the Comptroller and Auditor-General. He says that if the Comptroller and Auditor-General is given the power, discretion will not be there and he cannot take the right type of decisions. He says :—

"I have been feeling that if we have to subject ourselves to the rigid control of the Auditor-General, I am afraid, we would not be able to take decisions at all and things will become much worse."

That means, without the examination of the Comptroller and Auditor-General things should not have gone worse. But he himself has admitted at another place that things have gone worse for the LIC in spite of the protection that was given to it from the

[Shri Seziyan]

Auditor-General. He says later on in his evidence that the Life Insurance Corporation could not do general insurance business as compared to another subsidiary of the Life Insurance Corporation itself. He says :—

“The LIC’s resources should have enabled us to capture a larger and larger share of the insurance business, but we have not succeeded, whereas our subsidiary, the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company, which is more or less functioning like a private sector undertaking, where the rigidity has not set in, has been able to compete with the general insurance companies effectively, because the people are satisfied with their experience of settlement of claims etc. by them. So, if you want these organisations to discharge the obligations that have been cast on them, I am afraid they will have to be allowed to function like business institutions.”

Here, he is making a point that when the Life Insurance Corporation entered into the general insurance business, it could not make mark in competition with other general insurance companies, but a subsidiary of the Life Insurance Corporation, namely, the Oriental Insurance Company was able to make a mark because it was working in the private sector. The person who comes to give evidence to the Committee comes to a conclusion that the public sector will not work properly and that only a private sector Company will work properly. He says that less the public sector undertaking assumes the role of the private sector, it will not function well.

Later on, he says :

“We have to face competition from other insurance companies. But here in India where we have a monopoly so that whatever we do people might put up with it, I am afraid this monopoly factor also comes in the way of getting increased business.”

The persons incharge of public sector undertakings come before the Committee and say that they are not confident, that they will not be able to stand the test or scrutiny by an outside body.

We do not want the C.A.G. to go into the details of investment ; we do not want him to go into how shares are bought. Why not an outside body go into the structure of premium the extent of lapses, the the expense ratio, etc ? These things at least could be and should be gone into by an outside body. Why are they very vigilant and averse to an outside body going into their work ?

Regarding other things, I will take them when the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill is taken up; I have given various amendments and I will take up those things at that stage.

This basic question should be settled. The hon. Member, Shri S.N. Mishra, who spoke before me said that it should apply to a public company where the Government of India or the State Government or any other Government undertaking has contributed 51 per cent of the share. Nowadays, when they create a public company, they do not contribute 51 per cent. They put in 50.9 or 50.8 per cent just to avoid this 51 per cent mark. That should not be the criterion.

The Estimates Committee also went into this question and they said that wherever the Government has given 25 per cent paid-up-capital these companies should attract the provisions and should come under review of the C.A.G. The basic policy should be decided by the hon. Minister as to whether he wants public undertakings to come under the purview of the C.A.G. Why is he allowing them to go away from the purview of the Bill ? The proper thing should have been to include them.

In some cases, there is a provision that the Government can get the services of the C.A.G. to go into certain accounts of the State Bank and also the Reserve Bank. But all these years I do not think in a single instance the Ministry of Finance has utilised his services. Though there is a provision in the Reserve Bank Act and the State Bank Act that the services of the C.A.G. can be utilised by the Ministry of Finance, if they want, they have never done that. It has not been done even in a single case. He can say that no occasion has arisen. But unless you test it, you cannot say in a

blank way, that no case has arisen. I think, my hon. friend, Shri Kalyanasundaram was saying that every pie that goes out should be accounted for. The pies are taken care of but sometimes lakhs and crores of rupees are not taken care of. We want the C.A.G. to go into all that.

Then, it should not be discretionary. It should be mandatory and it should be included in the parent Bill itself which is before the House.

Regarding the other points, I will speak on them when the amendments are taken up.

In conclusion I would only appeal to the hon. Minister two things, (1) to provide more facilities for effective functioning of the Comptroller and Auditor-General's Office, not only for the C.A.G. himself but also for other person working there and (2) also to put, not in a discretionary way but in an obligatory way, that all the public undertakings and also those created by one or the other of the public undertakings are also attracted and put under the purview of the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे ऐसा लग रहा है कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय किसी भी नये संशोधन को स्वीकार करने के मूड में नहीं हैं। अगर यह बात है तो फिर केवल पिष्टपेषण करने वाली बात है। लेकिन अगर वह खुले दिमाग से सुन रहे हैं और इस स्थिति में भी किसी संशोधन को मानने के लिए तैयार हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस विधेयक में अब भी सुधार की गुंजाइश है।

यह बात तो सभी स्वीकार करेंगे कि कंट्रोलर एण्ड आडिटर जनरल हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं की मंशा को पूरी कर रहे हैं और यह संस्था आडिट के द्वारा यह संसद् सरकारी खर्च पर अपना नियन्त्रण रख सकती है। अब हम इस सम्बन्ध में विधेयक बना रहे हैं, लेकिन यह विधेयक जितनी दूर तक जाना चाहिए, नहीं जाता। मुझे पता नहीं कि वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान इस ओर खींचा गया है या नहीं कि कंट्रोलर एण्ड आडिटर जनरल की योग्यताओं का इसमें कोई

उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है, अर्थात् किस व्यक्ति को कंट्रोलर एण्ड आडिटर जनरल बनाया जा सकता है। हमने संविधान में सुप्रीम कोर्ट जज की योग्यताओं का हवाला दिया है, हम ने कहा है कि उसे भारतीय नागरिक होना चाहिए, हम ने कहा है कि उस को कम से कम पांच साल तक हाई कोर्ट का जज रहा होना चाहिए, लेकिन कंट्रोलर एण्ड आडिटर जनरल के बारे में इस तरह की किसी योग्यता का उल्लेख नहीं है। क्या वित्त मंत्री महोदय इसको अनावश्यक समझते हैं? क्या यह लिखना सम्भव नहीं है कि ऐसा व्यक्ति कंट्रोलर एण्ड आडिटर जनरल बनाया जायेगा जिस को दस साल का अकाउंटिंग का, आडिटिंग का और ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का अनुभव हो, और वह भारत का नागरिक होगा। छोटी सी बात है लेकिन यह बात लिखे बिना विधेयक अधूरा होगा।

मैंने कई संशोधन दिए हैं जो शायद वित्त मंत्री महोदय तक पहुंच गये हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि वह उन पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें। पहला संशोधन, जिस के सम्बन्ध में और सदस्यों ने भी कहा है, लेकिन कोई संशोधन नहीं दिया है, इस प्रकार है :

after line 15, insert—

"9A. The status, salary and service conditions of the officers and the staff of the department of the Comptroller and Auditor-General shall be at par with corresponding levels in the Central Secretariat.

*Explanation :—*If any question arises as to what are the corresponding levels in the Central Secretariat, the decision of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon shall be final."

वित्त मंत्री महोदय मानेंगे कि आडिट को हम ने एक महत्वपूर्ण काम दिया है। होना तो यह चाहिये था कि आडिट में जो लोग काम करते हैं वह अन्य सरकारी विभागों के आदमियों से थोड़ा ऊपर हों, क्योंकि उन का काम है सरकारी कामों की जांच पड़ताल करना, छान बीन करना, गलतियां निकालना। लेकिन यहाँ

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

ऊँचे होने का सवाल ही नहीं है, अभी समान स्तर पर भी नहीं है। अभी मेरे मित्र श्री सेझियान ने उदाहरण दिया कि आडिट डिपार्टमेंट का जो अपर डिवीजन बलक है वह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के असिस्टेंट से नीचे दर्जे का है। आडिट का सुपरिन्टेंडेंट सेंट्रल सेक्रेटेरियट के सेक्शन ऑफिसर से नीचे दर्जे का है। ऐसी स्थिति में आडिट वाले अपना काम किस तरह से कर सकते हैं, इसके बारे में जरूर विचार करना होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय को यह संशोधन मानने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिए।

दूसरा संशोधन मैंने इस आशय का दिया है कि जहां तक आडिट डिपार्टमेंट का सवाल है, कंट्रोलर एण्ड आडिटर जनरल वित्त मंत्रालय के शिकंजे से पूरी तरह से मुक्त होना चाहिये। यही संविधान के निर्माताओं की मंशा थी। पार्लियामेंट आडिट विभाग के लिए जितनी धनराशि स्वीकार करती है उस का विनियोग करने में वह पूरी तरह से स्वतंत्र होना चाहिए। वित्त मंत्रालय या उसके सचिव अथवा अन्य अधिकारी किसी प्रकार से हस्तक्षेप करके उनकी स्वाधीनता को कम न करें इस का भी प्रवन्ध करना आवश्यक है। मेरा संशोधन इस सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार है :

Page 9,

after line 21, insert

"20A (1) The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India shall frame the estimates for the administrative expenses of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department and the estimates so framed shall be included in the annual financial statement of the Government of India to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament.

(2) The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India shall have full powers to incur expenditure out of the grant made by Parliament towards the administrative expenses of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department."

यह संशोधन सर्वथा उपयुक्त है और वित्त मंत्री को इस को स्वीकार करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिए।

अभी वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि हम जो फूड कारपोरेशन सम्बन्धी विधेयक है उस में संशोधन कर रहे हैं। इस सदन में इतने विधेयक पेश किये गये हैं स्टैट्यूटरी कारपोरेशन बनाने के लिए जिन की कोई सीमा नहीं है। जो इस तरह के विधेयक संसद में आते हैं उन में हम यह क्यों नहीं दे सकते कि उस के सम्बन्ध में कंट्रोलर एण्ड आडिटर जनरल द्वारा आडिट की व्यवस्था हो या नहीं। मैं यह समझने में असमर्थ हूँ कि इस को इस विधेयक में लाने में क्या आपत्ति है कि जितने इस तरह के स्टैट्यूटरी कारपोरेशन होंगे जैसे लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन है, नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक हैं, उन सब का आडिट कंट्रोलर एण्ड आडिटर जनरल द्वारा हो सकता है ? मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस में क्यों संकोच होना चाहिए। सार्वजनिक धन इन संस्थाओं में लगता है। वह संसद के प्रति जिम्मेदार हैं। कंट्रोलर एण्ड आडिटर जनरल की स्वतन्त्रता और निष्पक्षता में आप की निष्ठा है। अगर आवश्यक हो तो आप उन को और कर्मचारी दे सकते हैं, लेकिन कोई कारण नहीं है कि जब सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का विस्तार हो रहा है, सरकार अलग अलग उद्योग धन्धों में पैसा लगा रही है तो केवल डिस्क्रिशन का उपयोग करने में कठिनाई होगी इस के नाम पर उनको कंट्रोलर एण्ड आडिटर जनरल के अधिकार क्षेत्र से बाहर रक्खा जाये। इस के लिए अलग अलग कानूनों में संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। इसी विधेयक में यह संशोधन किया जा सकता है। जो इस प्रकार होना चाहिये :

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for lines 20 to 24, substitute

"(2) The duties and powers of the Comptroller and Auditor-General in relation to the audit of the accounts of banks, financial institutions, insurance companies, and corporations owned by the Central or State Government shall be the same as those in respect of a Government Company."

यह संशोधन स्वीकार किया जा सकता है और सचमुच में कंट्रोलर एण्ड आडिटर जनरल

की संस्था को मजबूत बनाया जा सकता

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहूँगा। अब एक नया तरीका चलाया गया है। राज्य सरकारें कर्ज के बारे में गारेंटी दे देती हैं। मुझे बतलाया गया है महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने 400 करोड़ रुपये के कर्ज की गारेंटी दी है। सरकार गारेंटी दे देती है और कर्जा मिल जाता है। उस की छान बीन नहीं होती। कंट्रोलर एण्ड आडिटर जनरल को अधिकार होना चाहिए कि वह इस बात की छान बीन कर सके कि जो गारेंटी दी गई थी वह ठीक थी। जिस काम के लिए गारेंटी दी गई थी उस में वह कर्जा खर्च हुआ है या नहीं, वह वापस आया है या नहीं। वह देखे कि जब सरकार गारेंटी देती है और कर्जा दे दिया जाता है तब उस कर्ज का दुरुपयोग तो नहीं हो रहा है। कंट्रोलर एण्ड आडिटर जनरल गारेंटी की वास्तविकता में नहीं जा सकता। जब राज्य सरकार गारेंटी देती है तो उस के हर पहलू में कंट्रोलर एण्ड आडिटर जनरल को जाने की इजाजत होनी चाहिए। इस आशय का भी मैंने संशोधन दिया है।

हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय कंट्रोलर एण्ड आडिटर जनरल को मजबूत करने की बात कह रहे हैं। हम भी इस संस्था को मजबूत करने की बात कह रहे हैं। संसद् के पास समय नहीं है कि सारे सरकारी खर्च के हिसाब किताब को देखे। लोक लेखा समिति भी बिना आडिट रिपोर्ट के काम नहीं कर सकती। इस संसद् के लिए सरकार जिम्मेदार है, सरकार अरबों रुपये खर्च कर रही है। वह रुपया संसद् जिस काम के लिए चाहती है उस काम पर खर्च होता है या नहीं, और अगर नहीं होता तो उस के लिये जिम्मेदार लोगों को कटघरे में खड़ा किया जा सके, यह काम आडिट का होता है। आडिट के रिपोर्ट के ऊपर पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी काम करती है और उसी पर सारा अकाउंटिंग होता है तथा खर्च चलता है। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप कंट्रोलर एण्ड आडिटर जनरल के पद को, उनकी

प्रतिष्ठा को, उनकी निर्णय शक्ति को मजबूत करें। यह विधेयक इस दृष्टि से जहाँ तक जाना चाहिए, नहीं जाता। मैं समझता हूँ कि अब भी मौका है, वित्त मंत्री महोदय संशोधनों को स्वीकार करके इस विधेयक में जो कमी है, उस को पूरा कर सकते हैं।

SHRI C. C. DESAI (Sabarkantha) : I have also tabled a few amendments. There are more or less of the same character as the suggestions made by the previous speakers.

What I find is that while there is respect for the high office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, there is also a certain amount of distrust which I find while going through the Bill; and I say this without fear of contradiction, because I have been a Member of the Public Undertakings Committee, for two years and now I am a Member of the Public Accounts Committee, and in the past, I had been also a Secretary to Government. What I find is that there is allergy to the Public Accounts Committee, which means also the Comptroller and Auditor-General, and that is apparent in this legislation.

Let me give you one example. While it is welcome that the salary of the Comptroller and Auditor-General would be equated with that of a Supreme Court Judge, the facilities regarding pension have not been equated. After all, what is the distinction between pay and pension? Actually, the pension that should be paid to the Comptroller and Auditor-General should be higher, because that post carries with it a disqualification for further employment under Government, whereas in the case of a Supreme Court Judge, we all know that on retirement, every Supreme Court Judge gets some work or the other on the same terms and conditions of service as when he was a judge. So, why should there be this distinction? Why should we not give the same pension to the Comptroller and Auditor-General as to the Supreme Court Judge.

There is also one other matter. This is a small matter, and perhaps the Finance Minister may not even be aware of it. In the warrant of precedence, the Attorney-General and Comptroller and Auditor-General were bracketed in the same place and they were above the Cabinet Secretary. After several modifications and notifications, the Cabinet

[Shri C. C. Dasai]

Secretary has gone up above both these functionaries. They are both constitutional functionaries. The Attorney-General has gone up a few steps ahead, and the poor Comptroller and Auditor-General for whom this House has the highest respect and who is really the guardian-angel of the country's finances has been denigrated and relegated to a lower place. I am sure that this injustice is not even known to the Finance Minister. But I say this and I hope the Finance Minister will examine how it is that the two functionaries who were bracketed in the warrant of precedence have been separated and delinked, and one has been upgraded while the other has been downgraded and for what reasons. As I said, I am not attaching much importance to precedence, but this shows the attitude of the bureaucracy.

They think that the Comptroller and Auditor-General is a fifth wheel to the coach. They think that he is there to find fault with their management of the country's finances. Actually, as a Member of the PAC, having seen this for the last few months, I can say this that he is more a friend of the bureaucracy than even an aid to the PAC. Very often, he protects them and very often he looks after them. But this fact is not known and is not appreciated by the bureaucracy.

My hon. friends have asked why when the salary of the Comptroller and Auditor-General is equated with that of a Supreme Court judge, a similar thing should not be done in the case of the Accountants-General. They are more or less, in fact, they are, in the same position *vis-a-vis* the State Government as the Comptroller and Auditor-General is *vis-a-vis* the Central Government. Their reports are sent to the Public Accounts Committee of the State Legislatures, and they play the same role which the Comptroller and Auditor-General does here. And yet if you compare their salary with that of the Secretary to Government who appears before the Public Accounts Committee of the State as a witness, you will find that his salary is lower than that of the Secretary to Government in the State Government, and certainly much lower than that of a High Court judge or the Chief Secretary to a State Government. I see no reason and no justification for this anomaly. I hope that the Finance Minister, if he is really keen and if he is really anxious to upgrade the status and dignity of the whole organisation of the

Comptroller and Auditor-General, will carry out these improvements at the State level as well.

My friends have also referred to the budget of the CAAG. Shri Vajpayee, who was a distinguished Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee for two years, alluded to that. I also know a little bit of the working of Government. When proposals go from the CAAG they are pored down and cut down by the Secretary to Government, by an Under-Secretary to Government, if you please. The Comptroller and Auditor General does not find it convenient or prudent to take every case to the Finance Minister. If he did, I have no doubt that his view would prevail. But this system is wrong whereby his proposals are scrutinised in a spirit of mischief and malice. I hope the Finance Minister will take effective steps to improve this system. What greater anomaly and discourtesy can you imagine to an officer held in high esteem by us. In fact, he is the nearest to Parliament. There are three functionaries under our Constitution. One is the Attorney General, the other the Chairman of the UPSC and the third the Comptroller and Auditor General. We hardly ever see the Attorney General; we never see the Chairman of the UPSC. But not only the Public Accounts Committee but the Public Undertakings Committee meet the Comptroller and Auditor General. Their work is based on the paragraphs he puts in. He is the officer who comes in most direct contact with Parliament and he is always held in high esteem by all the members of the PAC.

Members have said that the financial and credit institutions should be brought within the scope of the CAAG. I wholeheartedly agree and have proposed an amendment. Four years ago, when I was a member of the Committee on Public Undertakings, we found the anomaly of the Food Corporation of India being excluded from the scrutiny of the C.P.U. It is only now, in 1971, that this corporation has been brought within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Undertakings. But even now, the Comptroller and Auditor General has no jurisdiction over the Food Corporation. The Finance Minister has said that he will remove this anomaly by bringing forward a suitable amendment to the Food Corporation of India Act. But here we are enacting a law defining the jurisdiction of the CAAG and this is the appropriate occasion to deal with this, not by doing it in each individual com-

pany or corporation. There is a provision in the Food Corporation of India Act excluding scrutiny by the CAAG. This shows the allergy they have to this officer. This is wrong and this is the right and appropriate place to define his jurisdiction so as to cover not only the Food Corporation but all corporations deriving their revenues or funds from the Consolidated Fund of India, over whose expenditure Parliament must exercise appropriate control.

Now I come to the Life Insurance Corporation of India. My Chairman, Shri Sezhiyan, read on the evidence of Shri T. A. Pai, Chairman of LIC. When the LIC has come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Undertakings, what objection can you possibly have to your accounts being audited and checked by the organisation of the CAAG? The accounts should be clear and above reproach. If you have something to hide or conceal, then you could raise an objection. Your main objection is to the Committee on Public Undertakings, but that objection has been invalidated and the Life Insurance Corporation of India has been brought into the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Undertakings. Now, this objection merely to statutory control being applied is just meaningless, and it exposes the disinclination of the public corporations to submit to the accountability of Parliament. And if that is so, I am sure the Finance Minister will not countenance any such attitude, any such disposition on the part of the corporations of India.

Even then, I know, and when I was a Member of the Committee on Public Undertakings, we moved that the State Bank of India, and the Reserve Bank of India should be brought within the scope or jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Undertakings. They have resisted that attitude; even today they have not agreed. What is the reason? What is the distinction between the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Industrial Development Bank of India? They are both credit and financing institutions. Actually, I have seen that the Industrial Finance Corporation is a subsidiary of the Industrial Development Bank of India, and if one can be controlled, examined and brought into the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Undertakings, why not the Industrial Development Bank of India? But there is the attitude of the bureaucracy of objecting to anything concerning Parliament

functioning, but I am sorry to say that that attitude is also supported by the Minister, because without his support, they could not get away with the exclusion from the jurisdiction, from the scrutiny of Parliament.

Then there are contracts with the Government. The jurisdiction of the Comptroller and Auditor-General is excluded from the contracts. I see in the United States there is a provision under which the Comptroller and Auditor-General of that country is authorised to examine those contracts and to report to the Congress. We claim to be more socialistic and more representative of the people of India and so no. Why is it that this provision has not been included in the Bill? Why is it that we are not considering this on the analogy of the provision that exists, that is working in a country which is known to be capitalistic and which is known to be far less socialist-minded than we are? That is in relation to the accountability or the examination of accounts of contractors.

Then there are one or two small points: grants including subsidies. I have given notice of amendments; grants and subsidies are not distinguishable and the Comptroller and Auditor-General, I find, in the course of his experience with the Ministries and the departments can treat the grants as subject to scrutiny and not subsidies. Subsidy is as much an expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India: in fact, it is even more; it is outright grant, and there is no reason why the jurisdiction of the Comptroller and Auditor-General should not be extended to grants including subsidies. In fact, I wrote a letter to the Finance Minister, four or five days ago, bringing these amendments to his notice, giving detailed reasons for the amendment—which is unusual for a Member of Parliament—and I am hoping and expecting that when these amendments find favour with him, he would accept them as Government amendments so as to facilitate the work of a private member.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : It is also unusual for the Minister to accept them.

SHRI C. C. DESAI : That is because while the Ministers or Members of Parliament are men from public life, I find that the Ministers are very much subject to pressure and persuasion of the bureaucracy.

[Shri C. C. Desai]

I hope the jurisdiction of the Comptroller and Auditor-General will be extended not only to these institutions like the Industrial Development Bank of India, but the Reserve Bank of India and the State Bank of India. Some of these are purely commercial institutions where it is generally appropriate that the commercial audit and the statutory audit of the Comptroller and Auditor-General should be made applicable. The State Bank of India is nothing but a banking institution. It has not got a treasury function like the Reserve Bank of India. Similarly, the major banks have been nationalised, and these banks should also be brought in, and I hope that the Finance Minister while giving his concurrence, will tell his Ministry that "I am not prepared to accept your advice that these institutions should not be brought within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Undertakings." They should also be brought under the control and jurisdiction of the Comptroller and Auditor-General so that they come either before the Public Accounts Committee or before the Committee on Public Undertakings.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajgang) : Mr. Chairman, the Auditor General should be the eyes and ears of the Finance Minister. The Finance Minister is in charge of the accounts of the country. He is the guardian of the finances. He should be zealous to see that the expenditure made from the public funds is proper. He should therefore be eager to accept the amendments moved by this side of this House, because they are all intended to help him discover the lapses on the part of the officials and remove them.

The State Bank or the Industrial Bank or the Reserve Bank or the Life Insurance Corporation—all these are big undertakings which spend crores of rupees. If their accounts are properly audited by the Auditor General, surely it could be of help to the Finance Minister, for he is ultimately responsible to raise funds through taxation and frame the country's Budget.

If he accepts the suggestions that have been made he could be quite confident that all the accounts which are submitted to him by the various corporations are correct.

I appreciate the point made by my hon. friend about the appointment of the Auditor

General. He said that he should be from a panel and that panel should be chosen by this House. That should be a real safeguard for the independence of the Auditor General. Of course the Cabinet is responsible for his appointment, but if the Cabinet appoints a person out of a panel which this House approves I think the independence of the Auditor General will be guaranteed. It has been done in the case of Vice Chancellors in many places. I think the Finance Minister will try to accept this amendment and incorporate it as a Government amendment. At present we have no provision as to who should be appointed and how he should be appointed.

No Auditor General can work independently unless his staff is under his control. It is an anomaly that you expect the Auditor General to be independent without having the staff under his control. The plea of the Members of this side of the House to put the staff under his control is, I think, just and I hope he will accept it. The audit staff should have a status above the status of officials whose accounts they audit. Their salary should be higher. The salary of the Accountant General should be equal to that of the High Court Judges.

I have full faith in the Finance Minister that he is determined to put our finances above suspicion. The suggestions made from this side of the House will be helpful to him in that respect. The opposition of the officials whose accounts are to be checked should not hinder him from accepting these suggestions.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : This Bill provides for the powers and service conditions of the Comptroller and Auditor General. I want to draw attention to the fact that the powers and the service conditions of about 50 thousand workers who are working under the jurisdiction of the Auditor General have not been given the same Constitutional guarantee, but are left to the discretion of the Auditor General in consultation with the President. I want particularly to draw the attention of Government to the fate of these 50,000 employees in the Auditor General's Office for the reason that auditing the accounts of different companies is a very specialised kind of job which requires the talents recruited from the different parts of the country. It is also known that these employees working in the Auditor General's Office have to appear in a very rigorous examination comparable to the IAS

examination. They also ought to be assured that their service condition has as much security as this Bill provides for the Auditor-General himself.

My second point has already been covered by many friends, namely that the scope of auditing should be extended to companies in which Government money is invested by way of loan or shares, so that public funds provided for the growth of any industrial company is not misused and this Parliament has the right to go through the accounts of those companies.

Thirdly, the position of the Accountants General in the States is similar to that of the Auditor General, but unfortunately their status and salary are much less than those of the Chief Secretary. I think their status should be raised and be comparable to that of a High Court Judge, so that they may command respect and the confidence of the States where they are functioning.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : I have heard with care the speeches of the hon. Members who participated in the debate. Most of them have made practically the same points.

First of all I would like to meet the point made by Mr. Vajpayee whether I have an open mind or not. I would like to tell him that anybody who comes to this House comes with an open mind, but this question was considered in great detail in the Joint Committee where we went into it for hours and days together, listening to the expert witnesses, the representatives of the Government, the representatives of the different financial institutions, legal experts etc. Unfortunately for me, none of the Members who participated in the debate were Members of that Committee. That is my handicap.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : That is our misfortune.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : That is my misfortune because I have to repeat again all the things. Therefore, I would like to tell the hon. Member that on many points I had kept my mind open, and the original Bill has been considerably improved by the Joint Committee. So, the only point that I am trying to make is that I have an open mind if there

are good reasons to accept some corrections, suggestions or amendments. But having gone through this whole process, I must say that unfortunately for Mr. Vajpayee today I have come with a made-up mind.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Not a closed mind.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Not a closed mind, but certainly I have made up my mind and I will give reasons for it. Sometimes hon. Members try to give the feeling of some sort of over-simplification to certain matters. There can be a sort of rigidity in logic also. There is a feeling that everything that is referred to the CAG alone can be correctly audited. I think this is misjudging the character and function of the office of CAG. The Constitution has certainly given some specific tasks to him. The Constitution also authorises Parliament to make laws in certain matters and it is our right to expand that scope. But the administration is responding to different types of economic activities, whose nature and character are getting more and more complex. Therefore, to say that every aspect of accounts and expenditure should be made subject to the scrutiny of the CAG is really speaking running away from the problem and trying to find one simple solution : You send it to CAG and you are free ! That is not the way to look at it. We have considered carefully what could and what could not be done.

The question about the independence of the office of CAG was raised. His independence is guaranteed by the Constitution itself. In order to fortify it, we have accepted that the status of the CAG should be the same as the status of a Supreme Court Judge. That means, we are further specifically accepting the independence of the CAG. Mr. Vajpayee said, there is no mention about qualifications. Unfortunately, the Constitution has not done so. What the Constitution could not do, I thought it was difficult for us to do. The Constitution which went into the qualifications of a Supreme Court Judge, who can be President, who can be a member of a legislature, etc., has wisely not gone into the necessity of mentioning the qualifications in the Constitution. Therefore, we could not do it. Then, independence is not decided merely by the right to frame their own budget. Even the budget of Lok Sabha, which is really the supreme body, is not framed by Lok Sabha

[Shri Yeshwant Rao Chawan]

itself. Similarly, judiciary is independent, but its budget is also part of the Consolidated Fund of India. Therefore, giving the CAG the authority to frame his own budget is trying to put him above the Parliament and Supreme Court. Ultimately, whoever frames the budget, it comes to Parliament ultimately for approval. Then, some of the expenditure is charged. The independence of the budget of the CAG is to that extent guaranteed.

Some members referred to the independence of the staff of the CAG and said, we should have come forward with separate legislation. I know under article 148(5), there is a provision for such a law being made. But there is also article 309, under which legislation can be made for all sorts of people.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Are you bringing a Bill or not ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : At the present moment, we do not propose to do it. Their independence does not depend on a separate legislation alone. Their master is independent. Unlike other Government servants, their conditions of service are decided in consultation with the CAG. To that extent then are free. Therefore, to say that an organisation, in order to be independent, must be governed by a separate legislation, is not a very valid argument.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : What about their status ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Ultimately their status depends on their functions. When an auditor goes to audit, even if he is not a Gazetted Officer, he functions with that status. It is not necessary that he should be a superior authority in order to audit accounts. It is his function that makes him independent. Therefore, to speak in terms of grade in this context is illogical. The independence of the organisation does not depend upon the type of legislation that the hon. Members are mentioning.

17.00 hrs.

Shri Vekatasubbaiah referred to the assistance to the Parliamentary Committees by the C&AG, He himself knows that the reports of C & AG can be brought before Parliament

whenever necessary. These reports are gone into by the Public Accounts Committee and the Committee on Public Undertakings. Further, this Bill is not intended to regulate or deal with the functioning of Parliamentary Committees ; it is supposed to concern itself with the functioning of the C & AG. As far as Parliamentary Committees are concerned, they can regulate their work as they like. Therefore, I do not know what exactly he had in mind when he made that suggestion.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : The functions of the C & AG, so far as assisting financial committees are concerned, are not specifically stated here.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : He is, in fact, doing that.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : That is by convention.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Sometimes conventions have more power than an Act.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Here you have codified his duties and functions and yet this has been left out.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : When it is accepted by Parliament as a convention I do not see any necessity to legislate for it.

The only other question which some hon. Members have raised is about his role so far as public financial institutions are concerned. We have discussed this question for hours together in the Joint Committee and this question has been gone into in greater detail. At present the Reserve Bank of India, the I.D.B.I. and the State Bank of India in their own legislation have provided that government can ask the C & AG to look into the problems of the workings of those institutions. If you see clauses 19 and 20, we have made a general provision on those lines that not only these institutions but any authority either the President or the Governor, can ask the C & AG or in the alternative the C & AG himself can ask for authority, to look into the working of some of the bodies. But to make them compulsorily subject to audit by C & AG is making the working of the C & AG impossible. In fact, that will not help the efficient functioning

of the organisation of the C & AG. Where there is some reason to believe that there is something fishy, certainly the President or the Governor can ask the C & AG to look into the problem. But to make it statutorily obligatory for every institution to be subject to audit by C and AG is playing the game of obstacles. At least that is how I look at it. The technique of audit by the C and AG is of a different type. For example, a suggestion was made that all the nationalised banks should also be subjected to this as if the accounts of nationalised banks are at present not audited. Under their own Acts there is a provision for audit. There is internal audit. There is a special provision for audit. There is something like commercial audit. The audit that is done by the C and AG is a different type of audit. It is not that when we are not making them subject to the audit of the C and AG, they are allowed to run free.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I do not know how you say that there are two different types of audit.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : There are.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I beg to differ.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Unfortunately, you always differ with me. What can I do ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : There is only one type of audit unless you see through a dark pair of glasses.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I can see that you believe in what you say. But I do not want to enter into a debate on it.

It is rather oversimplification of the problem if, merely because we have a Comptroller and Auditor-General, we make everything subject to his audit. This is not logical. It may look logical but it does not fit into the working of the administration and the complex functions that we are taking over. But we have made a general provision that whenever Government feels it necessary that a certain body should be subject on certain occasions to the scrutiny of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, it can always be done. That provision is there.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : PL-480 funds should also be audited

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Another point that was made was about contracts. Shri C. C. Desai made that point. The question of negotiated contracts particularly was raised. Some of the people who came to give evidence before the Committee had also raised this question. This was examined and the Attorney-General has given the opinion that in terms of article 149 Parliament will not be competent to provide for audit by the C&AG in relation to the accounts of individual. This is our legal advice. This is our legal and constitutional point.

Secondly, it is also not practicable. Once this feeling is given that the C&AG is going to look into the whole contract, possibly it will be very difficult to get the contract. Sometimes, it is possible that they may push up the prices also. It may possibly work against efficient functioning.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Including the audit charges.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Including the audit charges.

We went into all the aspects of the problem apart from the legal aspect and we ultimately came to the conclusion that this was neither a practical nor a legal proposition.

This provision was very thoroughly examined. Some of the Members of the Opposition, who were on the Committee, also saw the logic of it. Except one Member who had given his minute of dissent, all others saw the point that it was very difficult to make it workable and practicable. Therefore, this was not included in the Bill.

I, therefore, do not see any reason to accept any of the suggestions made.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : We made certain suggestions about the pay and all that of Accountants-General.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Equate them with High Court Judges, Chief Secretaries etc.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Shri Venkatasubbaiah himself gave the history of the Constituent Assembly and said that the idea was to make them independent. But now they have been made agents of the C&AG. He is independent. His agents are responsible to him. To that extent they are independent. How can you make a provision for them in this Act ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : About their emoluments.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : These are matters which can be considered. These are administrative problems. For that I do not see any necessity of any legislation now.

We are making the first attempt to have such a comprehensive legislation. Let us see how it functions. After the experience of the working of this Act, Parliament in its wisdom may again feel it necessary and Government may also feel it necessary to modify and make comprehensive amendments or to enlarge the scope of its working or perhaps Parliament in its wisdom might feel it necessary even to curtail the functioning of the C&AG ; I do not know what experience will lead to. But at the present moment, I think, this legislation is comprehensive enough. It will give enough independence and power to the C&AG to work effectively and efficiently.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That the Bill to determine the conditions of service of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and to prescribe his duties and powers and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN : We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

There is no amendment to clauses 2 to 5. So, I will put clause 2 to 5 to vote.

The question is :

"Clauses 2 to 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 to 5 were added to the Bill

Clause 6—(Pension)

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I beg to move.

Page 3, line 28,—

for "fifteen" substitute "fourteen". (11)

Page 3, line 28,—

after "per annum" insert—

"with an additional pension of one thousand rupees in respect of each completed year of service as the Comptroller and Auditor-General." (12)

Page 3,—

omit lines 33 to 36. (13)

Page 3, line 41,—

for "fifteen" substitute "fourteen" (14)

Page 3, line 41,—

after "per annum" insert—

"with an additional pension of one thousand rupees in respect of each completed year of services as the Comptroller and Auditor-General" (15)

Pages 3 and 4,—

Omit lines 47 and 48 and 1 and 2 respectively. (16)

Page 4, line 5,—

for "fifteen" substitute "fourteen" (17)

Page 4, line 5,—

after "per annum" insert—

"with an additional pension of one thousand rupees in respect of each completed year of service as the Comptroller and Auditor-General" (18)

Page 4, line 22,—

for "fifteen" substitute "twenty" (19)

Sir, the basic idea of my Amendment Nos. 11 to 19 is to put the pension of the Comptroller and Auditor General on par with that of the Supreme Court Judge which goes upto 20,000. You have fixed it at Rs 15,000. I have put it on the basis of additional pension of Rs. 1000 in respect of each completed year of service as the Comptroller and Auditor-General. It will come to Rs. 20,000 if he puts in six years. When you say that his salary is equal to that of the Judge of the Supreme Court, I want to put the pension also on the same logic.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I may explain it briefly. Really speaking, the provision of pension was less than Rs. 15,000. In terms of pounds, it comes to Rs. 13,000 or so. As a matter of fact, in the Joint Committee, we thought that we should enhance it. Even this Rs. 20,000 or whatever is the amount is the maximum. So, it depends upon the number of years of service he puts in. In the case of C. A. G., a person who may not be in any service, who may not be a high Court Judge, can only serve for six years. It is quite conceivable that a person who has not served anywhere, can only serve for six years and can get Rs. 15,000 as pension. Therefore, it is the maximum thing that is provided here.

What the Joint Committee thought was this. Suppose a person, though he has a tenure of six years of service, resigns before he completes six years. He should not get the maximum of Rs. 15,000. So, it is based on the number of years of service he has put in. I personally think that the provision for pension is quite liberal than the existing provision and no change is necessary.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I first put Amendment Nos. 11 to 19 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 11 to 19 were put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 6 stands part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 6 was added to the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no amendment to clauses 7 to 9. So, I put them to vote of the House.

The question is :

"That clauses 7 to 9 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clauses 7 to 9 were added to the Bill

New Clause 9A

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I beg to move :

Page 5,—

after line 15, insert—

"9A. The status, salary and service conditions of the officers and the staff of the department of the Comptroller and Auditor-General shall be at par with corresponding levels in the Central Secretariat.

Explanation. If any question arises as to what are the corresponding levels in the Central Secretariat, the decision of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon shall be final." (6)

The status, salary and service conditions of the officers and the staff of the department of the Comptroller and Auditor-General shall be at par with corresponding levels in the Central Secretariat.

I am not demanding any higher status but they should be at par and if any question arises as to what are the corresponding levels in the Central Secretariat, the decision of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon shall be final.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I think in my general reply I had mentioned this question that really speaking at the

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

present moment the rules and service conditions are prescribed in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General and if there are any other points which the Comptroller and Auditor-General may raise, certainly they can be considered. I don't think for that matter any legislative provision is necessary.

Sir, I cannot accept the amendment.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Do you at least accept the spirit of the amendment that they should be on par, if not higher.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I think this is a question of details. I cannot merely say which office is equivalent to which office. It is a matter of detailed discussion with them. Either I cannot say that I accept it in principle or I do not accept it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I will put the amendment of Mr. Vajpayee to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 6 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are no amendments to Clauses 10 and 11. Now, the question is :

"That Clauses 10 and 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 10 and 11 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is one amendment to clause 12 by Shri Mishra ; he is not here ; so, it is not moved. The question is :

"That Clause 12 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clause 14—*(Audit of receipts and expenditure of bodies or authorities substantially financed from Union or State Revenues.)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we go to Clause 14. Shri Vajpayee has got amendments Nos. 7 and 8. Are you moving ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE Sir, I beg to move :

Page 7, line 5,—

after "authority" insert—

"or is otherwise over rupees fifty lakhs" (7)

Page 7,

after line 7, insert—

"Explanation II,—Grant includes assistance by way of subsidy and loan includes any loan from any service to which any guarantee has been intended by or on behalf of Government." (8)

I move these amendments. Let the hon. Minister accept them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You don't want to speak. He has also not to say anything. Now I will put amendments Nos. 7 and 8 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 7 and 8 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the question is :

"That Clause 14 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

Clause 15—*(Functions of Comptroller and Auditor General in the case of grants or loans given to other authorities or bodies.)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are amendments by Shri Desai and Shri Sezhiyan. Shri Mishra is not here.

SHRI C.C. DESAI : I beg to move :
Page 7,—

after line 22, insert—

"Note—Grants include Subsidies." (1)

I hope the Finance Minister will accept it. This is only clarificatory in nature and there is no principle involved in this. So, I trust he will accept it.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : He has given a clarificatory principle which I cannot accept. I am sorry I cannot accept that.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I beg to move :

Page 7, line 8,—

after "grant" insert "subsidy" (20)

After 'grant' I put the word 'subsidy'. That you can accept.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I am sorry ; it is not so simple as that.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I beg to move :

Page 7, line 14,—

after "grants" insert, "subsidies" (21)

Page 7, line 21,—

for "after consultation with him"

substitute "with his concurrence" (22)

Page 7, line 22,—

after "grant" insert, "subsidy" (23)

Page 7, line 28,—

after "grant" insert, "subsidy" (24)

MR. CHAIRMAN : So, now I will put amendment No. 1 and Nos. 20 to 24 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 1, and 20 to 24 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the question is :

"That Clause 15 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 16 to 18 were added to the Bill.

Clauses 19—(Audit of Government companies and Corporations)

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are certain amendments, Mr. Vajpayee's amendment is No. 9. Are you moving ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Yes, I am moving. I beg to move :

Page 8,—

for lines 20 to 24, substitute—

"(2) The duties and powers of the Comptroller and Auditor-General in relation to the audit of the accounts of banks, financial institutions, insurance companies and corporations owned by the Central or State Government shall be the same as those in respect of a Government company." (9)

SHRI C. C. DESAI : I beg to move :

Page 8,—

after line 19, insert,—

"(1A) Notwithstanding the provisions in sub-section (1), the Comptroller and Auditor General may, at his discretion, audit the accounts of a Company (not being a Government company), in which not less than Rupee one crore is invested and not less than 25 per cent of the paid-up share capital is held by the Union Government or by any State Government or Governments, or partly by the Union Government and partly by one or more State Governments and report thereon. He may also at his discretion audit the accounts of a Company (not

[Shri C. C. Desai]

being a Government Company) in which not less than Rupees one crore is invested and not less than 25 per cent. of the paid-up share capital is held by a statutory Corporation or authority or body financed entirely or substantially by the Union or a State Government, or by a Government company or partly by such a statutory Corporation or authority or body and partly by one or more Government Companies. and report thereon. For this purpose, he shall have access to and the right to examine the relevant books, documents, papers and records of the Company and to call for such information as he may require :

Provided that, where the President or the Governor of a State, as the case may be, determines in any case after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General that it will not be in the public interest so to do, the above provisions shall not apply." (2)

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I beg to move :

Page 8, lines 34 and 35,—

for "after consultation with"*substitute—*

"with the concurrence of" (26)

Page 8, —

(i) *for* the marginal heading to Clause 19,
substitute

"Audit of Government companies, other Companies and Corporations."

(ii) *after* line 19, *insert—*

(1A) Notwithstanding the provisions in sub-section (1), the Comptroller and Auditor General may, at his discre-

tion, audit the accounts of a Company (not being a Government Company), in which not less than rupees one crore is invested and not less than 25 per cent of the paid-up share capital is held by the Union Government or by any State Government or Governments, or partly by the Union Government and partly by one or more State Governments, and report thereon. He may also at his discretion audit the accounts of a Company (not being a Government Company) in which not less than rupees one crores is invested and not less than 25 per cent of the paid-up share capital is held by a statutory Corporation or authority or body financed entirely or substantially by the Union or a State Government, or by a Government Company or partly by such a statutory Corporation or authority or body and partly by one or more Government Companies, and report thereon. For this purpose, he shall have access to and the right to examine the relevant books, documents, papers and records of the Company and to call for such information as he may require :

Provided that, where the President or the Governor of a State, as the case may be, determines in any case, with the concurrence of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, it will not be in the public interest so to do, the above provisions will not apply." (25)

SHRI C. C. DESAI : The point here is that there may be companies where the Government capital may be less than 50 per cent, but the investment may be so high that it is desirable to bring the accounts of those companies under the scrutiny of the Comptroller and Auditor-General. This principle of 51 per cent cannot be sacrosanct. It will depend upon the industry and the magnitude of the

investment. If the investment is a crore of rupees or two crores of rupees, even though in terms of percentage, it may be less than 51 per cent, is there any reason why the Comptroller and Auditor-General's jurisdiction should be excluded? The Finance Minister in his reply has said that some of these companies might feel some difficulties or there may be some difficulties in regard to foreign collaboration and so on. I do not think so. I have sufficient experience of foreign collaboration, and I can tell you that the foreign collaborators get accustomed to Government regulations and Government requirements very well, and if there is a provision that in such companies and in such corporations where the investment is more than a crore of rupees, the jurisdiction of the Comptroller and Auditor-General should be extended, they will accept it. The difficulty is with the Finance Ministry, and the question is whether the Finance Ministry will accept it.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I am not accepting it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I would only quote a few sentences from the Fifty First Report of the Estimates Committee of the Fourth Lok Sabha. They had made a unanimous recommendation, which was accepted by the House, and I feel that the hon. Minister may also reconsider his made-up mind and accept this amendment of mine. The Committee had recommended :

"The Committee note that under the Companies Act, 1956, the Comptroller and Auditor-General is not responsible for the audit of the accounts of the companies which are not Government companies. Oil India Ltd. is not a Government company as defined in the Companies Act, 1956 and hence its accounts are not audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India. The Committee feel that as Government holds 50 per cent shares in Oil India Ltd. and has invested Rs. 14 crores in the share capital of this company and has paid over Rs. 18 crores as subsidy, it would have been appropriate for Government to have the accounts of the company audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General before the payment of subsidy. The Committee have already recommended that the accounts of the companies

since 1962 may be examined by the Government auditors. The Committee further feel that Government should consider the advisability of getting the accounts of companies where they hold 25 per cent or more shares and where the investment exceeds Rs. 1 crore test-audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General."

We only want test-auditing or supplementary auditing. We do not want to have a voucher audit as is done by the internal auditors. We want test-auditing only where the percentage exceeds 25 per cent and the investment is more than Rs. 1 crore. I do not want smaller companies to be audited where the contribution from Government is less than 25 per cent and where the investment is less than Rs. 1 crore.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : As I have said, some of these things can be considered at a later stage. But at the present moment, with the experience that I have got of the working, I think that it will amount to frightening away people. If we have 51 per cent shares, then it would be very legitimate for us to refer the matter to the Comptroller and Auditor-General, because we are in a majority. But when we are in a minority, because we perhaps want them to be there, it would merely amount to frightening them away. To say that they get used to Government policy is one thing; to say that they get used to the methods of auditing by the Comptroller and Auditor-General is quite another. Shri C. C. Desai is a practical administrator, and I hope he would see the strength of my argument and perhaps agree to withdraw his amendment.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : The same line of thinking as before.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendments Nos. 2, 9, 25 and 26 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 2, 9, 25 and 26 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 19 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 19 was added to the Bill.

New clause 19 A

SHRI SEZHIYAN : In view of the assurance given by the Minister, I am not moving my amendment relating to the inclusion of the FCI. I reiterate that the amendment to the FCI. Act should be brought before this House in this session itself.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : We will do that.

SHRI C. C. DESAI : I beg to move :

Page 8,—

after line 37, insert—

“19A. The Comptroller and Auditor-General shall, until the expiry of three years after final payment, have access to and the right to examine any directly pertinent books, documents, papers and records of contractors or any of the sub-contractors engaged in the performance of and involving transactions related to contracts or sub-contracts, where the value of a contract entered into on behalf of the President or the Governor of a State, as the case may be, is not less than rupees one crore and the contract has been entered into on the basis of negotiation and not as a result of open competitive tenders. All such contracts shall include a clause to the above effect :

Provided that where the President or the Governor of a State, as the case may be, determines in any case after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General that it

will not be in the public interest so to do, the above provision shall not apply.” (4)

The experience of the USA should be a guide for us. There they have got this legislation and no difficulty has been experienced. I see no reason why we should apprehend difficulties when in similar circumstances other countries have not.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I am not accepting it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : The Minister quoted the opinion of the Law Ministry that the Auditor General's going into individual accounts is not permissible. The ARC in its report on finance and accounts makes a specific recommendation saying that the audit in its discretion has the right to go into the accounts of contractors with whom contracts of the value of a crore of rupees are entered into by Government through direct negotiation as against open competitive tender. Was this recommendation taken into account when the opinion was given ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Yes, it was because this question was raised in the Joint Committee and there was a recommendation by the ARC that this question was legally examined and this provision was put in.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendment No. 4 to vote.

Amendment No. 4 was put and negatived.

SHRI C. C. DESAI : I beg to move :

Page 8,—

after line 37, insert—

Audit of Financial
and credit
Institutions.

“19A. Notwithstanding the provisions contained in section 19, the Comptroller and Auditor-General shall have powers to conduct a supplementary or test audit of the accounts of the following and other similar financial institutions in which Government or Reserve Bank or State Bank or Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 have substantial financial interests, and report thereon :—

- (a) Life Insurance Corporation of India.
- (b) Reserve Bank.
- (c) State Bank.
- (d) Banking Companies acquired under the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970.

- (e) Unit Trust of India.
- (f) Industrial Finance Corporation,
- (g) Industrial Development Bank.

When he exercises such power, the provisions of section 619 of the Companies Act, 1956 shall, as far as may be, be applied to such supplementary or test audit as if the said Financial Institution were a Government Company within the meaning of Section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956 :

Provided that the President shall, after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General, determine and specify by order, specific areas in relation to the activities of these Institutions to which supplementary or test audit by the Comptroller and Auditor-General shall not extend :

Provided further that the President shall cause to be laid before each House of Parliament every order issued in this behalf as soon as may be, after it is issued, while the Parliament is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or any two successive sessions and if before the expiry of session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, both Houses agree in making any modification in the order or both Houses agree that order should not be issued, the order shall there upon have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect as the case may be ; so, however, that any such modification or amendment shall be without prejudice to the validity of any thing previously done under that order." (5)

This amendment deals with financial and credit institutions about which there has been considerable discussion in the House.

There was a consensus in both sides of the House that this institution should be brought within the scope of the Comptroller

and Auditor-General. Not only that. I hope that the Finance Minister will at least see that these institutions are brought within the scope of the Committee on Public Undertakings. The matter is pending in the Finance Ministry and is meeting with a certain amount of resistance on the part of the officers. So, at least I hope that he will see that they go before the Committee on Public Undertakings even if they do not go before the Public Accounts Committee.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : As far as the amendment is concerned, certainly I cannot accept it. As far as the other suggestion is concerned, it can always be considered.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the amendment to the vote.

The Amendment No. 5 was put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is an amendment in the name of Shri S. N. Mishra. He is not here. That is not moved. So, I put the question. The question is :

"That clause 20 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

New Clause 20 A

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are amendment Nos. 10, 28 and 29 to new clause 20A.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I move :

Page 9, —

after line 19, insert —

"20A. Notwithstanding the provision contained in section 19, the Comptroller and Auditor-General shall have powers to conduct a supplementary or test audit of the accounts of the following and other similar financial institutions in which Government or Reserve Bank or State Bank or Banking Companies acquired under the

Audit of Financial and Credit Institutions.

[Shri Sezhiyan]

Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 have substantial financial interests, and report thereon :

- (a) Life Insurance Corporation of India.
- (b) Reserve Bank.
- (c) State Bank.
- (d) Banking Companies acquired under the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970.
- (e) Unit Trust of India.
- (f) Industrial Finance Corporation.
- (g) Industrial Development Bank.

When he exercises such power, the provisions of section 619 of the Companies Act, 1956 shall, as far as may be, be applied to such supplementary or test audit as if the said Financial Institutions were a Government Company within the meaning of section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956 :

Provided that the President shall, after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General, determine and specify by order, specific areas in relation to the activities of these Institutions to which supplementary or test audit by the Comptroller and Auditor-General shall not extend :

Provided further that the President shall

Page 9, —

after line 19, insert —

Audit of the accounts of contractors or sub-contractors of Government.

"20A. The Comptroller and Auditor-General shall, until the expiry of three years after final payment, have access to and the right to examine any directly pertinent books, documents, papers and records of contractors or any of the sub-contractors engaged in the performance of and involving transactions related to contracts or sub-contracts, where the value of a contract entered into on behalf of the President or the Governor of a State, as the case may be, is not less than rupees one crore and the contract has been entered into on the basis of negotiation and not as a result of open competitive tenders. All such contracts shall include a clause to the above effect :

Provided that where the President or the Governor of a State, as the case may be, determines in any case after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General that it will not be in the public interest so to do, the above provision will not apply."
(29)

cause to be laid before each House of Parliament every order issued in this behalf as soon as may be, after it is issued, while the Parliament is in session for a total period of 30 days which may be comprised in one session or any two successive sessions and if before the expiry of session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, both Houses agree in making any modification in the order or both Houses agree that the order should not be issued, the order shall thereupon have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect as the case may be ; so, however, that any such modification or amendment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that order." (28)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I move.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill be passed."

Page 9,

after line 21, insert—

"20A. (1) The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India shall frame the estimates for the administrative expenses of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department and the estimates so framed shall be included in the annual financial statement of the Government of India to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament.

(2) The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India shall have full powers to incur expenditure out of the grant made by Parliament towards the administrative expenses of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department." (10)

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I do not know whether the Finance Minister is moved by our moving them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Finance Minister—well, he is not accepting them. I shall put the amendments to the vote.

Amendments Nos. 10, 28 and 29 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I then take clauses 21 to 26. There are no amendments. I put the question :

"The question is that clause 21 to 26 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 21 to 26 were added to the Bill.

Clauses 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill be passed."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I want to say a few things. They have been talking about Supreme Court judges and the Comptroller and Auditor-General. Now, one has to realise that the two job expectations are quite different. A Supreme Court judge would easily go on with the job quite efficiently with a couple of stenographers' assistance, but in a developing country such as ours, public investment is every day increasing and the sphere where the Auditor-General is required to function and to devote more attention and energy is far more wider than what a Supreme Court judge is expected to perform. Therefore, while making a provision for such a machinery which would be functioning with the Auditor-General, that has got to be borne in mind.

Now, it is a fact and none can dispute it, that the standard and quality of auditing is going down every day. What it had been when the country was being ruled by foreigners and the standard of auditing today, is like chalk and cheese. There is no comparison between the two. You have to arrest the deterioration. I do not really know whether you will be able to do it ; I do not think that you will do it. But it is a matter which everybody has to take note of.

We cannot lose the sight of another factor that auditing is a very unpleasant task. Unless you properly equip that man whom you depute to do an unpleasant task, how do you expect him to do the job or deliver the goods ? So it will be very unfair and improper for us to accept position, that the man in the audit department does not enjoy sufficient power and status. That is the thing which this Government had failed to recognise.

To my utter surprise he mentioned that he had different standards of auditing in mind.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I did not say different standards. I said different types of audit.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have been searching my mind. With whatever little experience and knowledge that I have in that direction, I cannot find any reason behind that.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

There cannot be two types of auditing. There is only one type of auditing. You audit the books of accounts theoretically and you go in for physical check and verification. You have not said that

Now the time has come when you must go for cost account auditing. That is the subject you have not dared to touch because then the whole structure will tumble down immediately, because you will be putting your hands in a bee-hive. As far as the superficial audit is concerned, the audit to which you have been accustomed, even in regard to that the structure is not sufficient.

I ask you a straight question. What about legislation? You have said quite frankly that you have no intention of bringing that Bill. I do really hope that in your reply to what has been said in this House you will support your attitude by reasons.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The hon. Member has made a speech which he could possibly have made even to the first reading stage. I had anticipated these arguments. Some other Members have advanced these arguments and I have replied to them.

As far as legislation is concerned I said that at the present moment there is no proposal before the Government to bring forward such a legislation. It does not mean, however, that Government would not change its mind or would not bring in legislation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What is the reason?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : We do not think it necessary at the moment. We do not legislate for the sake of legislation. We do so when it is likely to be of use. Otherwise there is no use of burdening the statute book with all types of legislation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.44 hrs.

TAXATION LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : I move* :

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 and the Gift-tax Act, 1958, be taken into consideration."

The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1971 was introduced in this House on 12th August, 1971 and has thus been before the country for over 13 weeks. Hon. Members would no doubt have examined this Bill in detail and I, therefore, consider my task as fairly simple. With the indulgence of the House, I will avail of this opportunity to explain the rationale behind the proposals in the Bill and to touch upon some of its important features. Later, at the time of clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill, I propose to move certain amendments in order to bring out the intention underlying some of the provisions more clearly and to remove certain deficiencies that have since come to my notice.

The practice of under-stating values of immovable properties in sale deeds has assumed alarming proportions in recent years. This enables the vender of the property to avoid his tax liability in respect of capital gains arising on sale and also to create a hoard of secret wealth for avoiding income-tax, wealth-tax, gift-tax and ultimately the estate duty liability as well. The unrecorded part of the price can be utilised for financing business or investments outside the books of account or for incurring lavish personal expenditure. The vendee, apart from avoiding stamp duty and municipal taxes, is able to utilise his money on which taxes have been evaded. The understatement of values of immovable properties in sale deeds thus operates as a powerful device for tax evasion with all its attendant evils. One of the main objects of the present Bill is to counter-act tax evasion through this device.

The Bill seeks to insert a new Chapter XXA in the Income tax Act with a view to empowering the Central Government to

*Moved with the recommendations of the President.

acquire any immovable property, including agricultural land, having a fair market value exceeding Rs. 25,000 where the sale price declared in sole deed is less than the fair market value of the property. It will be possible to invoke this power only in cases where there is reason to believe that the sale price as agreed to between the parties has not been truly stated in the sale deed with a view to facilitating the reduction or evasion of the tax liability of the transferor in respect of any income arising from the sale, or the concealment by the transferee of any income or any moneys which have not been or which ought to be disclosed for the purposes of income-tax or wealth-tax. In the Bill, the term "immovable property" has been defined to mean any building or land or any rights in any building or land and, as such, the provision will also apply in a case where leasehold or other rights in land or building are sold. With a view to bringing composite sales of buildings, machinery, plant, furniture, fittings or other things within the purview of the new provisions, I propose to move an amendment so as to provide that in a case where any building is sold together with machinery, plant, furniture, fittings or other things, such machinery, plant etc. will also be regarded as immovable property. I further propose to clarify that the new provision will also cover the sale of a part of a building or a flat.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Including No. 7, Jantar Mantar Road ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The power to initiate proceedings for acquisition of such property under the new provisions will be vested in the Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax who, for this purpose, will be designated as the competent authority. The proceedings for such acquisition will be initiated by the competent authority within six months from the date on which he receives information about the registration of the sale deed from the Registrar of Assurances or the transferee, whichever is earlier. The transferor and the transferee of the property, as also any person interested in it, will be entitled to file objections to the proposed acquisition. Under the Bill, such objections can be filed within a period of 30 days of the publication of the notice of such acquisition in the Official Gazette. I, however, propose to extend this period by another 15 days. Where any objections are filed, the competent authority will be required to consider such objections and also to give a

hearing to the parties concerned before coming to a decision. If, after considering the objections and hearing the parties, the competent authority is satisfied that the immovable property in question is of a fair market value exceeding Rs. 25,000 ; that such property has been sold for an apparent consideration which is less than its fair market value and that the consideration for such sale, as agreed to between the parties, has not been fully stated in the sale deed with the object of facilitating tax evasion by the transferor or the transferee, the competent authority would have the power to order the acquisition of the property. Under a special rule of evidence it has been provided that where the property is sold for an apparent consideration which is less than its fair market value, it shall be presumed, unless the contrary is proved, that the consideration for such sale as agreed to between the parties has not been truly stated in the sale deed with the object of facilitating tax evasion by the transferor or the transferee. In order to make the provision more effective, I propose to move an amendment so as to provide that where the fair market value of a property exceeds the apparent consideration by more than 25 per cent of such apparent consideration, it shall, in all cases, be presumed that the sale price has not been truly stated in the sale deed. In other words, in such cases, the first part of the presumption relating to the intention to facilitate tax evasion will, however, continue to be rebuttable in all cases.

No order of acquisition will be made except with the prior approval of the Commissioner of Income-tax. An appeal from the order of acquisition will lie to the Central Board of Direct Taxes, who will be required to decide the appeal after giving a hearing to the parties concerned. The order of acquisition will become final on the disposal of the appeal by the Board confirming the order of the competent authority. Thereupon, the competent authority will call upon the owner or the person who is in possession of the property to surrender or deliver possession thereof to the competent authority. When the possession of the property is delivered to the competent authority ; the property shall vest in the Central Government free from all encumbrances.

The compensation for property acquired under the Bill will be a sum equal to the consideration stated in the sale deed plus 15

[Shri Yeshwant Rao Chavan]

per cent of such sum. Where any improvements are made to the property between the date of transfer of the property to the transferee and the date of publication of the notice of acquisition in the Official Gazette, the amount of the compensation will be increased by an appropriate sum to cover such improvements. Conversely, if, after the transfer of the property to the transferee and before the vesting of the property in the Central Government, the property is damaged otherwise than as a result of normal wear and tear, the compensation payable will be reduced by an appropriate amount. In case of dispute regarding the cost of improvements or the cost of restoring the damaged property to its original condition, the competent authority will be required to refer the matter for determination by a civil court. It is also being provided that in a case where the amount of compensation is not paid within 30 days of the vesting of the property in the Central Government, Government will pay simple interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum for the period of delay. As the amount of compensation payable under the Bill would be less than the compensation which would have been payable if the property had been acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, it is being specifically provided that the short-fall would be deemed to have been realised by the Central Government as penalty from the transferee for being a party to the transfer which has, as its object, the facilitating of tax evasion by the transferor or the transferee. Further, no penalty will be levied under the Income-tax Act on the transferee for concealing his income which is utilised by him for paying any amount in excess of the apparent consideration, even though such amount may be assessed to tax as his income. Similarly, no penalty will be levied on the transferee under the Wealth-tax Act for concealing any assets which are utilised by him for paying such excess consideration, even though such assets may be assessed to wealth-tax in his hands.

As the new provisions are relatable to Entry 42 of the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, namely, "Acquisition and requisitioning of property" and as the said Entry does not apply to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, it is being provided that the provisions of the new

Chapter XXA shall not apply in respect of immovable property situated in that State.

The Bill also contains certain provisions to improve the present arrangements for valuation of buildings, lands and other assets for purposes of income-tax, wealth-tax and gift-tax. It is proposed to augment the administrative set-up of the official valuation machinery and to confer adequate powers on it, as also to bring about better regulation and discipline over non-official valuers.

For this purpose, the Valuation Department at present functioning on a limited scale under the Central Board of Direct Taxes will be augmented by appointment of Regional Valuation Officers, corresponding in status and emoluments to Commissioners of Income-tax; District Valuation Officers corresponding in status and emoluments to Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax; Valuation Officers in the grade of Executive Engineers and Assistant Valuation Officers in the grade of Assistant Executive Engineers, Class I. The Valuation Officer, which term will include Regional Valuation Officer, District Valuation Officer and Assistant Valuation Officer, will be associated with the valuation of assets at the stage of assessment to wealth-tax. For this purpose, the Wealth-tax Officer will be able to refer the matter of valuation of any asset to the Valuation Officer. The latter will thereupon proceed to deal with the matter and for this purpose, he will give an opportunity to the taxpayer to represent his case. The valuation will thereafter be finalised by the Valuation Officer after considering the taxpayer's objections and other evidence. The valuation as made by the Valuation Officer will be binding on Wealth-tax Officer who will make the assessment in conformity with such valuation. At the stage of appeal before the Appellate Assistant Commissioner, the question of valuation, if disputed, will be decided by him after giving a hearing to the Valuation Officer who made the valuation. A similar procedure will also be followed at the stage of appeal to the Appellate Tribunal if the valuation of any asset is disputed in appeal either by the taxpayer or by the Wealth-tax Officer. In other words, the Appellate Tribunal will be required to hear the parties and give its decision on the question of valuation instead of being bound by the opinion of arbitrators as under the existing law. The existing procedure for the arbitration of the valuation of any asset by two

non-official valuers or by a third valuer nominated by the Tribunal at the stage of appeal to the Tribunal is being discontinued.

In proceedings before the Wealth-tax authorities and the Appellate Tribunal, where the valuation of any asset is in dispute, the taxpayer will have the right to be assisted by a registered valuer *i.e.* a non-official valuer who is registered with the Central Board of Direct Taxes. The qualifications and experience required for such registration will be laid down in the Wealth-tax Rules. Any person who desires to be registered as a valuer under these provisions will have to make an application to the Board and also undertake to make an impartial and true valuation of any asset which he may be required to value ; to furnish a report of such valuation in a form to be prescribed for the purpose ; to charge fees at rates not exceeding the rates to be prescribed and, lastly, not to undertake valuation of any asset in which he has a direct or indirect interest. A similar declaration will be required to be furnished with every report of valuation. Any false declaration in this behalf will entail prosecution of the valuer leading to award of imprisonment up to six months or fine. The Board will have the power to remove any person from the register of valuers if such person is convicted of any offence or sentenced to a term of imprisonment or has been guilty of misconduct in his professional capacity.

The relevant provisions in the Income-tax Act and the Gift-tax Act are also being amended so as to make the new procedure of valuation of assets by the Valuation Officer at the stage of assessment applicable for purposes of these Acts as well. Similarly, the present procedure of arbitration of the valuation of any asset by two non-official valuers or a third valuer at the stage of appeal to the Appellate Tribunal for purposes of income-tax and gift-tax is also being discontinued.

With a view to discouraging *benami* holdings of property, the Bill proposes to introduce a new provision in the Income-tax Act so as to debar a person from enforcing his claim to any property held for him *benami* by another person, unless the claimant has disclosed the income from the property in a return of income or the property

itself in a return of net wealth furnished by him. If he has done neither of these, he may give notice to the Income-tax Officer of his claim to the property and thereupon the bar will cease to operate. The bar to enforce claims to property held *benami* will not, however, apply to any suit of a value not exceeding Rs. 2,000 which is tried by a Court of Small Causes or other similar court.

As hon. Members would have seen, the main purpose of the Bill is to curb evasion of income-tax and other Central direct taxes. The evil of tax evasion has assumed menacing proportions and I feel that radical measures are needed for its eradication. The present Bill represents an important step in combating tax evasion and I hope it will receive the unanimous approval of the House.

Sir, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Sir, I have given notice of a motion to refer this Bill to a select committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It has not come in time. But, as a special case, I am allowing it to be moved.

18 hrs.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Sir, I move :—

“That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 and the Gift-tax Act, 1958, be referred to Select Committee consisting of 15 members, namely, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Shri Y. B. Chavan, Shri P. K. Deo, Shri C. C. Desai, Shri K. R. Ganesh, Shri K. Gopal, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri B. S. Murthy, Shri Amrit Nahata, Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya, Shri Ramsahai Pandey, Shri N. K. P. Salve, Shri S. C. Samanta ; and Shri Era Sezhiyan with instructions to report by the first day of the next session.” (1)

Sir, the present Bill under discussion is a very important measure.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : 18.01 hrs.
He can continue tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He can continue
tomorrow.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday,
November 16, 1971, Kartika 25,
1893 (Saka).*

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*The sign+marked above the name of a member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, November, 16, 1971/Kartika 25, 1893
(Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Trade Balance against Egypt

*31. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of trade balance against Egypt at present;

(b) whether Egypt has refused to sell its cotton to India to wipe out the deficit; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) During the plan period 1st July, 1970 to 30th June, 1971, imports from Egypt amounted to Rs. 443.6 million and our exports to Egypt were of value Rs. 405.9 million, leaving a trade balance of Rs. 37.7 million in favour of Egypt.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD : May I know whether it is a fact that trade exchanges planned for 1971-72 are lower in value than those for 1970-71 and, if so, what are the reasons for the fall and also the reasons for not including crude oil from Egypt ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : It has not fallen. I might give you the figures. The total trade

figure in 1968-69 was 632.30 crores; in 1969-70—Rs. 563 crores and in 1970-71 Rs. 951.30 crores. About crude oil, it has been included. But it has to undergo some test as to whether it is suitable for us. Egypt has no objection in giving us crude and cotton.

SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD : May I know the price at which Egypt has agreed to sell cotton to India and how does the price compare with the global price of the same staple cotton, and also whether the Agreement stipulates that Egypt will not charge higher price than what it will charge from other countries for cotton sold to India and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : It is not in the public interest to give the price because we will be put in a difficult position in our bargaining capacity with other countries. This much I can say that it is a competitive price and I should say, we are not paying anything special to Egypt.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : We are importing long staple cotton from Egypt and spending our valuable foreign exchange. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister has tried to convince the users, the textile mills, to do something to produce locally this long staple cotton.

MR. SPEAKER : That is meant for the Ministry of Agriculture.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Valuable foreign exchange is squandered away because we are not able to produce long staple cotton indigenously. I want to know whether he has made any effort to convince the people to help farmers to produce long staple cotton locally and not to import from Egypt. It is a relevant question and it should be answered.

MR. SPEAKER : I did not hold it in order.

ered. That is one of the reasons. This is also given in the statement. Out of the main reasons is that the water force is only upto 5 cusecs. I think the hon. Member was not there when I answered the main point. Since then the limit of water courses is reduced to 100 acres and they have done half the work. That is also one of the contributory reasons. But the main reason is the 'satta' system.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अभी मंत्री जी ने उत्तर देते हुए कहा कि किसान इस सिंचाई के पानी के बारे में जुआ खेलते हैं और इसलिए रोक्ते हैं। उसमें पानी नहीं जाने देते ऐसा भी आरोप लगाया है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे कितने काश्तकार हैं जो सट्टे की कमाई करने के लिए अपने खेत में पानी नहीं लेते। क्या यह बात सही है कि मुरैना और भिंड जिले के अन्दर जो चम्बल में बन्ध है, उसका जो पानी है वह अधिकांश पानी मिलता नहीं है और हालत यह है कि काश्तकारों को जिनका पानी चाहिए उतना पानी उन्हें मिलता नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इर्रीगेशन पर जब डिबेट होगी तब माननीय सदस्य उस पर प्रश्न कर लें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सवाल यह है कि इर्रीगेशन के लिए पानी का उपयोग नहीं होता है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो चम्बल नहर के पानी का सिंचाई के लिए पूरा उपयोग नहीं होता है और काश्तकार बहुत माँगते हैं लेकिन पर्याप्त मात्रा में सिंचाई के लिए उन्हें पानी नहीं दिया जाता है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रश्न तो साधारण तौर पर युटिलाइजेशन आफ इर्रीगेशन पोटेंशियल का है और माननीय सदस्य मुरैना और भिंड चले गये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह साधारण प्रश्न नहीं है अपितु यह बड़े महत्व का है।

इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो मुरैना और कोटा जिले के अन्दर जितनी किसानों की सिंचाई के लिए पानी की माँग है उतना पानी उन्हें पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं मिलता है तो उसके लिए सरकार क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य अगर मुरैना और कोटा के लिए प्रश्न करें तो फिर यह सिलसिला खत्म नहीं होगा और अन्य माननीय सदस्य भी अपने अपने जिलों के बारे में भी इसी तरह के प्रश्न पूछ सकते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे पहले प्रश्न का उत्तर दिलवा दीजिये। मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि काश्तकार जुआ खेलते हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राब साहब उसे बतलाने जा रहे हैं।

DR. K. L. RAO : It is true that in Chambal area the farmers are more anxious to get water where the rainfall is low. But in the case of Bihar in Kosi area the rainfall is heavy and the farmers hesitate to take water.

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चम्बल में पानी का कितना कम युटिलाइजेशन राजस्थान में हो रहा है और कितना कम मध्य प्रदेश में हो रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने भी खूब प्रश्न किया। बाकी मौजूदा प्रश्न में से यह प्रश्न कहाँ उठता है ?

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा : यह चम्बल के इर्रीगेशन पोटेंशियल के युटिलाइजेशन का सवाल है इसीलिए मैंने यह सवाल पूछा है कि राजस्थान इस में किस हद तक जिम्मेदार है और मध्य प्रदेश किस हद तक जिम्मेदार है। कृपया मंत्री महोदय का जवाब आने दिया जाय।

DR. K. L. RAO : The project is comm-

on between Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. I have already explained in the statement the reasons for the lag in the case of Madhya Pradesh.

**Installation of High Tension Line
from Manshi to Saharsa**

*33. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to install High Tension Line from Manshi to Saharsa, a distance of about 17 kms, for rapid industrialisation and all-out progress; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREL) : (a) There is no proposal at present under consideration of the Government to install a high voltage line from Manshi to Saharsa.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : मंत्री महोदय द्वारा दिये गये उत्तर से पता चलता है कि "ग्रेट प्रोजेक्ट" सरकार के विचार में कोई इस तरह का प्रस्ताव नहीं है। अब बिहार देश का सब से पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है और सहरसा उसमें खास तौर से पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है और उसके औद्योगीकरण के लिए केवल कुछ ही किलोमीटर अर्थात् करीब 17 किलोमीटर हाई टेंशन लाइन मंशी दु सहरसा इंस्टाल करनी होगी तो क्या सरकार इस दिशा में कुछ करने का विचार कर रही है, यदि हाँ, तो कब तक इसे वह करना चाहती है ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : When I said there is no proposal at present, what I meant was, the State Government has not proposed such a line. But I myself have been studying this problem for some time and I feel that the only difficulty in this regard is

about the river Kosi and we have got to take some steps to overcome that difficulty.

SHRI R. P. YADAV : The Railway bridges are there and the train is running from Manshi to Saharsa. There is no trouble to take the line.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अपने मूल उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने कह तो दिया है कि ऐसा कोई प्रोजेक्ट सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय चाहें तो इस का भी जवाब दे दें।

DR. K. L. RAO : It is interrupted by the river Kosi. At present there is a 11 KV line except for river crossing and for the transmission of power, we require higher voltage, 132 KV and that is what I have been thinking. If my colleague, Mr Hanumanthaiya agrees to permit the line across the bridges, we shall link it up.

**Categories of Railway Officers
Entitled to Travel in Saloons**

*34. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the categories of Railway Officers who are entitled to travel in saloons, inspection cars or 4-wheeler or 6 or 8-wheeler coaches while on tours and transfers;

(b) the categories of Officers who are entitled to the use of air-conditioned saloons;

(c) the authority which can permit the use of saloons carriage and cases in which permission of the next higher authority is required before these can be hauled; and

(d) whether free services like cooks, bearers are provided in the saloons ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Sir, while on duty, Assistant and Senior Scale Officers are entitled to use 4/6 wheeler Inspection Carriages and officers of Junior Administrative Grade and above to Bogie Inspection Carriages. Rules do not provide for the use of Inspection Carriages for officers while carrying out transfer.

(b) Chairman and Members of the Board are entitled to the use of air-conditioned tourist cars.

(c) No permission of any higher authority is required for the haulage of inspection carriages according to entitlement, provided the train is not prohibited or restricted for the attachment of Inspection Carriages.

(d) One attendant in the nature of a Caretaker is provided in each Inspection Carriage.

SHRI S. N. MISRA : May I know whether consistent with the statement made by the hon. Minister on the floor of the House, the use of these special privileges has been restricted in the case of officers, where there is availability of staying arrangement at the destination station? May I know whether that statement has been given effect to?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : Staying arrangement is not available at every station. There are very many stations which do not have rest-houses or other facilities for the officers to stay. It is a well known practice that these carriages are being used as inspection carriages, for inspection, office work, consultation and discussion. Therefore, the question of accommodation being made available for stay at other stations will prove more costly than the existing arrangements.

SHRI S. N. MISHRA : May I know whether cases have been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that these carriages are causing inconvenience to the passengers especially when their haulage is done? I have instances to this effect. May I know whether these have been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : The existing rules are that bogie inspection carriages are not normally attached to important mail and express trains. Many a time or mostly 4 wheelers/6 wheelers are attached to slow passenger trains or goods trains. So, special precautions.....

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : मिनिस्टर साहब

हाउस को गलत जानकारी दे रहे हैं। मैंने खुद देखा है कि एक ऐसा सैलून एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में लगा हुआ है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सारा परिवार इन सैलून्स में उन लोगों का घूमता है। हजारों किस्से इस प्रकार के हैं।

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : Hon. Members have misunderstood what I am saying. I am quoting the rules. As regards what the practice is, I shall deal with it a little later.....

AN HON. MEMBER : So, he is coming to the violation now.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : The rules are such that inconvenience to passengers is not allowed or contemplated. If there are any violations of these rules, we shall be able to deal with such cases, and hon. Members are free to write to me whenever they see a case of misapplication of this rule.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने खुद इस तरह के सैलून्स को एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में देखा है। मिनिस्टर साहब हाउस को गलत बतला रहे हैं।

MR SPEAKER : Now, he is attaching a goods train to the passenger train.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : That is better than causing a derailment.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : In view of our approach to a socialist society, will the hon. Minister give a categorical answer that the privileges of saloons will be immediately stopped for all officers in the railways?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Also private Boeings.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : If they are construed as special privileges, then the observations made by my hon. friend would apply. Here, it is a question of.....

AN HON. MEMBER : Normal privileges.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : It is not a privilege. It is a question of facility for official work. The House has to see whether these facilities are required for officers to discharge their duties.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Why not have a separate compartment and do away with air-conditioning ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : Whether it is a separate compartment or a separate carriage is a distinction without a difference. Whether air-conditioned coaches should be allowed on a large scale is really the matter to be considered. I find from the statistics that air-conditioned coaches are very few when compared to inspection carriages which are ordinary coaches.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : The answer is unsatisfactory. If the jawans can discharge their duty without any facilities why cannot the railway officers discharge their without the saloon ? The Minister is advocating their case.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The hon. Minister has replied that the rules are that these coaches should be attached to goods trains but we have seen that they are never attached to goods trains but to express and mail trains, sometimes even by curtailing the number of third class bogies etc. I agree that for inspection purposes they may have to have special facilities for consultation. But why should consultations be held in the presence of their family members ? If they want consultation with them, that can be done at home, not in the coach. Have any instructions issued to see that they do not take their families with them while discharging their official duties ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I would like to draw the hon. member's attention to the fact that the air-conditioned coaches are only a few, about 14 in number, as against 1000 and odd inspection carriages.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The families are more than the coaches.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : According to the rules, only the wife can go with the officer on such tours. In case one child or two children are taken, I do not think we should be so hard-hearted as to separate the family for any length of time.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY : Is the Railway Minister entitled to travel in air-conditioned saloon, and if so, in which trains ? Is it only in goods or any other trains also ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : According to the rules, all the Cabinet Ministers enjoy the same travel facilities. Though the Railway Minister is entitled to a separate saloon as the members of the Railway Board, this facility is not being used in conformity with the convention established.

MR. SPEAKER : Otherwise, he will refuse to come out of it.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : हम बात को देखते हुए कि हाउस में इस बात पर बहुत रिजिस्ट्रेंट है कि जिन स्पेशल रेलवे कोचों का इस्तेमाल रेलवे आफिसर्स के द्वारा किया जा रहा है उनका मिसयूज हो रहा है, और मंत्री महोदय के बयान के मुताबिक उनके पास इन्स्टैंसेज है इस बात के, जैसे रेलवे बोर्ड के चेअरमैन की कैरेज एक ऐसी ट्रेन में लगाई गई थी जो कि गुड्ज ट्रेन नहीं थी, एक्सप्रेस थी, क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात का स्पेशल जवाब देंगे कि क्या वह सैलून को विधेय करने जा रहे हैं ताकि आफिसर्स के द्वारा उनका मिसयूज न हो सके ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I am aware that the hon. member's opinion is the opinion of the whole House almost. Whenever there is misuse, I am certainly going to take action.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY : My question is specific and I am not satisfied with his answer.

MR. SPEAKER : He has given a specific answer.

SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALLI : What about withdrawal of the facility ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि रेल किरायों में वृद्धि करने के बाद भी रेलों में मुसाफिरों को जगह नहीं मिलती है, और इस बात को भी ध्यान रखते हुए कि अगर सारे सैलून बन्द कर दिये जायें और यात्रियों के बैठने के लिये उन का उपयोग किया जाये तो दो सी नई गाड़ियाँ चल सकती हैं, क्या मंत्री महोदय सारे सवाल पर नये सिरे से विचार करने का वादा करेंगे ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : The hon. Member should know that these saloons or inspection carriages are not attached to each and every train. It is only when work warrants that these coaches are attached or detached as and when required. Therefore, it is not a general question. Even so, I shall take the opinion of this House into consideration and see that these things are not misused; and that the use of saloons does not come in the way of passenger facilities and amenities.

Requirement and Production of Wagons in India

***35. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of wagons required in our country every year and the number actually produced every year;

(b) the percentage of wagons produced in West Bengal;

(c) the exact number of wagons that are at present being made in the Engineering firms in West Bengal; and

(d) the proposed number of wagons to be ordered for making this year in West Bengal's Engineering firms ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD.

SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The number of wagons required by the Railways varies from year to year depending on the needs of traffic and likewise the number of wagons actually produced is also varied from year to year, the approximate number produced in 1970-71 being 9000 in terms of four-wheeler units;

(b) During the year 1970-71, out of the total number of wagons actually produced in private sector, about 57⁰/₁₀₀ were produced by the private wagon builders in West Bengal. During the first six months of 1971-72, this percentage has increased to about 64⁰/₁₀₀;

(c) The average monthly number of wagons turned out by the West Bengal private sector wagon builders during the six months from April 1971 to September 1971 was 328 in terms of four-wheelers;

(d) About 5000 wagons in terms of four-wheelers during the year 1971-72 excluding wagons to be manufactured against outstanding orders.

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA : Is there no difficulty due to shortage of wagons in the coalfield areas, because of which coal could not be properly transported to the consumers ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : The question was about the production of wagons. The hon. Member is asking about the availability of wagons. The availability of wagons to coalfields has been increased and we are trying to improve the availability of wagons to coal fields.

DR. RANFEN SEN : The hon. Minister said just now that last year about 57 percent of wagons was produced in West Bengal. Is it a fact that during the last few years most of the engineering firms that were producing wagons in West Bengal which have proved very good wagon building workshops are mostly lying idle because the Railway Ministry refused to place orders on such firms as a result of which there are a large number of closures and lay-offs ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : There are sixteen wagon builders in the private sector out of which seven are located in West Bengal. From the figures it is seen that there is a huge backlog on these firms and they are not able to produce wagons according to the requirements of the railways. It is not correct to say that the Railways have not placed any orders on private wagon manufacturers.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Is the Deputy Minister aware of the fact that in every sphere of economy the country is suffering because of the lack of wagons ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : It will not be correct to say that the whole economy of the country is suffering because of wagon shortage only. The main question pertains to the production of wagons.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : The question is not only about the production of wagons. The question is about the number of wagons required in our country.

MR. SPEAKER : I think he says that production is according to the needs of the country.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : Yes, Sir, I have said that so far as the production of wagons is concerned, it is meeting the requirements of the country. So far as availability to different sectors is concerned, there is some difficulty; there is no doubt about it.

श्री अचल सिंह : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि वेस्ट बंगाल में हजारों वॉगन इसलिये बेकार पड़े हुए हैं कि नक्सलवादियों ने उनसे सामान निकाल लिया है और वह काम के नहीं हैं ?

श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरैशी : जी हाँ, यह बात किसी हद तक दुरुस्त है कि तकरीबन 20,000 वॉगन बंगाल एरिया में, ईस्टर्न सेक्टर में बेकार पड़े हुए हैं क्योंकि वहाँ उनके पुर्जे

चोरी गये हैं, कितनों का कैनबिलाइजेशन हुआ है जिससे वह इम्मोबिलाइज्ड हो गये हैं ।

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : The hon Minister just not stated that there is quite large backlog of orders placed no West Bengal wagon manufacturers in the private sector. Has the railway made any enquiries about the reason for this backlog, whether steel shortage is one of the major causes of this backlog and if so, what is the remedy that the Railway Ministry proposes ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : Shortage of steel has been one of the reasons, but not the main reason. There have been other reasons also for these units not to come up to the production standards, namely, unsatisfactory law and order situation, the labour problems that they have to face in individual units etc. As I have already stated, there is an outstanding order of 4,530 wagons with private wagonbuilders in West Bengal, and with the additional offers already made to them the load they can carry is 9,677, but unless this backlog is cleared, it is not possible for the railways to give them additional orders. As and when the backlog is cleared, additional orders will be placed on them.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : I am not speaking about fresh orders, I was saying that steel shortage has been one of the main causes, if not the principal cause. So, keeping that aspect of the problem in view, what do the railways propose to do, what is their liaison with the Steel Ministry and the Foreign Trade Ministry to import steel for this purpose ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : To meet the shortage of steel, which is mainly in flats and sheets, we are importing huge quantities to meet the demands of these wagon-builders.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : The Minister says that the private sector producers have not produced wagons satisfactory to the requirements of the railways. In that case, why should they place orders on the private firms at the cost of the railways ? The railway workshops have been prod-

using wagons themselves. Why not increase the production of these wagons in the railway workshops themselves ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : We have to take an over-all view of the economy in the production of wagons. The railways are producing these wagons in nine workshops. Now it has been tapered off gradually, without affecting labour. We are not retrenching any labour in these units. But the private sector in West Bengal was really facing some serious trouble.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What trouble ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : It would involve unemployment if there was no work. In order to generate more economic activity in this area, we have placed the orders with the private sector.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY : In view of the increasing number of wagons manufactured in the country, may I know whether export is increasing, and if so, which is the country importing the largest number of wagons from us ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is going beyond the scope of the question.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : I do not have the figures, but I can supply the figures.

**भारत पाक नहर जल संधि के अंतर्गत
पाकिस्तान को पानी की सप्लाई**

*36. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाकिस्तान को अब तक कितनी मात्रा में ऐसे पानी की सप्लाई की गई जिसका भारत-पाक नहर-जल संधि के अंतर्गत भारत को उपयोग करने का अधिकार था; और

(ख) इस संबंध में सरकार का भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) और (ख). सिंधु जल संधि 1960 में दी गई व्यवस्था के अनुसार, 31-3-1970 को उसका संक्रमण (ट्रांजिशन) काल समाप्त हो जाने के पश्चात् तीनों पूर्वी नदियों (सतलुज, ब्यास और रावी) का जल उसी दिन से भारत के अबाध उपयोग के लिए उपलब्ध हो गया है। 1970 और 1971 के वर्षों में, कुल 80 लाख एकड़ फुट से 145 लाख एकड़ फुट जल पाकिस्तान-प्रदेश में प्रवाहित हुआ। पोंग में ब्यास नदी पर संचय बांध, ब्यास-सतलुज-लिक और राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के, जिनका निर्माण काफी आगे तक हो चुका है, पूरे हो जाने पर इस जल के अधिकांश का उपयोग भारत में ही किया जाएगा। इसके बाद एक औसत वर्ष में लगभग दस लाख एकड़ फुट जल ही फालतू होगा जो मानसून के महीनों में रावी नदी में प्रवाहित होकर नीचे चला जाएगा। बाढ़ के इस जल को रोक रखने के लिए रावी पर एक संचय बांध के प्रस्ताव की जाँच की जा रही है।

1971 जैसे वर्ष में, जब सतलुज, ब्यास और रावी नदियों में जल का प्रवाह, संचय जलाशयों के बावजूद, वर्ष के पचास प्रतिशत समय की तुलना में बहुत ही अधिक रहता है, मानसून के मौसम में कुछ जल नीचे की ओर इस कारण प्रवाहित हो जाएगा चूंकि संचय जलाशय में वह नहीं समा सकेगा और ऐसे समय में भारी वर्षा के कारण नहरों के द्वारा की जाने वाली जल की खपत भी कम हो जाती है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वक्तव्य में कहा गया है कि 1970-71 में 80 लाख एकड़ फुट से 145 लाख एकड़ फुट पानी पाकिस्तान को दिया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जबकि

पिछले कई दिनों से पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध हमारे साथ खराब चले आ रहे हैं तो क्यों नहीं इस पानी का पूरा उपयोग हमारे देश में किया जाता है ? हमारे देश में ही इसका उपयोग करने की आप कौन सी व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं और अब तक आपने कोई व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की है ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : Government is most anxious to complete all these projects which will utilise entire quantity of water. Unless we complete the Pong Dam, the Rajasthan Canal and the dam on the Ravi, we cannot utilise these waters. Therefore, we are most anxious to do it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि आपने अब तक इसकी व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की। यह प्रश्न अनेक बार पूछा गया है। इस पानी का उपयोग भारत में ही हो, इसकी व्यवस्था सरकार ने अब तक क्यों नहीं की है। इसका साफ उत्तर दिया जाए, उसके बाद मैं अगला सवाल पूछूंगा।

DR. K. L. RAO : I have already submitted that these projects, except the dam on Ravi, are on hand and we are trying to complete them. The trouble is, financially we are a bit strained. Still we hope by 1973-74, we should be able to utilise substantially most of these waters.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि मानसून के मौसम में काफी बड़ी मात्रा में पानी नीचे की ओर चला जाता है। मानसून के समय इस पानी को रोका जाए, इसकी भी कोई व्यवस्था आपने की है ? रावी पर जो बाँध बनाने की बात है, यह कब तक तैयार हो जाएगा और उस पर कितना खर्चा आएगा ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Monsoon waters cannot be stopped except by a storage dam. The Pong Dam and the dam on Ravi have

to be completed before the monsoon waters can be stored. There was another difficulty. This year there was very good rainfall and our farmers were not taking the water. Once the dams are completed, the monsoon waters can be stored.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इनका कहना यह है कि उसको रोक कर पंजाब को क्यों नहीं डुबाया जाता है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बाकी जगह यह पानी दिया जाए।

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Is the Minister aware that the existing canals and tributaries are in a position to take the water that goes to Pakistan if for the full year the water is given to Indian areas, especially Gurdaspur and Amritsar districts ?

DR. K. L. RAO : This water is not in the rabi period. If it is in the rabi period, our canals can take it. But this water comes in June to September when the river water is in excess and the canals cannot use these waters. Of course, we will draw the maximum. But this water can only be used by India by storing it up.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : वक्तव्य में आपने कहा है कि रावी पर एक संचय बाँध के प्रस्ताव की जाँच की जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसको अमल में आप कब तक लायेंगे और इस पर कितना खर्चा होने की संभावना है ?

DR. K. L. RAO : There are two or three problems connected with the Ravi dam. Otherwise, the site selected by Punjab is quite good. But the rehabilitation problem has to be settled between the three parties, viz., H. P., Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab. There is also the question of allocation of waters. I hope to call a Ministers' meeting shortly and try to sort out these problems.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : स्टेटमेंट में कहा गया है कि ब्यास पर पोंग बाँध स्टोरेज के लिए

बनाया जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता कि कब तक यह बाँध पूरा हो जाएगा।

DR. K. L. RAO : It will be substantially completed by June 1973.

Shortage of Power in Uttar Pradesh

*37. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there will be more shortage of power in 1980-81 even with the additional 3150 MW generating capacity visualized for Uttar Pradesh in the decade plan for power proposed by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to make good the expected deficit ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Additional installed capacity of 4140 MW is visualised for Uttar Pradesh in the Decade Plan bringing its own installed capacity to 5664 MW. In addition, Uttar Pradesh will get its due share from Central Projects including Badarpur and atomic and hydro power stations in the Northern Region. The anticipated load demand of about 5200 MW by 1980-81 is expected to be met fully.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : It is now quite clear that UP will not be self-sufficient in power even after the implementation of the Decade Plan because of several reasons. In view of this, what progress has been made in regard to the national grid system so that power can be brought to this area from other regions ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : We have realised that UP is very short of power. We are trying to make up as much as possible. At the moment we anticipate that at the end of the Decade Plan we require about 7,000 MW power. We have sanctioned about 3,000

MW and we are requesting the UP Government to take up more dams.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : What is the progress in regard to the national grid ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The national grid will be substantially completed by the end of the decade 1980. In fact, when we are planning for the decade for UP we have to depend for more than 1,000 MW on this grid. We have to get more power from the Himalayan projects and that can be done only by the national grid.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : After the completion of this system, will we be able to supply all the requirements of UP or will there still be shortage of power as at the present moment ?

DR. K. L. RAO : In UP there are lots of areas where there are no transmission lines. The transmission lines have got to be strengthened, especially in the eastern and northern sector. We are trying to build transmission lines. Along with it generation has also to be paid attention.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इस पावर शार्टेज को दूर करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय के सामने ऐसी कोई प्रोजेक्ट रखी है कि जो एटॉमिक पावर स्टेशन बनने वाला है, वह उत्तर प्रदेश में, या उसके पूर्वी अंचल में, बनाया जाये ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The team of the Atomic Energy Commission went about various places and finally decided upon Narora project. I think they will make a start shortly.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Is it a fact that it has been brought to the notice of the Minister of Irrigation and Power by the Chief Minister of UP that industrialists have refused to set up industries in UP because of shortage of power ? The people of UP, specially those of eastern districts, are starving because there is constant shortage of power. What assistance is being given by the Center to make UP self-sufficient in the matter of electricity in the

Decade Plan ? The responsibility lies with the Centre because the State Government has already submitted a plan.

DR. K. L. RAO : It is true that there is a very heavy power shortage in U. P. because of which industries are not coming up there. Unfortunately we realised it rather late and the generation of power takes a few years before a power station can be commissioned. We are hoping that when the Badarpur power station comes up that will solve the power shortage to a certain extent. But the power shortage will persist until all the schemes that have been sanctioned are completed in time.

डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया : मुन्दर नगर में सिचाई और पावर कमेटी की मीटिंग हुई थी, उसमें यह घोषणा की गई थी कि अणु शक्ति स्टेशन उत्तर प्रदेश में बनाया जायेगा। क्या यह सही है कि अब सरकार उस निर्णय को बदलना चाहती है ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Atomic power stations are set up for the use of all States and not necessarily for one particular State. The power generated by them is shared between two or three States. In this particular case, because of heavy shortage of power in UP, we are hoping that a large portion of the power generated by the atomic power station will be allotted to UP. As I have submitted already, the matter is pending with the atomic energy power people and I would remind them to expedite the project.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि यू० पी० में बिजली काफी न होने की वजह से खेती को बड़ा भारी नुकसान हो रहा है ? वहाँ लगातार पिछले तीन साल से ट्यूबवैल मुश्किल से तीन से चार घंटे रोज चल पा रहे हैं। इस वजह से खेती को कितना ज्यादा नुकसान होता है, इसका अन्दाजा मंत्री महोदय खुद लगा सकते हैं। क्या यह सही है कि टिहरी डैम की योजना को, जो एक बहुत बड़ी योजना है और जिसकी वजह से उत्तर

प्रदेश को काफी बिजली मिल सकती है, महज इसलिए अमल में नहीं लाया जा रहा है कि राजमाता टिहरी-गढ़वाल उसको ओपोज कर रही हैं ? क्या यह भी सही है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने बिजली के बारे में कई योजनाएँ केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास भेजी हुई हैं, लेकिन चूँकि केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से पैसा नहीं दिया जा रहा है, इसलिए उन योजनाओं पर अमल-दरामद नहीं हो रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन योजनाओं को जल्द से जल्द कब पूरा किया जायेगा, ताकि उत्तर प्रदेश की खेती की पैदावार को, जो गिर रही है, बेहतर बनाया जा सके।

[شری اشفاق سنبھلی—کیا سرکار کو معلوم ہے کہ یو۔پی۔ میں بجلی کی کمی نہ ہونے لگی وجہ سے کھیتی کو بڑا بھاری نقصان ہو رہا ہے ؟ وہاں لگانا چاہتے تین سال سے بیوب ویل مشکل سے زمین سے چار گتے روز چل پا رہے ہیں۔ اس وجہ سے کھیتی کو کتنا زیادہ نقصان ہوتا ہے، اس کا اندازہ منتری ہودے حوالہ لگا سکتے ہیں۔ کیا یہ سہی ہے کہ تھری ڈیم کی یोजना کو جو ایک بہت بڑی یोजना ہے اور جس کی وجہ سے انپروڈیشن کو کافی بجلی مل سکتی ہے۔ منجملہ اسلئے عمل میں لائیں لایا جا رہا ہے کہ راج مانا نہیں۔ گھڑوال اس کو ابوز کر رہی ہے ؟ کیا یہ نہیں ہے کہ انپروڈیشن کی سرکار نے بجلی کے بارے میں نئی یोजनाئیں کینڈرٹے سرکار کے پاس بیجی ہوئی ہیں۔ لیکن چون کہ کینڈرٹے سرکار کی طرف سے پیسا نہیں دیا جا رہا ہے اسلئے ان یोजनाؤں پر عمل درآمد نہیں ہو رہا ہے۔ میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ ان یोजनाؤں کو جلد سے جلد کب پورا کیا جائیگا تاکہ انپروڈیشن کی کھیتی کی پیداوار کو جو گڑبڑی ہے بہتر بنایا جاسکے۔]

DR. K. L. RAO : In general, States have been requested not to cut the power required for agriculture. Agriculture has got to be given the highest priority. U.P. is also doing it. But in view of the very heavy shortage of power in U. P. it is likely that the load for the agriculture sector is being rostered and, therefore, is being cut for some hours.

Then, the hon. Member has said about the Tehri Dam. There is no opposition to the Tehri Dam now; everybody has accepted it and we are proceeding with that. The project is now under the examination of the Central Water and Power Commission. It is not fair to say that the Rajmata is opposed to it; on the other hand, she is now very particular that the project should come through. But I would submit to the hon. Member that the Tehri Dam construction will take nearly eight years. It will take nearly eight years before it is fully commissioned and power is available. So, what we have got to have is other schemes which have got to come up very rapidly.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या यह सही है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कोलमाइन्ज के क्षेत्र में थरमल पावर प्राजेक्ट, टीकमगढ़ जिले में ओरछा जल विद्युत बाँध और रीवा जिले में वाणसागर बाँध बनाने की योजनायें स्वीकृति के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के समक्ष भेजी हुई हैं ? यदि इन योजनाओं को जल्दी से जल्दी कार्यान्वित किया जाये, तो उत्तर प्रदेश तथा अन्य समीपवर्ती राज्यों की पावर की कमी को दूर किया जा सकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है।

MR. SPEAKER : It is a suggestion for action and not a question.

DR. K. L. RAO : The question is about Madhya Pradesh and the hon. Member says that in view of the availability of coal there, a thermal power station should be set up there.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या मंत्री महोदय को याद है कि उन्होंने यह घोषणा की थी कि

उत्तर प्रदेश में पंचेश्वर डैम बनाया जायेगा, जो हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे उत्तम डैम होगा ? क्या कारण है कि अभी तक सरकार का ध्यान उसकी ओर नहीं गया है और उसमें कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है ?

DR. K. L. RAO : There is one project, called Karnali, on Gogra River in Nepal territory. Recently, we had discussions with His Majesty's Government in Nepal and have agreed to purchase power from that project when that project fructifies. Along with that we have requested the Nepal Government to allow us to proceed with the Pancheswar Project. That river is on the boundary between Nepal and India. We have prepared a project and submitted to His Majesty's Government. We are expecting clearance from them and, once it is cleared, we will prepare a detailed project report. The Government is not unmindful of it.

Increase in Trade Deficit

*39. **SHRI JAGANNATHIRAO JOSHI :**
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether trade deficit during April-August this year has widened to Rs. 145.1 crores from Rs. 109.9 crores in the same period of last year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken and to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India's foreign trade deficit during April-August, 1971 widened because of larger increase in imports (+Rs. 142.6 crores) than in exports (+Rs. 107.4 crores) as compared to that in the same period of last year.

Measures taken by Government to deal with the balance of foreign trade problems are all those which are to promote exports and reduce imports. The current import-

expory policy is designed to give greater meaning and purpose both to various controls and restrictions which are being imposed and to incentives which are being given in the interest of promoting exports, reducing imports and general strengthening of the industrial base of the country's economy.

The broad features of the Government's export policy have been under-lined in the Export Policy Resolution laid before the Parliament on 30th July '70. The export promotion measures include supply of imported raw-material through the replenishment licences scheme, removal of capacity constraints, abolition or reduction of export duty, drawbacks on import and excise duty, barter deals etc.

Imports will be reduced in respect of items for which indigenous production has been developed. Special attention will be paid to the requirements of export production and for promoting exports of items in which the country is having greater comparative advantage *is-a-vis* other countries.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यापार संतुलित करने में कमी हुई इसको स्वयं मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है और इसको ठीक करने की दृष्टि से जो सुझाव दिए गये हैं उसमें आयात की कमी हो और निर्यात की वृद्धि हो, यह मामूली फार्मूला हमेशा का जो होता है वह बताया है। किन्तु पिछले कई महीनों में इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंसेज दिए गए हैं उसको देखते हुए आयात में कमी होगी यह लगता नहीं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो उत्तर मिला है उसमें कहा गया है—

“To keep the cotton price in check, considerable imports of cotton are also being resorted to.”

और दूसरी बात यह कही गई है कि—

“Raw materials other than cotton which are in short supply, edible oils and certain varieties of steel both of which are being imported in substantial quantity.”

यह यदि बात है तो आयात में कमी कैसे होगी, यह मैं मानना चाहता हूँ।

दूसरी निर्यात-वृद्धि की बात है। अपना जो परम्परागत निर्यात था जैसे जूट है, चाय है इसमें कमी हुई है। यानी चाय के उत्पादन में वृद्धि होने के बाद भी यह कमी क्यों हुई, जूट में घाटा क्यों हुआ ? और जिन चीजों में निर्यात ज्यादा हुआ है जैसे चमड़ा और चमड़े के सामान या खनिज लोहा और उसके पदार्थ, इन्जीनियरिंग गुड्स, मछली और मछली से बने हुए सामान, इसको निर्यात करने की दृष्टि से जैसे डीप सी फिशिंग के लिए हमको ट्रेलम की जरूरत है जिससे कि हम मछली बाहर भेज सकते हैं या खनिज लोहा और उसके सामान में निर्यात वृद्धि की दृष्टि से बन्दरगाह.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप डिबेट में न जायें, केवल प्रश्न कर।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मैं प्रश्न ही कर रहा हूँ।

तो आयात और निर्यात इन दोनों की दृष्टि से आयात में कमी की उम्मीद तो कर नहीं सकते तो कम से कम निर्यात वृद्धि की दृष्टि से कौन से ठोस उपाय अमल में लाने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाव दिए हैं, यह बात सही है कि इस साल के 6 महीने जो रहे हैं उसमें 41.42 करोड़ का इम्पोर्ट ज्यादा है एक्सपोर्ट से और स्वभावतः वह इसलिए है कि लोहे को हमने मँगाया बाहर से। स्टील का जो इम्पोर्ट है उस से यह बढ़ा है। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य को यह एहसास होना चाहिए कि किसी भी डेवलपिंग कन्ट्री का आयात बढ़ता है और उसके बाद फिर उसका निर्यात बढ़ता है। लेकिन जो माननीय सदस्य ने टी वगैरह के बारे में सवाल उठाया है यह सही नहीं है कि हम उसमें नीचे

गए हैं। चाय में 1970-71 में 146.46 करोड़ का निर्यात था और इस साल हुआ है 148.25 करोड़ का। जूट में 1970-71 में 189.92 था और इस साल है 250। इसलिए जूट और चाय में हम नीचे नहीं आये हैं बल्कि और ऊपर गये हैं, हमारा एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ा है और हमें उम्मीद है कि इस साल मार्च के महीने तक हम घाटे को पूरा कर सकेंगे। तृतीय योजना में जो 60 परसेंट ग्रोथ था उससे शायद हम ऊपर जा सकें। पिछले साल 8.3 गए थे और अब उम्मीद है कि अगले साल भी 8 परसेंट के करीब एक्सपोर्ट का ग्रोथ और बढ़ेगा। और माननीय सदस्य को एक बात मैं यह और कह दूँ कि इम्पोर्ट बढ़ेगा, इसको कोई रोक नहीं सकता डेवलपिंग कंट्री में। आपको सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा कि वैंकाक का एक्सपोर्ट ग्रोथ 40 परसेंट हर साल है और फिर भी घाटा है उनको। इम्पोर्ट उनको ज्यादा करना पड़ता है। इसलिए आगे बढ़ने के लिये हमें इम्पोर्ट करना होगा।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी इंग्लैंड ने साझा बाजार में सम्मिलित होने का जो निर्णय लिया है और अमेरिका ने अपने आयात पर जो दस प्रतिशत का सरचार्ज लगाने का निर्णय किया है इससे जो अपने व्यापार पर असर पड़ेगा उसको वार्ड आफ करने के लिए कौन से कदम सरकार सोच रही है ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : विलायत के बारे में यहाँ काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है और हमने बताया है कि 15 परसेंट जो टैरिफ लगाया है उससे बहुत बड़ा आघात हमारी टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री पर होगा। 17 से 20 करोड़ रुपये का जो टेक्सटाइल है उसमें इसी रेट से घट जायेगा और हम दूसरा बाजार ढूँढ़ रहे हैं। खास तौर से ईस्ट यूरोपियन कंट्रीज को और सोवियत यूनियन को हम भेजना चाहते हैं। जहाँ तक निक्सन की बात है वह सही है।

उन्होंने दस परसेंट सरचार्ज लगाया है और बड़े ही अनुचित ढंग से लगाया है। हमने उसके लिए प्रोटेस्ट किया है। उनके राजदूत को यहाँ बुलाकर कहा और जो हमने राजदूत एल० के० झा वाशिंगटन में हैं उन्होंने वहाँ जाकर, ए० डी० मेमोयर दिया। लेकिन उससे कोई फल नहीं निकला और मुझे ऐसी आशंका है कि कुछ फल निकलने वाला भी नहीं है। लेकिन यह दुःख की बात जरूर है। मैं यहाँ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब कि उनका कमिटमेंट है अक्टाड में कि जनरल स्कीम आफ प्रेफरेंस करेंगे, तो कहाँ तो प्रेफरेंस की बात और कहाँ यह सरचार्ज लगा रहे हैं यह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जो उनका वादा है उससे वह पीछे गए हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि ब्रिटेन ने साझा बाजार में शामिल होने का फैसला कर लिया है क्या हम साझा बाजार के साथ अपने आर्थिक संबंधों को विकसित करने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ? क्या इस संबंध में इन देशों से कोई चर्चा हुई है और यदि चर्चा हुई तो क्या उसका कोई परिणाम निकला है ? क्या इस संबंध में मंत्री महोदय सदन को विश्वास में लेंगे ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : यह ई ई सी के जो देश हैं उनके साथ हमारी चर्चा हुई है और उनके सामने हमने प्रस्ताव रखा है कि हमारे उनके बीच में एक कोआपरेटिव ऐग्रीमेंट हो हिन्दुस्तान और ई ई सी के देशों के साथ और उसके साथ ही जब हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ब्रूसेल्स गई थीं तो उन्होंने भी इस बात की चर्चा की। मुझे पूरे तौर पर उसकी सूचना नहीं है लेकिन उन्होंने भी उसकी चर्चा की है कि हिन्दुस्तान का जो प्रस्ताव है वह मंजूर होना चाहिए। हम उनके साथ अलग अलग भी अपना व्यापार बढ़ा रहे हैं और माननीय सदस्य को खुशी होगी कि जनरल स्कीम आफ प्रेफरेंस में वहाँ देशों ने मान लिया है। हमारे माल पर उनकी ड्यूटी

कम लग रही है। इससे हमारा व्यापार उनसे बढ़ रहा है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I want to know two things :

(1) Will the hon. Minister tell us what steps are being taken to increase the unit value of the export and not the quantity ?

(2) What effective and physical steps are being taken to reduce, if not curb altogether, under-invoicing and over-invoicing ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Regarding part (2) of his question, it may better be addressed to the Ministry of Home Affairs. I would only like to say that we are trying to canalise a number of items, both on the export and import sides, and that will eliminate over-invoicing and under-invoicing to a considerable extent. I have stated that our effort is not only to increase the total value but also to increase the unit value and this can materialise when we are in a position to find out the market for the same.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Unless you export processed goods, you will not be able to make any break-through.

**F. I. C. C. I. Suggestions re:
Simplification of Procedures
for Joint Ventures Abroad**

*40. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :
SHRI R. S. PANDEY .

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have recently suggested simplification of procedure for approval of projects, establishment of a separate organisation to disseminate information and for export of Indian know-how and participation of civil and structural contract work for joint ventures abroad; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has published a brochure on "Indian Industrial Joint Ventures Abroad" in which it has made these suggestions. It is not the first time that such suggestions have been made. These have been engaging the attention of Govt. and they have already been taken certain steps in this direction. For simplification procedure for approval of proposal for setting up of industrial joint ventures abroad, Govt. have recently adopted some measures, which include :

(i) Constitution of an Inter-Ministerial Committee for approval of joint ventures, consisting of the representatives of the concerned Ministries, for on the spot examination and approval of proposals received from the entrepreneurs;

(ii) Introduction of a prescribed application form, as insufficient information furnished by the applicants was the main cause of the delay, and

(iii) Creation of a separate cell in the Ministry of Foreign trade for speedy examination of the proposals received. As a result of these measures, the time taken in according approval to such proposals has been considerably reduced.

2. Information about investment opportunities through exports of know-how, plants & machinery, undertaking of turn-key jobs etc. has been regularly collected and disseminated to concerned interests through well established channels. Indian Investment Centre has also taken upon itself to regularly keep informed Indian business community about the enquiries and possibilities in joint ventures abroad.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रोजेक्ट आप स्वीकार करते हैं उस की कोई सीमा बाँध दें कि इतने समय के अन्दर वह प्रोजेक्ट आ जाना चाहिए, उसकी सीमा निर्धारित कर देनी चाहिए, समय निर्धारित कर देना चाहिए, इसके संबंध में आपको क्या कहना है ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न किया था वह फेडरेशन आफ इंडियन चैम्बर्स आफ कामर्स के एक पैम्फलेट के आधार पर था। यह उससे भिन्न बिल्कुल दूसरा प्रश्न कर रहे हैं। इसके संबंध में मैं यह कहूँ कि जो भी योजना होती है जो भी हमारे पास ज्वाइंट वेन्चर्स के आते हैं उनके साथ शर्त रखते हैं कि पूँजी कितनी लगनी चाहिए और कितने दिन में पूरे करने होंगे। माननीय सदस्य को जानकारी खुशी होगी कि लगभग 126 ज्वाइंट वैचर्स हमने मंजूर किए थे। उसमें से 28 तो प्रोडक्शन में चले गए हैं और 61 वैरियस स्टेजेंज आफ इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में हैं। 37 को हमने एवंडन किया है। कुछ में काफी अच्छी प्रगति हुई है।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : श्रीमन्, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रोजेक्ट आपने संयुक्त वैचर में लिए हैं उनसे किस मात्रा में आपने स्वीकृति ले ली है कि उतना एक्सपोर्ट करना उनके लिए अनिवार्य होगा ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : ज्वाइंट वेन्चर्स तो बाहर से होते हैं, एक्सपोर्ट करने का वायदा हम उनसे कैसे ले सकते हैं। हमारे देशों में जो कारखाने खड़े करते हैं, उनको ज्वाइंट वैचर्स कहते हैं ?

Earnings from Railway Freight Traffic

*41. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any improvement has been made in revenue earnings from Railway freight traffic in the first quarter of the current financial year; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a). the earnings from Railway freight (i. e. goods)

traffic in the first quarter of 1971-72 were about Rs. 5 crores more than those in the corresponding period of 1970-71, but they fell short of the budgetary anticipations by about one crore of rupees.

(b) The shortfall has been mostly due to less than anticipated loading of coal from Bengal-Bihar coal-fields and less than anticipated movement of general goods traffic to and from the Eastern sector of the country on account of dislocations in train services. Traffic in iron ore also fell short of anticipation.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : I want to know this from the hon. Minister. Just now the hon. Minister has stated that the shortfall is because of less movement in the traffic to and from the North Eastern region. I want to know why this is so, I want to know why the train services and wagon movement are not utilised properly towards Eastern India, that is, Assam and Tripura ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : It is expected to improve from this month onwards. But, the real reason for the shortfall is not within the control of the Railways. It is connected with the law and order situation and also lower production in the steel plants. Iron ore has not been exported in sufficient quantity. So there are so many factors.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Wagons required for movement of Coal from Collieries in Bihar

*38. RAJMATA KRISHNA KUMARI JODHPUR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of wagons required daily for the movement of accumulated pit-head stocks of coal as also the current production from the collieries in Bihar;

(b) the total number of wagons being provided by the Railways daily; and

(c) the extent to which the shortage of wagons has hampered industrial production of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). Total coal production from the collieries in Bihar from April to July 71 (latest figures available with this Ministry) has been 10.20 million tonnes, including 5.12 million tonnes coking coal and 5.08 million tonnes non-coking coal. How much of this production does not require rail transport due to the collieries' own consumption, quantity consumed in the production of hard coke and soft coke, unconsumable rejects from the pit mouth washeries and coal moving by the other modes of transport etc, is not known to this Ministry. The level of production in the first four months of the year would require loading of about 4000 wagons a day to clear the entire production by rail. Allowing for other modes of transport, rail despatch requirements will be about 3800 wagons a day.

The stocks of coal in the Bihar fields at the end of July 71 were 5.59 million tonnes against 3.66 million tonnes at the end of March 70, which can be assumed to be normal. The number of wagons required per day to clear the accumulated pithead stocks would depend upon the period over which the excess stocks are to be cleared.

The number of wagons loaded from collieries and washeries in Bihar from April 1971 are as under :

April	...	3,544
May	...	3,444
June	...	3,231
July	...	3,404
August	...	3,834
September	...	3,480
October	...	3,525

The information regarding the extent to which the shortage of wagons has hampered industrial production in the country is not readily available with this Ministry. According to the information available production of major industries like steel plants, power houses etc. have not been affected as particular care was taken to meet their essential demands.

मेवे के आयात व्यापार को अपने हाथ में लेना

*42. डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मेवों के गैर-सरकारी आयातकर्ता अत्यधिक लाभ कमा रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस व्यापार का अपने हाथ में लेने का है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसका पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्री (श्री एल० एन० मिश्र) : (क से (ग). मेवों तथा खजूरों पर लाभ की गजाइश, अन्य कारणों के साथ-साथ भारत में उनकी माँग और प्रतिबंधित आयातों के कारण वास्तव में बहुत अधिक है। सरकारी उपक्रम अथवा उपक्रमों के माध्यम से मेवों तथा खजूरों के आयात के मार्गीकरण का प्रश्न गत कुछ समय से सक्रिय रूप से सरकार के विचाराधीन रहा है। इसके संबंध में अन्तिम निर्णय निर्यातक देशों—अफगानिस्तान और ईरान तथा ईराक की सलाह लेकर शीघ्र ही ले लिया जायेगा।

Foreign Exchange Earned through Jute and Tea

*43. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the actual foreign exchange the country has earned through Jute and Tea in the year 1970-71;

(b) whether due to the recent floods in some parts of West Bengal and Bihar and the shortage of coal wagons in Duars, North Bengal and Assam, the jute and tea trade in the foreign market has been affected; and

(c) if so, whether to avoid the problem, his Ministry is thinking of nationalising Tea-gardens ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a)

Jute goods	...	Rs. 189.92 crores
Tea	...	Rs. 146.66 crores

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

India's approach to U. S. Government to waive Import surcharge

*44. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI H. M. PATEL :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has made a strong plea with the U. S. Government to exempt developing countries from the purview of the recent ten percent surcharge on all imports;

(b) whether one fourth of the Indian goods exported to the United States annually will be affected;

(c) if so, the total loss India will have to suffer; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Not more than 21% of Indian exports are affected by the new imposition.

(c) It is very difficult to assess at this stage the actual effect on foreign exchange earnings.

(d) In view of the temporary nature of the imposition of additional import duties, no action by Government is considered

necessary yet. The position is being kept under constant review.

Constitution (Twenty-fourth . Amendment) Bill

*45. SHRI N. E. HORO :
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of States in the country which have supported the Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Bill;

(b) whether some States have objected to this Bill; and

(c) if so, the names of such States and the arguments placed by them ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) Eleven States have so far ratified the Bill.

(b) Government has no information that any State has objected to the Bill.

(c) Does not arise.

Scheme for Expanding Export Markets

*46. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme has recently been formulated for expanding export markets for the 26 developing countries of the Commonwealth;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) how India is likely to be affected by this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE : (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The Second meeting of the Board of Representatives of the Commonwealth Fund

for Technical Co-operation held in Nassau, The Bahamas, on 20th September, 1971, decided to expand the scope of the activities of the Commonwealth Fund to include technical assistance and market research aspects of export market development of developing Commonwealth countries. The decision in question followed the recommendations made in the Study prepared under the aegis of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

In accordance with the decision in question assistance would be available from the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation to developing Commonwealth countries wishing to obtain technical assistance for export market development and to carry out market research in respect of their export products. Assistance may also be obtained by the developing commonwealth countries for conducting market surveys and market research including those in the field of 'invisible trade', like tourism.

(c) The Government of India had agreed to make an annual contribution equivalent to £15,000 in non-convertible rupees to the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation, but as its activities have been expanded, the possibilities for increasing the contribution are under consideration. As a developing Commonwealth country, India is eligible for obtaining technical assistance and assistance in carrying out market research from the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation. The extent to which India may benefit from the expansion of the scope of the activities of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation is not, however, precisely known at present.

Late Running of Trains in Sealdah Division (Eastern Railway)

*47. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the late running of trains in the Sealdah Division (Eastern Railway);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken for timely running of trains in that division and for mitigating the overcrowding of passengers in the Sealdah Division, particularly in the local trains ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Theft of overhead wires resulting in rakes getting locked up away from starting stations;

(ii) Theft of equipment of rolling stock resulting in temporary immobilisation of the suburban electric rakes;

(iii) Hold-up of trains resulting in rakes getting locked up away from starting stations; and

(iv) Civil disturbances, Bundhs and imposition of curfew rendering train running and attendance of staff difficult and risky.

(c) Within the afore-mentioned limitations, everything feasible is being done to improve the punctuality performance of suburban trains in Sealdah Division. With a view to provide satisfactory transport to the commuters, the number of suburban trains in Sealdah Division have been progressively increased and their loads augmented.

Kerala Rubber Dealers' Protest against Government's Policy

*48. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rubber dealers in Kerala observed *hartal* on the 11th October, 1971 in protest against the alleged Government's policy leading to a crisis in rubber market and causing unemployment;

(b) whether any demand for direct purchase of rubber by State Trading Corporation was also made; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). The Rubber Dealers in Kerala observed *Hartal* on 11th October, 1971 and demanded that the STC should purchase the estimated excess stock of 15,000 tonnes during 1971-72 to be treated as buffer stock. It has since been decided to grant a loan of Rs. 2.50 crores to the Government of Kerala for undertaking the procurement of rubber produced by the small growers in Kerala in addition to STC's purchases. The purchase operations will start shortly.

Supply of Electricity to Delhi from Bhakra Dam beyond 1975

***49. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT:**
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Bhakra Dam will not supply electricity to Delhi beyond 1975; and

(b) if so, the arrangements made to meet the electricity requirement of the capital ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and (b). The Bhakra Management Board has served a notice in June 1971, on Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, purportedly under the draft agreement governing the supply, that power from Bhakra Complex will not be available for Delhi after 13.4.1975. The whole matter is being gone into carefully and discussions will be held with all the parties before final decisions are taken.

The power requirements of Delhi are being not presently from its own thermal power stations and in addition 80 MW of hydro power is obtained from Bhakra Management Board. Sufficient number of power stations are being built under this Ministry and it will be possible to ensure, under all circumstances, the full requirements of the capital city.

Exports of Cigarettes and Raw Tobacco

***50. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether manufactured cigarettes form one of the items of export;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to consider exporting cigarettes to some foreign countries where there is a good demand; and

(c) the volume of export trade, in terms of rupees of raw tobacco and processed tobacco and the name of the countries to which these are exported ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Indian unmanufactured tobacco is exported to more than 50 countries in the world. Some of the major countries where tobacco is exported are U. K., USSR, Japan, GDR, Netherlands, Belgium, Aden etc. During 1970-71 our exports of unmanufactured tobacco amounted to Rs. 3140 lakhs.

Processed Tobacco

During 1970-71 manufactured tobacco worth Rs. 116 lakhs was exported to Nepal, Malaysia, Singapore, Kuwait, Baharain Island, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, etc.

Indo-Nepal Trade and Transit Treaty

***51. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :**
SHRI B. S. BHURA :
SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Nepal have signed a new 5 year Trade and Transit Treaty;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) whether it has been working according to the satisfaction of both the countries ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.—988/71.]

Power Crisis in West Bengal

*52. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Bengal, particularly the Calcutta industrial region, has been affected by power crisis of a serious nature which is reflected in the repeated load-shedding by the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, causing a good deal of inconvenience to the public;

(b) if so, the nature and causes of such power crisis; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.—989/71.]

बरोनी-गढ़हरा क्षेत्र के रेल कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल

*53. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गढ़हरा और बरोनी में कार्य करने वाले पूर्वी तथा पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के कर्मचारियों ने परियोजना भत्ते की अपनी मांग के समर्थन में गत मार्च-अप्रैल में 33 दिनों तक हड़ताल की थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उपर्युक्त कर्मचारियों ने बंगला देश की समस्या से उत्पन्न विषम परिस्थिति को देखते हुए और श्रम मंत्री द्वारा

यह आश्वासन दिये जाने पर कि उनके विरुद्ध कोई कानूनी कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी हड़ताल वापस ले ली थी;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या श्रम मंत्री के उपर्युक्त आश्वासन के बावजूद भी 56 कर्मचारियों को मुअत्तल कर दिया गया है, लगभग 5000 मजदूरों की सेवा ग्रेक कर दी गई है और लगभग 300 मजदूरों पर न्यायालयों में मुकदमे चलाये जा रहे हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार का क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) श्रम मंत्री ने अपील की थी जिसमें उन्होंने हड़ताली कर्मचारियों का ध्यान मेरे द्वारा 7-4-71 को दिये गये आश्वासन की ओर दिलाया था जो इस प्रकार है :

“रेल मंत्रालय ने हड़ताली कर्मचारियों को कभी भी तंग नहीं किया है और न तंग करेगा और जिन रेल कर्मचारियों के बारे में कानून भंग करने, धमकी देने और हिंसा करने की आशंका है, उनके मामले में कानून का सामान्य मार्ग अपनाया जायेगा ।”

इसके बाद हड़ताली कर्मचारी अपने काम पर वापस आ गये ।

(ग) 4210 कर्मचारियों की सेवा भंग हो जाने के स्वाभाविक परिणामों के अलावा भारतीय दंड संहिता और/या अनिवार्य सेवा अनु-रक्षण अधिनियम, 1968 की विभिन्न धाराओं के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किये जाने पर 64 कर्मचारियों को निलंबित कर दिया । गया उनके विरुद्ध मुकदमा चल रहा है ।

(घ) उपचार के रूप में विभागीय नियम या कानून, जैसी भी स्थिति हो, के अनुसार कार्रवाई की जायेगी।

**Tamil Nadu Government's Proposals
for New Railway Lines on
Southern Railway**

*54. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the proposals received from the Government of Tamil Nadu for the construction of new lines on the Southern Railway during the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. L. T.—990/71.]

(b) The Fourth Plan proposals for new lines/conversions have not yet been formulated and it is not possible at this stage to indicate which of the new lines/conversions are to be ultimately taken up in the Fourth Plan.

**पाकिस्तानी एजेंटों की तोड़फोड़ की
गतिविधियों के कारण रेलवे को हानि**

*55. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

श्री शशि मूषण :

श्री प्रार० बी० बड़े :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बंगला देश में स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के प्रारम्भ होने से लेकर अब तक पाकिस्तानी घुसपैठियों अथवा एजेंटों द्वारा की गई तोड़फोड़ की कितनी घटनाएं हुई तथा किस-किस तारीख को हुई और तोड़-फोड़ की गतिविधियों के कारण रेलवे को अब तक कितनी हानि हुई है; और

(ख) इसकी रोकथाम के लिये क्या कार्य-वाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) ऐसी 12 दुर्घटनाएं हुईं जो 2-6-71, 13-7-71, 14-8-71, 5-9-71, 15-9-71, 11-10-71, 17-10-71, 21-10-71, 21-10-71, 24-10-71, 1-11-71, और 8-11-71, को हुई थी जिनसे भारतीय रेलों को 1,16,775 रुपये की हानि हुई।

(ख) जो उपाय किये गये वे इस प्रकार हैं :

(i) पुलिस/होमगार्डों द्वारा सुरक्षा गश्त लगाया जाना;

(ii) रेलवे गैंगमैनों के साथ होमगार्डों/ग्राम सुरक्षा दल सदस्यों/विशेष सुरक्षा निकाय द्वारा रेलपथ पर गश्त लगाया जाना;

(iii) सशस्त्र सैनिकों द्वारा रात-दिन रेलवे के महत्वपूर्ण संस्थापनों पर पहरा देना; सशस्त्र पुलिस और होमगार्डों द्वारा महत्वपूर्ण पुलों पर पहरा देना;

(iv) 59 माउंट ब्रिगेड द्वारा सर्चलाइट गश्त लगाना;

(v) भेद्य खंडों में सवारी गाड़ियों का रात में चलना बन्द करना;

(vi) महत्वपूर्ण रेलवे स्टेशनों पर निरीक्षण चौकियाँ गठित की गयी हैं;

(vii) लोक आदेश अधिनियम 1947 के असम अनुसूचन के अन्तर्गत रेलपथ से तीन मीटर की दूरी का क्षेत्र सुरक्षित क्षेत्र घोषित कर दिया गया है;

(viii) पूर्वी पाकिस्तान क्षेत्र की सीमा पर दो गाबों पर जुर्माना लगाना;

(ix) पाक एजेंटों द्वारा तोड़फोड़ की कार्रवाई की रोकथाम के लिए गाँव वालों में चेतना जागृत करना;

(x) तोड़फोड़ की कार्रवाइयों का समय से पता लगाने वाले व्यक्तियों को पुरस्कार देना ।

Purchase of Cotton from U. S. A.

*56. SHRI SEZHIYAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made arrangements for buying cotton from U. S. A.;

(b) if so, whether the foreign exchange involved will be under PL 480 agreement; and

(c) the quantity and the cost of the cotton to be bought so ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). Against free foreign exchange, 27,000 bales of cotton have been purchased from USA. No agreement under PL 480 has so far been finalized.

Broad Gauge Line From Bongaigaon to Gauhati

*57. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his ministry has accepted in principle the necessity of construction of a broadgauge line from Bongaigaon to Gauhati; and

(b) if so, the further steps being taken to construct the line ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Surveys for the conversion of the New Bongaigaon-Gauhati Metre Gauge to Broad

Gauge have been carried out. The reports are under examination. An economic study is also being carried out. Decision regarding the conversion will be taken after the report of the study and survey reports are examined and funds being made available for the purpose.

Rise in Exports of Jute Goods

*58. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the anticipated extent of rise in the exports of Indian jute goods, in terms of tonnage and value, this year as compared with last year;

(b) the steps taken to maximise India's advantage arising out of the dislocation of Pakistan's jute industry and trade; and

(c) whether there is any scheme to give jute mill labour and raw jute cultivators in India a share in the industry's enhanced earnings out of higher exports ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) About 181,000 tonnes valued at about Rs. 60 crores.

(b) Production in jute mills is being stepped up to the maximum extent possible, to meet the increased demand.

(c) No, Sir. The minimum support price for raw jute for the current season has been raised by Rs. 6·70 per quintal.

Production of Popular Varieties of Controlled Cloth

*59. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some textile mills have not been producing popular varieties of cloth at controlled rates; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against such mills ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Some textile mills had not fulfilled their obligation to produce controlled cloth under the scheme announced in May, 1968. Under the said scheme such mills were required to pay compensation at 6 paise per sq. metre.

**Adoption of New Method for Marking
Ballot Papers in Election**

*60. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the adoption of a new method in place of the present system of marking the ballot papers in Elections; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Payment of Teachers in Delhi
Engaged for Correction of
Voters Lists**

201. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6712 on 3rd August, 1971 regarding payment to teachers in Delhi engaged for the correction of voters lists and state :

(a) whether all the teachers whose work had been found satisfactory have not so far been paid; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b). After payment of honorarium had been made to some teachers, it was found that the work was done

in a most unsatisfactory manner and special revision of the electoral rolls had to be undertaken in several areas by employing additional staff for the purpose, resulting in avoidable expenditure to Government. Payment of honorarium to the remaining teachers was therefore withheld, pending further examination. All the aspects of the matter, including the one referred to in part (a) of the Question, are now under consideration in consultation with the Election Commission, and a final decision is expected to be taken shortly.

**Setting up of Tea Company
in Public Sector**

202. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Sub-committee of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee for his Ministry has recommended the setting up of a tea company in the public sector; and

(b) if so, the aims and objects of the proposed tea company and the time likely to be taken by Government to set up the said company ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) the proposed public sector tea corporation will market tea in packets in India and abroad and has the other following functions viz.

- (i) engaging in the trading and marketing of tea in all its forms, black, green, instant, packet etc;
- (ii) undertaking either through itself or through other agencies research on the qualities of packaged tea or blend strength, characteristics, prices, etc. in the interest of the marketing for export and for the domestic market;
- (iii) establishing blending and packaging units in India and abroad, if necessary, in collaboration with foreign organisations or nationals;

(iv) entering into necessary agreements with organisations, public or private in India or abroad, for any of the above purposes; and

(v) managing tea estates, where necessary. The Corporation will be registered in the course of the next two to three weeks.

**Over Bridge on Railway Line
From Barwadih to Chirimiri**

203. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Railway line had been sanctioned and constructed from Barwadih in Palamau District of Bihar to Chirimiri in Madhya Pradesh as far back as ten years;

(b) the reasons why no railway bridge has been constructed over the rivers falling on the way; and

(c) the amount spent on the construction of the said line and the time by which the trains will start plying on this line ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Construction of Barwadih-Sarnadih rail link (64 Kms.) comprising first part of Barwadih-Chirimiri line, was sanctioned in April, 1947. After achieving some progress, the work was suspended and the project sealed off in March, 1950 in view of the difficult ways and means position of the Railways. About 50% of work on bridges, mostly masonry work, was completed by that time.

(c) Rs. 1.51 crores approximately. There is no proposal to complete the line at present. The assets created are proposed to be utilised at a later date, if and when a decision is taken to complete the line.

**Doubling Railway Line from Panipat/
Sonapat to Delhi**

204. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased

to refer to the reply given to parts (b) and (c) of Unstarred Question No. 7390 on the 10th August, 1971 regarding double Railway line from Panipat/Sonapat to Delhi and state :

(a) whether the Traffic Survey report on the above line has been submitted to Government; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

**Representation for Raising Perunguzhi
Railway Station as a Flag Station
(Southern Railway)**

205. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation to raise the Perunguzhi Railway Station in Kerala, a flag-station; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal is under examination.

**Reconstruction of Railway
Stations in Kerala**

206. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Railway Stations reconstructed in Kerala during the last three years; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred on them ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Two; Pudukad and Chirayinkil station buildings.

(b) Rs. 84669/- (Rupees Eighty four thousand, six hundred and sixty nine).

**Non-encumbrance Certificate for
Grant of House Building Loan**

207. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6121 on the 28th July, 1971 and state :

(a) whether a decision has since been taken by Government on the representations received from the Central Government employees for doing away with a non-encumbrance certificate from a Government Pleader for getting a loan for building a house on a plot purchased by a Government employee from the Delhi Development Authority; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b). Out of twenty eight Ministries and Departments from whom necessary information have been received, only Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and Insurance) and Ministry of Works and Housing have informed that representations have been received by them for doing away with the procedure for obtaining non-encumbrance certificate from a Government pleader for getting loan for building a house on a plot purchased by a Government employee from the Delhi Development Authority. The general consensus appears to be not against obtaining the non-encumbrance certificate. The matter, however, is still under consideration.

**Non encumbrance Certificate for
Grant of House Building Loan**

208. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Q. No. 6121 on the 28th July, 1971 and state :

(a) whether the non-encumbrance certificate being issued by the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, after verification of documents, is different from the one issued by the Government Pleader;

(b) whether the Law Ministry is not accepting the non-encumbrance certificate issued by the Deputy Commissioner's Office;

(c) whether a Government employee is not required to submit a non-encumbrance certificate from a Government Pleader for getting a loan from Government for purchasing a built-house from Delhi Development Authority and a non-encumbrance certificate issued by D. D. A. is accepted; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not accepting the certificates issued by the Office of Deputy Commissioner Delhi and the D. D. A. in the case of loan for building houses on plots purchased from the D. D. A. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) It is not possible to say so as no such classific information is maintained in the Law Ministry.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Under rule 9 (d) of the Rules framed by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply to regulate the grant of advances to Central Government servants for the building ect. of houses read with OM No. 10/16/59-H. III, dated 1-1-63 of that Ministry, the Ministries/Heads of Departments are required to call upon the Central Government servants concerned to obtain non-encumbrance certificates from the Government Pleader and failing that, from the Revenue Officer of the place where the property is located. Therefore, non-encumbrance certificates from no other authority are admissible.

Nationalisation of Tea Gardens

209. SHRI HARI SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have planned to nationalise the Tea gardens in India; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Inter-State Water Disputes

210. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the steps being taken by Government to resolve the Inter-State Water disputes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : As far as possible, efforts are made to resolve the water disputes between two or more State Governments regarding any Inter-State river through negotiations. Through the good offices of the Centre a number of Inter-State problems and disputes relating to irrigation, flood control and hydro-power have been settled through negotiations amongst the concerned States. Some other problems and differences are under discussions amongst the States concerned with the assistance of the Central Government.

For those disputes which cannot be settled by negotiations, Tribunals can be set up under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956. This Act provides for the reference of any water dispute to a Tribunal for adjudication on receipt of a formal request in this behalf from any of the concerned States, provided the Central Government is of opinion that the water dispute cannot be settled by negotiation. The Tribunal shall consist of a Chairman and two members, nominated in

this behalf by the Chief Justice of India from amongst persons who, at the time of such nomination, are judges of the Supreme Court or of a High Court.

The disputes relating to Krishna, Godavari and Narmada could not be settled by negotiations amongst the concerned States. Tribunals to adjudicate the Krishna and Godavari Water Disputes were constituted by the Government of India on the 10th April, 1969 and the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal was constituted on the 6th October 1969 under the provisions of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956. The adjudication proceedings of these Tribunals are now in progress.

Use of Saloons by Railway Officers

211. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any conditions have been laid down for the use of the Railway saloons—ordinary and air-conditioned by the Railway Officers;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) whether the use of saloons is also permitted while officers have to travel by trains wherein air-conditioned accommodation is available and Rest House facilities also exist at the destination station; and

(d) if so, the reasons for allowing this facility when there is huge pressure on the principal Mail/Express trains for passenger traffic ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). For travel on duty Assistant and Senior Scale officers are entitled to use 4/6 wheeler Inspection Carriages and officers of Junior Administrative Grade and above to Bogie Inspection Carriages. Use of bogie Inspection Carriages by Railway officers has been restricted mainly to functional purposes, e. g., Inspections, Inquiries, Investigations, etc.

(c) and (d). Instructions already exist that for purposes like attending a meeting or

a conference at stations, where adequate facilities of Rest House are available, Inspection Carriages should normally not be used, this facility being availed only when inspection of the track, stations and other equipments/installations at the stations etc. enroute has to be carried out. Attachment of Inspection Carriages to most of the Mail/Express trains is already prohibited/restricted. Movement of Inspection Carriages by the comparatively unimportant Mail/Express trains is also not permitted at the expense of accommodation for the general public.

Production of Engines in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works

212. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) the capacity of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works for engine production, type-wise; and

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
(1) <i>Steam Locos</i>			
(i) B. G. WG	45	32	5
(ii) B. G. WL	23	—	—
(iii) M. G. YG	—	13	28
(2) <i>Electric Locos</i>			
(i) B. G. AC/FT	48	31	41
(ii) B. G. AC/MT	—	—	6
(iii) B. G. DC	—	—	3
(3) <i>Diesel Locos</i>			
(i) B. G. Diesel Shunters	1	22	35
(ii) N. G. Diesel Locos (ZDM-3)	—	—	5

Sale Proceeds of Tickets at Howrah and Sealdah Stations

213. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the average daily sale of tickets in Rupees in the Howrah Station (Eastern Railway and South-Eastern Railway) and Sealdah Station; and

(b) the amount of sale proceeds of tickets in Howrah and Sealdah Stations on the 13th October, 1971 ?

(b) the number of engines produced during the years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The current capacity of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works for production of locomotives is as under :

(1) <i>Steam Locomotives</i>	
(i) Y. G. ...	19 Nos.
(2) <i>Electric Locomotives. (All B. G.)</i>	
(i) AC/MT ...	40 Nos.
(ii) DC/FT ...	10 Nos.
(3) <i>Diesel Locomotives</i>	
(i) B. G. Diesel Shunters	40 Nos.
(ii) N. G. Diesel Locos (ZDM-3)	

(b) The number of locomotives produced during the years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 is as under :

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The average daily sale of tickets at Howrah and Sealdah stations is as under :	
Name of the station	Average daily sale of tickets
	Rs.
Howrah (Eastern Railway)	1,93,853
Howrah (South Eastern Railway)	97,515
Sealdah	55,000

(b) The actual proceeds derived from the sale of tickets at Howrah and Sealdah stations on 13th October, 1971 was as under :

Name of the station	Actual sale proceeds of tickets
	Rs.
Howrah (Eastern Railway)	16,797
Howrah (South Eastern Railway)	2,586
Sealdah	2,984

कारों का आयात

214. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय :
श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी :

क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत चार मास में कुल कितनी कारों का आयात किया गया;

(ख) सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में पृथक-पृथक कितनी कारों का आयात किया गया; और

(ग) सरकारी क्षेत्र में आयातित प्रत्येक कार का क्या मूल्य और उन केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों तथा अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके लिये ये कारें आयातित की गई हैं ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्री (श्री एल० एन० मिश्र) : (क) से (ग) . जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

भारत के संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य के साथ व्यापार में कमी

215. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत के संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य के साथ व्यापार में कमी हो रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ।

विदेश व्यापार मंत्री (श्री एल० एन० मिश्र) : (क) जी नहीं । भारत और मिस्र के अरब गणराज्य के बीच व्यापार की मात्रा लगातार बढ़ रही है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

लोक सभा के मध्यावधि चुनाव पर व्यय

216. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विधि और न्याय मंत्री 8 जून, 1971 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1567 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1971 में हुए लोक सभा के मध्यावधि चुनावों में व्यय के बारे में इस बीच जानकारी प्राप्त कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी प्रमुख व्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) मार्च, 1971 में हुए लोक सभा के मध्यावधि निर्वाचनों के सबध में 9,56,20, 417.68, रु० व्यय हुआ था । यह सूचना राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर है जो विद्यमान व्यवस्था के अनुसार आरम्भ में केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से व्यय करती हैं और बाद में उसे सरकार से वसूल करती हैं ।

तोड़-फोड़ करने वाले पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा
असम में रेलगाड़ियों का उड़ाया जाना

217. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री हरी सिंह :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या अगस्त, 1971 में तोड़-फोड़
करने वाले पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा 'माइन्स' बिछा
कर असम में दो रेलगाड़ियों को उड़ाया गया
था;

(ख) भारतीय रेलों को कितनी हानि हुई
और इन घटनाओं में कितने व्यक्ति मरे; और

(ग) भविष्य में ऐसी गतिविधियों की
पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिये सरकार का क्या
कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) जी
हां, एक मालगाड़ी थी और दूसरी एक एम्बुलेंस
सड़क यान ।

(ख) रेलवे को 49,000 रु० की हानि हुई ।
कोई व्यक्ति नहीं मरा ।

(ग) जो उपाय किये गये, वे इस प्रकार

1. गश्त का काम तेज करने के उद्देश्य से
राज्य सरकारों से उच्च स्तरीय बैठक;

2. इंजीनियरी विभाग के गैंगमैनों द्वारा
सुरक्षा गश्त लगाया जाना;

3. मेछ खण्डों में सवारीमाड़ियों में
सामान की जाँच करना;

4. रेलवे संस्थापनाओं पर पहरा लगाना;

5. राज्य पुलिस तथा ग्राम गश्ती दलों
द्वारा रेल पथ पर गश्त लगाना;

6. सशस्त्र पुलिस और होम गार्डों द्वारा
महत्वपूर्ण पुलों पर पहरा लगाना;

7. रेल पथ के आस-पास के ग्रामीणों में
पाक एजेंटों द्वारा तोड़-फोड़ की कार्रवाइयों की
रोकथाम के लिए जागृति उत्पन्न करना;

8. तोड़-फोड़ की कार्रवाइयों का समय
पर पता लगाने के लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों को
पुरस्कृत करना;

9. इस खण्ड पर सेना द्वारा रात में सर्च-
लाइट से गश्त लगाना;

10. लोक आदेश अधिनियम, 1947 के
असम अनुरक्षण के अन्तर्गत रेल पथ के दोनों
ओर 3 मीटर तक सुरक्षित क्षेत्र घोषित करना;
और

11. पाकिस्तानी क्षेत्र की सीमा से लगे रेल
पथ के पास के दो गांवों पर दण्डात्मक जुर्माना
करना ।

रेलवे के कार्यकारी व्यय में वृद्धि

218. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या रेल
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे के कार्यकारी व्यय में
हाल ही में लगातार वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन खर्चों को कम
करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने
का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) जी
हाँ ।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

संचालन व्यय में वृद्धि मुख्यतः 'कर्मचारी',
'भरम्मत और अनुरक्षण' और 'ईंधन' के
अन्तर्गत रही है । वेतन और भत्ते के वेतन-

मानों को बेहतर करने के साथ-साथ वेतन बिल बढ़ता रहा है। उदाहरणार्थ, रेल कर्मचारियों को अन्तरिम सहायता मंजूर किये जाने के फलस्वरूप 'संचालन व्यय' में लगभग 3 करोड़ रुपये की मासिक वृद्धि हो गयी है। इसके अलावा, कर्मचारियों के यात्रा और रनिंग भत्ते की दरों में भी वृद्धि हुई है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप संचालन व्यय में लगभग एक करोड़ की मासिक वृद्धि हो गयी है। इसी तरह, भंडारों की बाजार कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही हैं। रेल परिसम्पत्तियों आदि की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण के लिए इस्तेमाल किये जाने वाले भंडारों की कीमतें बढ़ जाने के कारण हर महीने लगभग आधा करोड़ रुपया अधिक खर्च करना पड़ रहा है। साथ ही साथ इस वर्ष व्यापक बाढ़ और तूफानों के कारण, विशेष मरम्मतों के काम पर भी भारी खर्च करना पड़ा है इस खर्च की राशि का आंकलन किया जा रहा है। 'ईंधन' के अन्तर्गत खर्च में वृद्धि माल यातायात की वहन दूरी बढ़ जाने और प्रारम्भिक मीट्रिक टन में कुछ वृद्धि के कारण रही है।

2. 'संचालन व्यय' में मितव्ययिता लाने के उद्देश्य से कई उपाय किये गये हैं। इनमें से कुछ मुख्य उपायों का संक्षेप में उल्लेख नीचे किया गया है :

कर्मचारियों से संबंधित मामले :

(1) कुशलता बढ़ाने के लिए कार्य अध्ययन पद्धति और परिचालनिक अनुसंधान।

(2) केवल विशेष मामलों में रियायत के साथ प्रशासनिक कार्यालयों के लिए पदों को भरने पर प्रतिबन्ध।

(3) रिक्त पदों के लिए भरती पर रोक।

(4) जिन उत्पादन यूनिटों और कारखानों में उत्पादन बढ़ा है और अच्छे परिणाम प्राप्त हुए हैं उनके लिए प्रोत्साहन बोनस की व्यवस्था।

(5) राजपत्रित पदों के सृजन के लिए महाप्रबन्धकों से अधिकार वापस लेना।

ईंधन में मितव्ययिता :

(1) यह एक सतत प्रक्रिया है—इंजनों में अधिकतम दक्षता बनाये रखने के लिए विशेष अभियान-अतिरिक्त इंजनों को वापस लेना—पर्यवेक्षक अधिकारियों द्वारा विशेष नियंत्रण—इंजन ड्राइवरों को पुरस्कार-कोयले और डीजल तेल की चोरी रोकने के लिए उपाय।

तकनीकी और संचालन के तरीकों में सुधार—

(1) डीजल/बिजली कर्षण।

(2) बी० ओ० एक्स माल डिब्बों का उपयोग और सम्पूर्ण रेकों में उनका संचलन।

(3) लम्बी ढली हुई रेल पटरियाँ, भारी रेल खण्डों और कंकरी के स्लीपरों का उपयोग।

(4) सुधरे हुए सिगनल तरीकों की व्यवस्था जिनसे लाइन क्षमता बढ़ जाती है।

(5) जिन खंडों पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता समझी जाती है उन पर ध्यान देकर रेलपथ के अनुरक्षण व खर्च में कमी।

(6) भाप/डीजल की जगह बिजली पम्पों की व्यवस्था; बिजली की थोक व्यवस्था और रेलवे बिजली जनित यूनिटों को बन्द करना; फ्लूरेसेंट और एम० पी० एम० बी० लैम्पों की व्यवस्था।

विविध मर्चे :

(1) दौरो पर प्रतिबन्ध/आकस्मिक व्यय, दावतें, नये फर्नीचर की खरीद, टेलीफोन बिल, छपाई और लेखन सामग्री के खर्च में सामान्य कटौती।

(2) पुर्जों में सुधार और रद्दी सामान का अधिक उपयोग, अलौह पुर्जों/फिटिंग के लिए वैकल्पिक सामान का उपयोग।

Fresh Levy Imposed on Indian Goods by U. K.

219. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U. K. Government have recently imposed a fresh levy on the Indian goods exported to U. K.;

(b) if so, how far it has affected India's trade; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Government of India are not aware of any fresh levy imposed by U. K. on Indian goods. The Government of U. K. have, however, decided to impose a new tariff on our cotton textiles with effect from the 1st January, 1972.

(b) The effect of the proposed customs tariff in U. K. on our cotton textile export can be precisely assessed only after the tariff comes into effect.

(c) Government of India feel that the action proposed by the British Government in respect of our cotton textiles is wholly unjustified.

Lowering of Voting Age

220. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA :
SHRI R. V. BADE :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received many resolutions from various sections demanding the lowering of voting age; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) :

(a) Yes, Sir; certain representations in this behalf have been received.

(b) The matter is being examined.

Negotiations with South Korea Re : Long-Term Supply Programme

221. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently negotiated with the South Korean Government for a long-term supply programme;

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held; and

(c) the conclusions arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

माल-डिब्बों को तोड़ने की घटनाओं में वृद्धि

222. डा० संकटा प्रसाद :
श्री हरि किशोर सिंह :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे में माल-डिब्बों को तोड़ने की घटनाओं में वृद्धि हो रही है;

(ख) पूर्वी और पूर्वोत्तर सीमांत रेलवे में वर्ष 1969-70 और 1970-71 में ऐसी कितनी घटनाएँ हुई;

(ग) इस संबंध में प्रत्येक वर्ष में कितने व्यक्तियों को हिरासत में लिया गया और उनमें रेलवे के कितने कर्मचारी हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस संबंध में नये नियम लागू करने का है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) जी हाँ, कुछ सीमा तक ।

(ख) 1969-70 और 1970-71 के दौरान पूर्व और पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलों पर हुई दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या इस प्रकार है :

रेलवे	1969-70	1970-71
पूर्व	449	691
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा	315	409

(ग) पकड़े गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :

रेलवे	1969-70	1970-71
पूर्व कुल संख्या	180	242
उनमें रेल कर्म- चारियों की संख्या	10	5
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा कुल संख्या	303	414
उनमें रेल कर्म- चारियों की संख्या	98	87

(घ) जी नहीं ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Installation of Thermal Power Station in North Bengal

223. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposed thermal power station for North Bengal would not now be installed in North Bengal; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The Planning and Construction of power stations is normally the responsibility of the respective States except where the matter concerns more than one State and where the needs of the regional grid as such have to be met. In such few exceptional cases, the Government of India have to consider setting up of power stations in the Central Sector.

For a situation of this nature, in North Bengal and North Bihar, four alternative sites in North Bengal are under consideration and the State Government have been requested to carry out the further investigations necessary for taking a decision in the matter.

Absorption of Former Martin Railway Employees in Indian Railways

224. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :
SHRI MULKI RAJ SAINI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to reopen the Martin Burn Light Railways (which closed down recently) with subsidy;

(b) whether the Martin Railway employees will be absorbed in the Indian Railways if the Light Railways are not re-opened; and

(c) the steps being taken to provide jobs to those employees ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No such proposal is under Government's consideration at present.

(b) Yes.

(c) The employees of the erstwhile Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway have been screened and offers of appointment issued to a large number of them. The screening of the staff belonging to erstwhile Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakhala Light

Railways is in progress and those found fit will be offered appointment.

Difficulties for Indian Exports due to New Developments in International Monetary and Commercial Fields

225. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether new developments in the international monetary and commercial fields have created new difficulties for Indian exports; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Following upon the recent monetary crisis Government of India took the stand that this was essentially the result of the interaction of various policies followed by the developed nations. However, the brunt of this crisis would have to be borne by the developing countries even though these countries had not contributed in any way to the making of the crisis.

2. With the delinking of US dollar from gold and subsequent decision of the British Government to allow sterling to float upward it was found necessary to make changes in our own policy also. Government of India decided to maintain the present IMF parity of the rupee *vis-a-vis* gold as well as the US\$. Since sterling rates could fluctuate upward without limit it would mean that there can be day to day changes in selling and buying rates of sterling. India's major trading partners including West Germany and Japan have also decided to permit their currencies to float *vis-a-vis* the US\$. Thus an element of uncertainty has been introduced in the exchange rates. To relieve our exporters of these uncertainties the Reserve Bank of India after

a temporary suspension, decided to resume forward purchases of sterling for a delivery upto six months at £5.5556 per Rs. 100/- w. e. f. 28-8-1971.

3. To deal with its balance of payment problem the U. S. A. has imposed a surcharge of 10% on all imports which are dutiable and whose imports into the U. S. A. is not subject to quantitative controls. This surcharge will hurt India's major non-traditional exports and this fact has been brought to the notice of the U. S. Government. There is also a danger that the present crisis may lead to a further intensification of protectionism in developed countries. Government of India, on the basis of the above arguments, are making efforts to create international opinion against such trends in the various international forums like the "Group of 77" and the Asian Council of Ministers.

Indo-Soviet Wagon Deal

226. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether negotiation for the Indo-Soviet wagon deal which has got stalemated on the issue of price is expected to be reopened soon;

(b) whether the Prime Minister during her visit to that country had taken up this issue with them; and

(c) if so, the decision arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). During the Prime Minister's visit to USSR in September, 1971, the question of export of railway wagons from India to USSR was also raised by the officials accompanying the Indian delegation. The discussions, however, remained inconclusive. These will be resumed at an appropriate occasion depending upon the response from the USSR side.

**Meeting of Asian Members of
"Group of 77" at Bangkok**

227. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether India attended the meeting
of the Asian members of the "Group of 77"
developing countries on the 5th October,
1971 at Bangkok;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed in the
meeting; and

(c) the factors which have run counter to
the spirit of the Second Development Decade
(SDD) ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN
TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes,
Sir.

(b) The Ministers reviewed the position
of developing countries in the context of the
present world economic situation and ex-
changed views on the problems affecting
world trade and economy including the inter-
national monetary crisis. In order to prepare
a common position of Asian countries on
several specific fields within the competence
of UNCTAD, the Ministers considered a
possible 'Programme of Action'.

(c) The meeting fully endorsed the spirit
of the Second Development Decade Strategy.

**Setting up of Gangetic Basin Flood
Control Board**

228. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND
POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set
up a Gangetic Basin Flood Control Board to
co-ordinate and execute projects for reducing
flood havoc; and

(b) when the said Board is likely to be
set up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and
(b). The matter is under examination.

**Rural Electrification during Third
Five Year Plan**

229. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the
Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER
be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of villages electrified
in the country during the Third Five Year
Plan;

(b) whether in comparison to other States,
the Bihar State lagging much behind; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c).
The requisite information is contained in the
Statement below :

Statement

<i>No. of villages electrified during the Third Five Year Plan</i>	<i>No. of villages electrified since the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan upto the end of August, 1971</i>	<i>Total number of villages electrified upto the end of August, 1971</i>	<i>Percentage of villages electrified.</i>
1	2	3	4
All India 20503	36,147	1,10,118	19.4
Bihar 1439	1,498	7,848	11.6

Bihar is one of the States where the percentage of villages electrified is below the All-India average. The main reason for the comparatively slow progress of rural electrification in Bihar is the constraint of financial resources for extending the transmission and distribution networks to rural areas. The Rural Electrification Corporation which provides finances to rural electrification schemes in addition to State Plan outlays, has been giving priority to sanctioning schemes of States like Bihar where the progress of rural electrification has been relatively slow. So far the Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned 12 schemes of Bihar envisaging a total outlay of Rs. 642.30 lakhs for the electrification of 1,387 villages and energisation of 19,542 pump-sets. Provision of Rs. 36 crores has been made in the Fourth Plan of Bihar State as compared with a provision of Rs. 2.57 lakhs in the Third Plan, for rural electrification schemes.

High Price charged by UAR for Egyptian Cotton

230. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report in the *Economic Times* of the 31st August, 1971 stating that the United Arab Republic was charging high prices from India for Egyptian cotton;

(b) whether Government have compared prices of Egyptian cotton *vis-a-vis* cotton coming from various other countries; and

(c) if so, the difference in prices and whether Government propose to establish contacts with UAR authorities to bring down prices of Egyptian cotton in line with international prices ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir, but the report is not correct. The cotton sale in UAR is canalised through the Egyptian cotton General Organisation, a Government organisation. The sale is affected to all countries including India at prices of

different varieties as announced by ECGO from time to time.

(b) Due to difference in quality of cotton originating from different countries comparison of prices is not feasible.

(c) The question does not arise.

Double Railway Line from Khurda to Puri in Orissa

231. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan to have double line from Khurda to Puri in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Electrification of Kharagpur-Adra Railway Line

232. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways have any scheme for electrification of the line from Kharagpur to Adra; and

(b) if so, when the work will be started and completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Rail Link for Ghatal Sub-Division in Midnapur Town

233. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS

be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ghatal sub-divisional town in Midnapur is going to be connected by Railways; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Threat by Commerical Agents of
Sweden to stop Imports
from India**

234. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Commercial agents of Sweden had threatened to stop imports from India;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN
TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No.
Sir.

(b) and (c). Recently a few Swedish importers had complained to our Mission in Stockholm against some Indian exporters, dealing with engineering items, handicrafts, basic chemicals, cotton textiles and silk scarves. The nature of complaints were mainly regarding non-conformity of the exported goods with samples, delay in supplies, failure to comply with the formality of furnishing "certificates of origin", and delay in settlement of agency commission. The Government is enquiring into the complaints with a view to settling the disputes amicably.

**Lifting of Accumulated Rubber
Stocks from Kerala State**

235. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala Chief Minister had

urged the Prime Minister to arrange for the lifting of accumulated rubber stocks from the State and create a buffer stock; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN
TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes,
Sir.

(b) The matter is still under consideration. It has, however, been decided to grant a loan of Rs. 2.50 crores to the Govt. of Kerala for purchase of rubber from small growers in addition to STC's purchases. The first instalment of Rs. 50 lakhs has already been sanctioned.

**Railway Line from Tanakpur to
Bageshwar in Uttar Pradesh**

236. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH
BISHT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted the proposal for the construction of Railway line from Tanakpur to Bageshwar in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the length of this line and proposed outlay thereof; and

(c) the date by which the construction of the said line is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Rail Link Between Hardwar and
Badrinath in Uttar Pradesh**

237. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH
BISHT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the year 1905 a proposal was moved for connecting Hardwar-Badrinath pilgrimage route by rail;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof with proposed outlay and the reason why it was shelved; and

(c) whether Government propose to go ahead with the proposal or propose to consider a fresh proposal keeping in view the religious significance and the economic development of the area ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). At the instance of the U. P. Government a preliminary engineering survey for a line from Rishikesh to Karanprayag (174 Kms., N. G.) was carried out in 1920. Engineering and traffic surveys were again carried out in 1927. The project was shelved as the line was not found remunerative.

(c) No. The line is not likely to be financially justified and due to paucity of funds also, its construction cannot be considered at present.

Volume of Trade with U. A. R.

239. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the trade pact with the U. A. R. has been renewed and signed;

(b) the reason for non-renewal of the same immediately after the date of the pact had expired; and

(c) the volume of trade during the last financial year with that country ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total trade between India and the Arab Republic of Egypt being of the order of around Rs. 80 crores per annum, some difficulties invariably arise in such a considerable commercial exchange. These difficulties are resolved in inter-governmental negotiations. It is not invariably possible to conclude a new Trade plan immediately on the expiry of the previous one.

(c) The volume of trade during the last financial year 1970-71 with A. R. E. was Rs. 951.3 millions, of which exports were Rs. 552.9 millions and imports Rs. 398.4 millions.

Explosions Due to Activities of Pakistan Saboteurs in Eastern Region

240. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI :
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN JHUNWALA :
SHRI R. S. PANDEY :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of explosions caused by the Pak saboteurs in Assam, on North East Frontier Railway, since the 14th August, 1971;

(b) the nature and extent of damage; and

(c) the preventive measures taken by the Railways and the State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Four.

(b) The explosions have been damaging rolling stock, Railway track and also resulting in injuries to and deaths of Railway employees and passengers. The extent of damage is approximately Rs. 88,161/-.

(c) The measures taken are :—

1. Security patrolling by engineering gangmen;
2. Luggage checking in passenger trains in vulnerable sections.
3. Guarding of railway installations.
4. Patrolling of railway track by State police and Village Defence Organisations.
5. Guarding of important bridges by Armed Police and Home guards.

6. Arousing consciousness amongst villagers adjacent to railway track against acts of sabotage by Pak Agents; and

7. Rewarding persons responsible for timely detection of sabotage activities.

Movement of Iron Ore from Banspani-Barajamda to Paradip Port

241. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways are committed to move two and half trains per day for export of iron ore from Banspani-Barajamda sector to Paradip port during their busy season and up to four trains per day during their slack season of about six months in a year;

(b) if so, the total quantity of iron ore the Railways are planning to move from Banspani-Barajamda sector towards Paradip during the current year quarter-wise;

(c) the corresponding performance, quarter-wise, during the last three years; and

(d) the quantity of iron ore moved during the current year, quarter-wise so far ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No. The target for movement of export ore from Banspani-Barajamda sector to Paradip in 1971-72 is 1.5 lakh tonnes per month uniformly over the year. This entails a daily loading of 225 four-wheeler wagon equivalent to $2\frac{1}{2}$ trains a day all the year round.

(b) The Railways' programme is to load 4.5 lakh tonnes of iron ore for export from Banspani-Barajamda sector to Paradip each quarter in the current year.

(c) and (d). The quantity of iron ore moved during the current year quarter-wise with corresponding performance during the last three years is as follows :

	(In Lakh Tonnes)			
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1st Quarter	3.08	2.05	3.37	2.90
2nd Quarter	3.24	3.05	3.76	3.68
3rd Quarter	2.69	3.37	3.99	
4th Quarter	2.54	4.33	2.19	
	11.55	12.80	13.31	

Building of Railway Line in Iraq

242. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has offered to build 404 Km long Railway line for Iraq on a turn-key basis;

(b) whether the details of the deal have been worked out; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

(c). Feasibility-cum-cost study for a new Railway line from Baghdad to Abu Kamel (404.4 Kms.) was carried out by an Indian Team of Railway Experts and the Report submitted to the Iraqi Government. India's further participation in the execution of the Project is under consideration.

Derailment of Trains Due to Explosions

243. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : SHRI HARI SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to

(a) whether two wagons of a goods train were derailed in an explosion between Karim-

ganj and Neelam Bazar on the Karimganj-Dharamnagar Section of the North East Frontier Railway on the 21st October, 1971;

(b) whether four wagons of a goods train were also blown up on the 18th October, 1971 near Chargola on the Karimganj-Badarpur section;

(c) whether it is believed to be the work of Pakistani saboteurs; and

(d) whether any inquiry has been held in the matter and if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, but on 17-10-71;

(c) It is suspected to be the work of Pak. Saboteurs; and

(d) The cases are under investigation. No arrests have been made in incident of 21-10-71. Five persons have been arrested in connection with incident of 17-10-71.

**Metropolitan Transport Project for
Calcutta Underground Railway**

244. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-
JHUNWALA :
SHRI DINESH JOARDER :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether, according to the Railway Board's Metropolitan Transport Project, there is no alternative to an underground railway system, if Calcutta has to move;

(b) the main findings of the seven volume report of the Railway Board submitted to Government; and

(c) when a final decision is expected to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Under-ground Railway is the most effective alternative.

(b) The Report is still under consideration of the Railway Board.

(c) After the Project Report is considered by the Government.

**Bid to Eliminate Russian Consultancy
on Calcutta Railway**

245. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a C. B. I. enquiry has been instituted regarding top level disclosure of details about a bid to eliminate Russian consultancy on the Metropolitan Transport Project in Calcutta and call in Japanese Experts for the same; and

(b) if so, the main particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Irregularities in Auction of
Scrap Rails**

246. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some serious irregularities were found regarding the auction of scrap rails involving Rupees 25 crores;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the persons responsible for the irregularities and the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

**Financial Help from International
Coffee Organisation**

247. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have submitted any scheme to the International Coffee Organisation for financial help from the diversification funds of the I. C. O.;

(b) if so, the broad features of the Scheme; and

(c) the reaction of the I. C. O. thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). India has submitted the following four schemes to the International Coffee Organisation to be financed from its Diversification Fund :

- (1) Project on Agricultural Development of small coffee farmers.
- (2) Project on Census of coffee bushes in India.
- (3) Project on construction of moisture-proof warehouses at exporting centres.
- (4) Project on research, experimentation and training.

The financial assistance sought for from the Diversification Fund for these schemes is to the extent of India's contribution to this Fund, which approximately works out to Rs. 65,00,000 by the end of 1972-73—Rs. 52,00,000 in Indian Rupees and Rs. 13,00,000 in foreign exchange. A Technical Mission deputed by the I. C. O. to report on the technical feasibility of the projects visited India during September, 1971 and made a preliminary appraisal of the projects referred to at items (1) to (3) above and expressed satisfaction about the economic, financial and technical contents of the projects on Agricultural Development of small coffee farmers, census of coffee bushes and construction of moisture-proof warehouses at the exporting centres and their consistency to the economic development of the coffee

sector in particular and Agricultural sector in general. The project on Research, Experimentation and Training has not yet been appraised by the International Coffee Organisation.

**पटना सिटी स्टेशन (पूर्वी रेलवे) का
विकास**

248. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पूर्वी रेलवे के पटना सिटी स्टेशन के विकास के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तया) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**आल इन्डिया स्टेशन मास्टर्स
एसोसिएशन द्वारा प्रदर्शन**

249. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत 23 अगस्त को आल इंडिया स्टेशन मास्टर्स एसोसिएशन के आव्हान पर स्टेशन मास्टर्स द्वारा देश के सभी डिवीजनल कार्यालयों पर प्रदर्शनों का आयोजन किया गया था;

(ख) क्या प्रदर्शनकारियों ने डिवीजन सुप्रिन्टेंडेंटों को ज्ञापन दिए थे;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उन ज्ञापनों की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(घ) सरकार की उन पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तया) : (क) आल

इंडिया स्टेशन मास्टर्स एसोशियेशन ने 1-8-71 को पारित एक संकल्प द्वारा रेलों के मंडल अधीक्षकों के कार्यालयों के सामने 23-8-1971 को प्रदर्शन करने का विनिश्चय किया था। इस प्रकार के प्रदर्शन 23-8-71 को कुछ मंडल कार्यालयों के सामने किये गये थे।

(ख) जी हाँ, कुछ मामलों में।

(ग) और (घ) : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है जिसमें अपेक्षित सूचना दी गयी है। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—981/71]

परियोजना भत्ता देने पर विचार करने के लिये मध्यस्थ-निर्णय बोर्ड

250. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे कर्मचारियों को परियोजना भत्ता दिए जाने के औचित्य पर विचार करने के लिए रेलवे प्रशासन ने एक माध्यस्थ-निर्णय बोर्ड का गठन किया है और यदि हाँ तो इस बोर्ड के विचारार्थ-विषय क्या है;

(ख) क्या उक्त बोर्ड ने अपना प्रतिवेदन सरकार को भेज दिया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसमें की गई सिफारिशों की मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) से (ग). संयुक्त वार्ता तंत्र की योजना के अधीन दण्डकारण्य परियोजना क्षेत्र में कोरापूर और बस्तर जिलों तथा फरक्का बांध परियोजना क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले रेल कर्मचारियों को परियोजना भत्ते का भुगतान करने के संबंध में श्रमिक संगठनों और रेल मंत्रालय के बीच होने वाले विवाद को माध्यस्थ मंडल के सुपुर्द कर दिया गया था। अधिनिर्णय की घोषणा

15-6-1971 को की गयी जिसे सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिया है।

माध्यस्थ मंडल ने अपने अधिनिर्णय में कहा है कि अन्य विभागों में कर्मचारियों को परियोजना भत्ता समय-समय पर आशोधित वित्त मंत्रालय के 23-3-60 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन सं० एफ० 7(4)-ई-11(बी)/60 के अनुसार ही दिया जा सकता है जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह कहा गया है कि यह भत्ता केवल परियोजना के काम के लिए परियोजना क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की वास्तविक संख्या को स्वीकार्य है और मुख्यतः मकान, स्कूल, बाजार, औषधालयों आदि जैसी सुविधाओं की कमी के लिए कर्मचारियों के प्रतिपूरण आशय से है।

जहाँ तक फरक्का बांध परियोजना का संबंध है, परियोजना भत्ते के भुगतान की जो स्वीकृति 17-3-1971 को पहले दी जा चुकी थी उसे 6 अगस्त, 1971 को अधिनिर्णय के अनुसार अशोधित कर दिया गया और इस भत्ते का भुगतान 1-4-1969 से किया गया।

दण्डकारण्य परियोजना क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के मामले में अधिनिर्णय को क्रियान्वित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

बरेली-गढ़ारा क्षेत्र के कर्मचारियों को परियोजना भत्ते की मंजूरी

251. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्यस्थ-निर्णय बोर्ड की सिफारिशों के अनुसार सरकार उत्तर और पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में गड़हरा बेगूसराय, मोकाना, हथिदह और मोकामा-घाट में कार्य करने वाले रेलवे कर्मचारियों को परियोजना-भत्ता देने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब से और नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) (क) और (ख). मध्यस्थ मंडल के अधिनिर्णय के अनुसार जो आधार तय किया गया है उसे लागू करके बरीनी परियोजना क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले रेल कर्मचारियों को परियोजना भत्ता देने का प्रश्न अभी विचाराधीन है।

Delay in Issue of Railway Time-Table October, 1971

252. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :
SHRI R. P. DAS :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the reasons for the failure to publish the Railway Time-Table with effect from the 1st October 1971 as usual ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA): In the context of unsettled train running conditions in Eastern part of the country caused by floods and in view of impending change in pattern of train services consequent upon the opening of Farakha Barrage from November '71, it was decided to postpone the issue of winter Time Table by one month. Accordingly, the time table normally due for issue on 1.10.71 was brought in force from 1.11.71.

1939 के भारत-इंग्लैण्ड व्यापार समझौते की समाप्ति

253. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :
श्री प्रार० बी० बड़े :

क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1939 का भारत-इंग्लैण्ड व्यापार समझौता अगली जनवरी से समाप्त हो रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या संभावित परिणाम निकलेंगे और इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्री (श्री एल० एन० मिश्र) : (क) जून 1971 को भारत सरकार को ब्रिटिश सरकार से भारत-ब्रिटेन व्यापार करार, 1939 के समाप्त करने का छः महीने का नोटिस प्राप्त हुआ था।

(ख) ऐसा मालूम होता है कि भारत-ब्रिटेन व्यापार करार के समाप्त हो जाने के बाद भी ब्रिटेन के बाजार में सूती वस्त्रों को छोड़कर, हमारे सभी उत्पादों को टैरिफ अधिमान मिलते रहेंगे, जब तक कि वे यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय में ब्रिटेन की प्रविष्टि के परिणामस्वरूप क्रमिक रूप से समाप्त नहीं हो जाते। सूती वस्त्रों के व्यापार में इस नई कठिनाई को दूर करने तथा उनके निर्यातों को बनाये रखने और उन्हें और भी सुधारने के लिये हमारे द्वारा विभिन्न कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं। समुदाय में ब्रिटेन की प्रविष्टि के संदर्भ में भी हम ब्रिटिश बाजार में अन्य मदों के विषय में अपने निर्यात हितों के संरक्षण के प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं।

उत्तरी बिहार को चारा ले जाने के लिये रेल डिब्बे

254. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :
श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तरी बिहार में चारा ले जाने के लिए पर्याप्त संख्या में रेल डिब्बे उपलब्ध नहीं किये गये थे;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो बिहार राज्य सरकार ने कितने रेल डिब्बों की माँग की और उन्हे वस्तुतः कितने रेल डिब्बे दिये गये थे; और

(ग) इस कटौती के क्या कारण हैं और मीटर-नेज वाली लाइन पर चारे की ढुलाई के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) से. (ग). अगस्त से अक्तूबर, 1971 तक की अवधि में, बड़ी लाइन के 4,392 और मीटर लाइन के 977 माल डिब्बों में चारा लादा गया था जबकि बड़ी लाइन के 6,454 और मीटर लाइन के 1,484 माल डिब्बों की मांग थी। बाढ़ पीड़ित क्षेत्रों के लिए खाद्यान्न और बीजों की ढुलाई तथा बिहार, उत्तरी बंगाल और असम क्षेत्रों को अन्य आवश्यक पण्यों की ढुलाई की एक साथ अत्यधिक मांग होने के कारण और 6-8-71 से 21-9-71 तक मीटर लाइन में गम्भीर टूट-फूट हो जाने के कारण जिसकी वजह से ढुलाई में भारी अवरोध पैदा हो गया था, चारे के लिए मांग को पूरी तरह से पूरा न किया जा सका।

**Participation of India at meeting
of International Experts in
Amsterdam, Denmark**

255. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India also participated at the meeting of International Experts in Amsterdam, Denmark;

(b) if so, what were the subjects discussed; and

(c) whether he attended the six-day session of the U. N. experts on water resources on August 30, 1971 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). The United Nations set up a Panel of Experts on Water Resources Development Policies in 1970 to provide an international and interdisciplinary forum of expert policy makers on the highest governmental level and renowned

representatives from the academic and professional world to discuss, and in due course, prepare a report on the new and pressing issues of water supply, taking into consideration different hydrological, social, economic and political conditions in various countries with special reference to conditions and problems in developing countries, and also to deal with questions arising from the application of new technologies to water management problems. The first meeting of this Panel was held at Buenos Aires (Argentina) from 8th to 13th June, 1970, and the second meeting was held at Delft (Netherlands) from 30th August to 4th September, 1971. Both meetings were attended by the Union Minister of Irrigation and Power.

**Wagon shortage for supply of Coal
to Bahraich District**

256. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether supply of coal to the District of Baharaich during the last several months is due to artificially created scarcity of Railway wagons;

(b) whether the officials of the Railway Department concerned are indulging in corrupt practices in the supply of wagons for carrying coal from one place to another; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to remove such bottleneck in the transport of coal ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Allotment of wagons for transport of soft coke and slack coal for brick-burning purposes is made by the Railways on the basis of sponsoring done by the State Government and in accordance with the priorities indicated by them.

Figures of wagon allotment for soft coke and slack coal to U.P. during the current year are given below. District-wise break-up of movement is not maintained by the Railways.

(Figures in terms of four-wheelers)

Month	Soft coke	Slack coal
April '71	912	3467
May	724	954
June	1009	484
July	1783	1028
August	722	3903
September	2269	1979
October	2024	3688

(b) No action can be taken on vague allegations about corrupt practices amongst railway officials. Whenever specific cases of irregularity or corrupt practices are received the same are investigated and necessary action taken against the staff found guilty of corruption.

(c) Railways have instituted all out drives to step up loading of coal to remove the present bottleneck.

Electrification of Madras-Vijayawada and Madras-Jalarpet Lines

257. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to electrify the rail line between Madras and Jalarpet and Madras and Vijayawada; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the time by which the execution of the work will take place ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) There is no proposal to electrify Madras-Jalarpet Section at present. Electrification of Madras Vijayawada Section has, however, been approved.

(b) The Electrification of Madras-Vijayawada Section (km. 433) will cost Rs. 31.03 crores and the work will commence sometime next year.

Effect of speeding up of Trains on Despatching of Mail

258. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the speeding up of a few trains by the Railways would adversely affect the despatching of mail; and

(b) the final decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) The proposal for withdrawal of mail vans from high speed Mail/Express trains has since been dropped.

Officers appointed for Sales and Purchase in S.T.C. and M.M.T.C.

259. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the experiences of each of the officers appointed for sales and purchases in the State Trading Corporation and Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation; and

(b) how many Officers are at present working in these Corporations for sales and purchases ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) The Officers appointed for sales and purchases in the STC and MMTC generally possess trading experience. The Corporations have also been taking steps to develop their competence by imparting training through specially devised courses and seminars.

(b) 246 officers are engaged in purchase and sale operations of the two Corporations.

**वेस्टर्न रेलवे एम्प्लाइज कौंसिल द्वारा
कर्मचारियों (रतलाम डिवीजन)
की कठिनाइयों के बारे में
ज्ञापन**

260. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या
रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वेस्टर्न रेलवे एम्प्लाइज कौंसिल
ने पश्चिमी रेलवे के रतलाम डिवीजन के कर्म-
चारियों की कठिनाइयों के संबंध में महा-
प्रबन्धक, पश्चिमी रेलवे, बम्बई, को अगस्त
1971 में एक ज्ञापन दिया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर क्या कार्यवाही
की गई है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क)
जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Election to State Assemblies in 1972

261. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUST-
ICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether elections in the States, the
tenure of whose Legislative Assemblies is to
end in 1972 and the States which are under
President's Rule at present, will be held in
February, 1972 simultaneously; and

(b) if so, the names of those States
where such elections are to be held in 1972?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) :
(a) and (b). In the absence of any unforeseen
contingency warranting the postponement,
elections in the States envisaged in the ques-
tion will be held as scheduled.

In that event, elections are also likely to
be held simultaneously in those States which
are at present under President's rule except
in the State of West Bengal in respect of
which Government have not yet taken any
decision.

Completion of Idikki Hydro- Electric Project

262. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND
POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Idikki Hydro-Electric
Project, which was scheduled to be completed
in 1971, is not likely to be completed even
by the end of 1973;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be
taken to complete this project speedily ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The
Idikki Hydro Electric Project which was
expected to be commissioned in the later half
of 1970 has been delayed and the present
indications are that the first generating unit
will be commissioned in 1974.

(b) The delay has been due to the
following reasons :

(i) Initially there was delay in the
acquisition of land, eviction of
encroachers and in the procure-
ment of construction machinery
from abroad.

(ii) Labour disputes resulting in fre-
quent strikes and stoppage of
work.

(iii) Death of a contractor due to an
accident at site and consequent
delay in making alternative
arrangement.

(iv) Failure on the part of a contractor to carry on work.

(v) Reluctance of contractor to take in and recruit additional labour.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Government of Kerala to ensure that the first unit at Idikki is commissioned according to the revised schedule :

(i) Minimum wage of labour was increased from Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 5.20 day as an incentive to labour.

(ii) A high level Board under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Power, Kerala State, has been set up to review the planning and execution of the project and to recommend remedial measures to overcome the bottlenecks experienced from time to time.

(iii) An Industrial Relations Committee has been set up for prompt settlement of labour disputes.

(iv) Additional construction machinery is being arranged.

(v) All the services connected with the Idikki Project has been declared as essential services. Strikes and stoppage of work will be prohibited if and when situation demands.

(vi) A post of Special Collector and Additional District Magistrate (Executive)-cum-Project Coordinator has been created, assisted by the Additional Superintendent of Police and the Chief Vigilance Officer of the Kerala State Electricity Board; the Special Collector will implement Government's policy decisions and will maintain liaison and coordinate the activities of the various agencies engaged in the Idikki project.

Threatened Retrenchment of Workers of Golden Rock Wagon Building Factory (Southern Railway)

263. SHRI A. K. SAHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of workers have been threatened with retrenchment or lay-off in the Golden Rock Wagon Building Factory (Southern Railway) due to the stoppage of wagon building work;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) the reason for the stoppage of wagon building work; and

(d) the alternative steps taken by Government to provide jobs to the affected workers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Wagon production work in Golden Rock workshop has not been stopped.

(d) Does not arise.

Crisis in Rubber Industry

264. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had convened a high level meeting of the officials, Kerala Ministers and the Rubber Board to discuss about the crisis in Rubber industry; and

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at of the meeting ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided to grant a loan of Rs. 2.50 crores to the Government

Kerala for purchase of rubber from small growers. The first instalment of Rs. 50 lakhs has already been sanctioned.

**Survey of Tellicherry-Mysore
Railway Line**

265. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) when the survey report on Tellicherry-Mysore railway line was submitted;
- (b) the particulars of the survey report; and
- (c) the decision of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). In 1960. As the survey reports revealed that the proposed railway line would not be financially justified even by inflation of distance for charge, the project was deferred.

**Import of Russian Cotton under
Barter Deal**

266. SHRI PILLOO MODY :
SHRI H. M. PATEL :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report in the Economic Times of the 8th September, 1971 stating that the cotton circles in Bombay feel that the Russian cotton which is being imported in a barter deal is not only immature and inferior in quality but the price charged for it is excessive, as compared with better types of Indian cotton or even comparable types of East African cotton;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(c) the prices which we will have to pay for the Russian cotton and the comparative

prices of the Indian cotton and the East African cotton ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN
TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

In terms of the agreement reached between India and the USSR for a period of 4 years commencing from 1972, India would receive every year approximately 20,000 tonnes of Russian cotton for conversion into textile and manufactures to be supplied back to the USSR. India would receive conversion charges. The types of cotton, the assortment of textiles and the manufactures to be supplied and the conversion charges are to be mutually settled every year. There would be no payment for cotton and the question of price level does not arise.

According to the test report in respect of samples of Russian cotton to be supplied during 1972, the qualities of cotton can be classified as long staple and superior long staple and have been found of satisfactory maturity, good fibre-uniformity and impressive strength value.

**Reduction of Fans in Third Class
Compartments**

267. SHRI B. S. BHURA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of fans in third class compartments has been reduced as part of an economy drive; and

(b) if so, what is the percentage of reduction ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Reopening of Edward Cotton
Mills, Beawar**

268. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a great agitation entailing *satyagrahu* and arrests for the reopening of the Edward Cotton Mills at Beawar in Rajasthan;

(b) whether consideration of the report of the Committee enquiring into the affairs of the said Mills has been completed by Government; and

(c) if so, Government's decision thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Nepal's Approval for Western Kosi Canal Project

269. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any reply has been received from or any fresh approach been made to the Government of Nepal regarding its approval for the Western Kosi Canal Project;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) whether any alternative scheme is being undertaken for the command area of the proposed Western Kosi Canal Project, if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). The matter was taken up with the His Majesty's Government of Nepal at various levels and was also discussed by the Indian delegation with the delegation of His Majesty's Government in October 1971. His Majesty's Government have agreed to start making available land for the Construction of the canal as early as possible, but not later than February, 1972.

Scheme to complete Embankments below Durgapur

270. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rs. 14-crore scheme had been prepared by the West Bengal Government to complete embankments below Durgapur; and

(b) if so, when the construction work is likely to be taken up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a). In 1970, the West Bengal Government had formulated a comprehensive scheme for flood control and drainage improvement in the lower Damodar region which was estimated to cost Rs. 14 crores and included construction of embankments on both sides of the Mundeshwari river downstream of Durgapur. The scheme had been proposed to be implemented in stages. Detailed scheme for stage I of the project costing Rs. 6.8 crores and consisting of resectioning of Amta channel (lower Damodar), construction of an out-fall sluice on Amta channel and excavation of drainage channels has been approved by the Planning Commission in April, 1971 for implementation. The State Government have informed that the detailed schemes for the remaining parts of the comprehensive scheme which include construction of embankments downstream of Durgapur and improving the carrying capacity of Rupnarain by dredging has been prepared and will be sent to the Centre shortly for scrutiny.

(b) Works included in phase I of the scheme were started in 1970-71. The work on the remaining part of the comprehensive scheme is to be taken up after the detailed scheme is approved by the Planning Commission.

Review of performance of State Trading Corporation

271. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) when Government will lay a review of the performance of the State Trading Corporation on the Table of the House along with a copy of its annual report; and

(b) the comparative figures of Authorised Capital, Turnover, Profit before Tax and Profit after Tax during the last three years

ending March 31, 1971 ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) As soon as it is possible.

(b) The required information is given below :

	(Rs. crores)		
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-
Authorised Capital	5.0	5.0	15.0
Issued & Subscribed Capital	2.00	5.0	7.0
Turnover			
Export	48.5	55.1	70.6
Import	114.1	150.2	141.9
Domestic	4.6	5.4	5.4
	167.2	210.7	217.9
Profit before tax	12.1	12.7	6.4
Profit after tax	4.0	5.2	1.7

Balance-Sheet of S. T.C.

272. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Trading Corporation announced provisional results for the year 1970-71 by April this year;

(b) when the formal balance-sheet of the undertaking for the year 1970-71 was released; and

(c) the comparative figures in provisional and actual balance-sheets ?

(c) The comparative figures in the provisional and actual balance-sheets were as follows :

	(Crores of Rs.)	
<i>Sales of the Corp.</i>	<i>Provisional figures</i>	<i>Final figures</i>
Export	70.00	70.60
Import	140.00	141.90
Domestic	5.00	5.40
	215.00	217.90
Total Costs*	5.10	5.30
Profit before tax	5.94	6.40

*Excluding provisions and write off.

Setting Up of Free Trade Area for Engineering Goods at Haldia Port

273. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The provisional accounts were announced on the 1st April, 1971.

(b) These accounts were formally announced at the Annual General Meeting of the Corporation held on the 24th September, 1971.

(a) whether Government have received proposals to set up a Free Trade area for bonded manufacturer of light engineering and other goods at Haldia Port zone; and

(b) whether Government propose to appoint a committee to study the feasibility of this proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Suggestions have been received by Government for the setting up of Free Trade Zones at various ports including Haldia. Government, however, consider that it might be advantageous to watch the progress of the Free Trade Zone at Kandla for some more time before taking up for examination proposals for setting up of more Free Trade Zones in the country.

Appointment of Judges after Retirement

275. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the mode of appointment of judges to the High Courts and the Supreme Courts;

(b) whether there is some special cadre for judiciary in India; if not, whether it is proposed to have this cadre;

(c) the procedure to verify their political affiliations before they are appointed as judges; and

(d) whether certain persons who serve monopolist business houses prior to their appointment as judges again go to the service of those business houses after retirement ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) The mode of appointment to the Supreme Court and the High Courts is laid down in Article 124 and Article 217 respectively of the Constitution. In accordance with the constitutional provisions, a procedure has been prescribed under which proposals for appointment to the Supreme Court other than for the Chief Justice will be initiated by the Chief Justice of India. In the case of High Courts, the proposals will be initiated by the Chief Justice of the High Court and sent to the Chief Minister who in

consultation with the Governor will forward his recommendations to the Government of India.

(b) There is no All-India Cadre of Judicial Service in India. A proposal to have such a Service was considered in the past but it had to be given up as most of the State Governments were not in favour of such a Service.

(c) No procedure has been prescribed for verification of the antecedents of persons recommended for appointment to the Supreme Court and the High Courts. It is for the authorities concerned to satisfy themselves that the persons are suitable in all respects.

(d) Government have no information.

Cases pending in Courts of Delhi

276. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases pending with various courts in Delhi at the time of separation of Judiciary from the Executive;

(b) the present number of cases pending with various judicial courts and district courts;

(c) whether the number of pending cases has been on the increase every year; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps Government propose to take to get the pending cases cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a)

Judicial Courts	Distt. Courts
(Judl. Magistrates)	(Civil and Sessions Courts)
30515	41846
(b) 159559	44445

(c) and (d). The pendency of cases has increased. The increase is due to the shortage

of Judicial officers. The Delhi Higher Judicial Service and the Delhi Judicial Service have recently been formed and officers, who have been selected from various States at the time of the initial constitution of the Delhi Judicial Service are likely to join in the near future. A competitive examination for recruitment to the Delhi Judicial Service is being held shortly by the Delhi High Court and it is hoped that the pendency of cases will be reduced considerably when all the posts in the two Services mentioned above are filled.

Railway Accidents

277. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Railway accidents which occurred in the country during the period from April to October, 1971; month-wise and zone-wise and the main causes of these accidents;

(b) how these figures compare with the accidents which occurred during the corresponding period of last year;

(c) the number of persons killed and those injured as a result of these accidents and the amount of compensation paid by the Railways to the families of the deceased and to the injured; and

(d) the loss of property of the Railways as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) Against 532 train accidents which took place during April, 70 to October, 70, there were 566 train accidents during the period April, 71 to October, 71.

(c) In the accidents which took place during April, 71 to October, 71, 111 persons were killed and 327 injured. No claim for compensation has been paid so far to the families of the deceased passengers and to the injured passengers.

(d) The cost of damage to railway property involved in these accidents was estimated at approximately Rs. 57,67,544/-.

Statement

Number of train accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments, level crossing accidents and fires in trains which took place on the Indian Government Railways during April, 71 to October, 71.

<i>Railway</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>August</i>	<i>September</i>	<i>October</i>	<i>Total</i>
Central	6	5	4	3	7	9	3	37
Eastern	5	6	3	8	2	6	3	33
Northern	16	13	14	11	9	13	10	86
North Eastern	3	7	8	4	10	6	10	48
Northeast Frontier	9	10	13	17	15	9	19	92
Southern	10	9	12	7	12	13	19	72
South Central	13	14	7	6	13	7	0	70
South Eastern	10	7	9	7	9	7	8	57
Western	11	7	12	11	13	10	7	71
TOTAL	83	78	82	74	90	80	79	566

All these accidents have been inquired into in order to determine their causes. The causes of 537 accidents have already been determined and are given below :

<i>Cause</i>	<i>Number of accidents</i>
(i) Failure of railway staff	324
(ii) Failure of persons other than railway staff	79
(iii) Failure of railway equipment	70
(iv) Accidental	48
(v) Sabotage	8
(vi) Number of cases in which cause could not be precisely determined	8

Discontinuing of R. M. S. Vans in Mail Trains

278. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the idea of discontinuing of RMS vans in some of the mail trains has been dropped;

(b) if not, the reason for discontinuing the present practice;

(c) whether there have been serious objections from the various trade unions and public against Government's decision to discontinue RMS vans; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, there has been some representations.

(d) The proposal for withdrawal of mail vans from high speed Mail/Express trains has since been dropped.

Financial help sought by State Textile Corporation of Uttar Pradesh for Payment to Work-ers of New Victoria Mills, Kanpur

279. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Textile Corporation of Uttar Pradesh has asked for some financial help for payment of gratuity to the workers of New Victoria Mills Ltd, Kanpur;

(b) if so, the amount required for the same; and

(c) whether this has been sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). No such request was received from the State Textile Corporation of Uttar Pradesh. However, sometime ago, a request was received from the New Victoria Mills Ltd., Kanpur, for financial assistance under the National Textile Corporation's scheme for rationalisation of labour.

(c) No, Sir.

Take-over of Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills, Kanpur

280. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills at Kanpur has not yet been taken over by Government;

(b) if so, the reason for the delay; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). An Investigation Committee has been appointed, under the Industries

(Development and Regulation) Act, to enquire into the affairs of this undertaking. However, on a writ petition filed by the Company, the Allahabad High Court has issued an order restraining Government from giving effects to its order of investigation, under further orders.

दिल्ली के लिये भूमिगत रेलवे

281. श्री हरी सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार दिल्ली में भूमिगत रेलवे चलाने की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना को कब तक अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा; और

(ग) दिल्ली के उन क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत भूमिगत रेलवे चलाई जायेगी ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Take-over of all Cotton and Cotton Products Export

282. SHRI HARI SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to take over all cotton and cotton products export in their own hands;

(b) if so, from which date; and

(c) what would be the Governmental machinery and management to run the above foreign trade ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). The whole question is under examination.

Shifting of Headquarters Office from Calcutta to Bhubaneswar of South Eastern Railway

283. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the arrangements being made to shift South Eastern Railway headquarters from Calcutta to Bhubaneswar (Orissa); and

(b) by what time Government propose to shift it ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No decision has been taken to shift the headquarters of South Eastern Railways from Calcutta.

(b) Does not arise.

Oriyas and Non-Oriyas in Service in Khurda Division (South Eastern Railway)

284. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the category-wise number of non-Oriya and Oriya employees in Class IV, III, II and I service of the Khurda division of South Eastern Railway; and

(b) what is the representation of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in this division ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Information of Railway Staff is not maintained State-wise.

(b) The percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Class III and IV services in Khurda Road Division is as under :

	Class III	Class IV
Scheduled Castes	4%	17.2%
Scheduled Tribes	0.14%	1.0%

Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Class III posts are made at the time of recruitment for the Railway as a whole, but posting of staff in Divisions is not done according to these reservations.

Unsatisfactory Working of General Controlling Phone Line of Khurda Division (S. E. Railway)

285. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the general controlling phone line of Khurda Division of South Eastern Railway always remains out of order and the passengers feel much difficulty in getting catering services in the running trains as it is not possible to send message from one place to the other; and

(b) if so, the reasons of such disorder and the steps Government have taken to eradicate those difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The Control Circuit frequently goes out of order. But no difficulty is experienced by the passengers as catering service messages are communicated on priority basis through the alternative circuit of Morse Telegraph.

(b) The frequent interruption of Control circuit is due to copper wire thefts. Continuous co-ordination is maintained by the Railway with Post & Telegraph and State Police Departments to eradicate this menace, and reduce the duration of interruption. Provision of ACSR (Aluminium Conductor Steel Reinforced) wires in place of copper wires has also been planned on a programmed basis as a long term measure for the prevention of thefts.

Implementation of Bhim Kund Dam Project in Orissa

286. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accorded sanction for the construction of Bhim Kund Dam Project of Keonjhar district (Orissa) in the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the time and cost involved in its completion ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). A suggestion has been made to the Government of Orissa that the Bhim Kund Project on the Baitarni river may be investigated to control the floods in this river. The question of acceptance of the project will be considered after the necessary investigations are completed and detailed project reports and estimates are sent up to the Centre by the Government of Orissa.

Demand of All India Guards Council

287. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Guards Council has demanded revision of Railway Guards' pay scales; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The question of revision of pay scales of various categories of railway employees as well as other conditions of their service is already under consideration of the Pay Commission.

Take-over of Sick and Closed Textile Mills

288. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of sick and closed mills in the country at present;

(b) whether the National Textile Corporation intends to take over some more sick mills; and

(c) if so, the names of mills proposed to be taken over in the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Excluding mills considered fit to be scrapped, 59 cotton textile mills were lying closed in the country as at the end of September, 1971. No assessment of sick cotton textile mills as such has been made.

(b) and (c). It is likely that the management of some more mills may be taken over by Government, under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, during the current year. It is, however, difficult to state the number and names of such mills at this stage.

Trade Delegation from Iraq

289. **SHRI H. M. PATEL :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Iraqi Trade Delegation recently visited India for talks in regard to the Industrial Development in the two countries;

(b) whether Government of India have offered Iraq expertise and iron ore; and

(c) the likely increase in trade between the two countries as a result of these discussions.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). An Iraqi Trade Delegation visited India in the latter half of September 1971 for negotiating a new Trade Agreement and a Trade Plan for the year 1971-72. A new Trade Agreement was concluded on 24th September 1971 and on the same date a Trade plan for the period 1-9-71 to 31-3-73 was also concluded. The Agreement will be valid for three years from the date of ratification. It

was agreed by the two Delegations that an Indian Delegation would visit Iraq as early as possible for detailed discussions on the possibilities of economic collaboration including joint ventures like setting up of an oil refinery in India based on Iraqi crude oil and a steel mill in Iraq based on Indian iron ore. It was also noted that there were prospects for economic collaboration and execution by India of turn-key projects in Iraq, such as cement plants and railway communications.

(c) Under the new Trade Plan, a trade exchange of Rs. 414 millions during the period 1-9-71 to 31-3-73 is envisaged as against a trade exchange of Rs. 120.6 million under the previous plan.

दोहद से इन्दौर तक रेलवे लाइन

290. **श्री भागीरथ भंडार :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) झाबुआ, थार (मध्य प्रदेश) से होकर दोहद (गुजरात) से इन्दौर (मध्य प्रदेश) तक की रेलवे लाइन पर कार्य प्रारम्भ न करने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि इस संबंध में कई बार सर्वेक्षण किया जा चुका है ?

(ख) क्या थार, झाबुआ, राजगढ़ सरदारपुर अलीराजपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) और दोहद (गुजरात) की नगर पालिकाओं, ग्राम पंचायतों और विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से उक्त लाइन पर कार्य प्रारम्भ करने का अनुरोध किया है, और

(ग) इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तया) : (क) थार और झाबुआ के रास्ते, इन्दौर दोहद बड़ी लाइन/मीटर लाइन के रेल सम्पर्क के लिए 1953-55 में किये गये प्रारम्भिक इंजीनियरी और यातायात सर्वेक्षणों से पता चला था कि

यह लाइन बहुत ही अलाभप्रद होगी। इसलिये, इस प्रस्ताव का परित्याग कर दिया गया है।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) अलाभप्रद होने और धन की कर्मा के कारण प्रस्तावित रेल सम्पर्क को चौथी योजना अवधि में विचार के लिए प्राथमिकता नहीं मिल पायेगी।

Accumulation of Coal at Pit-heads

291. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways have been able to make any headway in clearing the accumulation of coal at the pit-heads; and

(b) if so, the extent to which the accumulation could be cleared so far and by what time the remaining accumulation is sought to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Except for West Bengal-Bihar fields, the stocks of coal at pitheads in the other fields are normal, as despatches from the outlying fields are steadily going up.

A drive was launched in August '71 to clear the pithead stocks in the West Bengal-Bihar coalfields. As a result of this drive, despite the continuing difficulties in train running in the area, loading during the month of August '71 improved by about 660 wagons per day as compared to July '71. Consequently pithead stocks of coal at the collieries in West Bengal-Bihar fields also reduced to 7.38 million tonnes at the end of August '71 against 7.88 million tonnes at the end of July '71.

Though the level of coal loading in September and October '71 could not be maintained at the level of August due to unprecedented rains, floods and breaches, the same was still about 759 wagons and 250

wagons more than September and October 1970, respectively. The extent to which the pithead stock has come down as a result is not known as no official figures are yet available.

To effect further improvement in the transport of coal, a special drive has again been instituted on Eastern and South Eastern Railways from 11-11-1971 onwards for 10 days.

Scheme for Mobile-Ticket Booking on Indian Railways

292. SHRI BIJOY MODAK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are having any scheme for mobile ticket booking by the Indian Railways;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the observations made by the General Manager, Southern Railway on the 22nd September, 1971 at Madurai about these schemes; and

(c) if so, the main features of the schemes and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) . (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) During an inspection of Madurai Jn. station, the General Manager, Southern Railway had expressed the view that mobile booking of passengers in the same way as mobile post office arrangements could be useful in big cities. The matter requires detailed examination before any definite scheme can be evolved.

Completion of Farakka Barrage Project

293. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Farakka Barrage was supposed to be completed by the middle of 1971;

(b) the further time it will take to be completed; and

(c) the reasons for the delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The Farrakha Barrage was completed in June 1971. The Railway bridge was completed in November and road bridge will be ready for traffic in another week.

(c) The slight delay in completion of railway and road bridges is due to heavy rainfall and flow in Ganga this year.

Soviet Experts Team's visit to promote Economic Cooperation between India and U.S.S.R.

294. **DR. RANEN SEN :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of Soviet experts came to India recently to negotiate details regarding increase in Economic Cooperation between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the results of the discussion ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No visit by a Team of Soviet Experts to negotiate details regarding increase in economic cooperation between the two countries has taken place recently.

(b) Does not arise.

Representation for Provision of Upper Class Waiting Room at Pattambi Railway Station (Southern Railway)

295. **SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Pattambi Panchayat, Kerala requesting to provide upper class waiting room and more amenities in the existing waiting room at Pattambi Railway Station on Southern Railway; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMATHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The suggestions have been examined and it has been found that the existing passenger amenities at Pattambi railway station are adequate for the traffic dealt with and there is no justification for the provision of an upper class waiting room at this station.

Foot over-bridge at Alwaye Railway Station (Kerala)

296. **SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal to construct a foot over-bridge at Alwaye (Kerala) Railway Station is under consideration;

(b) whether the Alwaye Municipal Council have undertaken to meet the cost of construction of the same and if so, under what terms and conditions; and

(c) when the construction will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b) Yes. Requests for provision of a foot over-bridge at KM 87/12 near Alwaye Railway station was received from the Municipal Authorities. The Municipal Authorities sought permission to make payment for the construction of the foot over-bridge in five instalments. Rs. 15,000/- being paid immediately and subsequent instalments being paid on 31.3.72, 31.3.73, 31.3.74 and 31.3.75.

(c) Question does not arise, as the proposal for payment in instalments was not accepted.

Raw, Retted Coconut Husks Order

297. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala State Government have drawn up and sent for the approval of the Centre a comprehensive order more or less on the lines of the Paddy Control Order by which the transport, movement and trading in raw, retted coconut husks and fibre could be completely controlled; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At a meeting of Central and Kerala Government representatives held on 9th July, 1971 at New Delhi, it was decided that the State Government would forward a revised proposal for consideration by the Centre. The revised proposal is still awaited.

Setting up of Marine Products Export Development Authority

298. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finally decided to establish the proposed Marine Products Export Development Authority;

(b) if so, whether Government have decided on the location of the headquarters; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Meeting of Trade Ministers of Commonwealth Countries suggested by India

299. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has suggested a meeting of the Trade Ministers of all Commonwealth countries to consider the implications of President Nixon's imposition of surcharge on imports to U.S.A. and his policies in regard to the international monetary crisis; and

(b) if so, Britain's reaction to it ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. When the Foreign Trade Minister was in London in September last he made a proposal to the Secretary-General of the Commonwealth Secretariat about convening a meeting of Commonwealth Trade Ministers to discuss matter of immediate interest like (1) growing fears of protectionism, (2) problems arising out of U. K.'s entry into EEC. and (3) the implications of the economic measures introduced by USA in August, 1971.

(b) The British Government have not yet indicated their reaction to the proposal.

Loan to Kerala for purchase of Surplus Rubber

300. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala Government has requested the Centre to advance a loan of Rs. 5 crores to the State to enable it to purchase the surplus rubber lying with small growers; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). It has been decided to grant a loan of Rs. 2.50 crores to the Government of Kerala for purchase of rubber from small growers. The first instalment of Rs. 50 lakhs has already been sanctioned.

**Difficulties in Promotion of Joint
Ventures Abroad**

302. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and particulars Joint ventures abroad promoted by the Indian industrialists;

(b) whether the Indian industrialists have complained of any handicaps in the promotion and expansion of such joint ventures;

(c) whether the paucity of foreign exchange places the Indian industrialists in a relatively disadvantageous position; and

(d) whether Government have reviewed the performance of these joint ventures and made any study in regard to the difficulties encountered by them in the matter of cash remittances ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) to (d). Periodical review of the working of our Industrial joint ventures abroad is undertaken by the Government to evaluate their performance and to find out the difficulties experienced by the Indian entrepreneurs in implementing the projects abroad.

The foreign exchange requirements for Indian participation in joint ventures abroad are for payments towards investment as equity participation and other preliminary incidental expenses. For the purpose of equity participation, the Government approves of capitalisation of export proceeds on export of plant and machinery. Cash participation is not possible in the present stage of Indian economy. In respect of preliminary and incidental expenses, however, some of our entrepreneurs have pointed out difficulties in getting necessary foreign exchange. In order to remove this handicap requests from Indian participants for foreign exchange requirements are considered and releases are made on merits of the case.

Statement

<i>Name of country</i>	<i>Field of Collaboration</i>	<i>Indian Collaborator</i>
Ethiopia	(1) Textile Mill	M/s. Birla Bros. (P) Ltd., Calcutta.
	(2) Soap Factory	M/s. Bombay Soap Factory, Bombay.
	(3) Woollen Tex. Mill	M/s. Duncan Bros. & Co., Calcutta.
Kenya	(1) Textile Mill	Shri R. M. Goculdas, Bombay.
	(2) Gripe Water Plant	M/s. K. T. Dongre & Co. (P) Ltd., Bombay.
	(3) Woolen Tex. Mill	M/s. Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd, Bombay.
	(4) Light Engg. Complex	M/s. H. L. Malhotra & Sons (P) Ltd., Calcutta.
	(5) Cork Factory	M/s. Indian Cork Mills, Bombay.
Libya	(1) Pipe Mfg. Unit	M/s. Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd., Bombay.
Mauritius	(1) Mosaic Tiles & Rolling Shutters Mfg. Unit.	M/s. Sidharath Jasubhai, Ahmedabad.
Nigeria	(1) Engg. Goods	M/s. Birla Bros. (P) Ltd., Calcutta.
	(2) Solvent Extraction Plant	— do —
	(3) Razor Blade Factory	M/s. H. L. Malhotra & Sons, Calcutta.
Uganda	(1) Jute Mill	M/s. Birla Bros. (P) Ltd., Calcutta.
Ceylon	(1) Sewing Machines	M/s. Jay Engg. Works, Calcutta.
	(2) Glass Factory	M/s. Swastik Glass Works, Chandrapur.
	(3) Manf. of PVC Leather Cloth	M/s. Bhor Industries (P) Ltd., Bombay.

<i>Name of country</i>	<i>Field of Collaboration</i>	<i>Indian Collaborator</i>
Iran	(1) Manf. of Spare Parts & Automotive Components	M/s. Mahindra & Mahindra, Bombay.
Malaysia	(1) Manf. of Steel Furniture (2) Confectionary Unit (3) Precision Tools & Gauge Mfg. Unit	M/s. Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co., Bombay. M/s. Parrys Confectionary Ltd., Madras. M/s. Gupta Machine Tools (P) Ltd., Calcutta.
Singapore	(1) Automobile Accessories	M/s. Tcksons (P) Ltd., Bombay.
Thailand	(1) Synthetic Fibre Spg. Plant	M/s. Birla Bros. (P) Ltd., Calcutta.
Ireland	(1) Manf. of Tufted Carpet Yarn	M/s. Mafatlal Gagalbhai, Bombay.
U. K.	(1) Asbestos Cement Products Plant	M/s. Birla Bros. (P) Ltd., Calcutta.
Canada	(1) Hardboard Factory	M/s. Anil Hardboards Ltd., Bombay.
W. Germany	(1) Manf. of Oil Engines, Rice Milling Machine etc. (2) Manf. of Hese Clips	M/s. Kirloskar Oil Engines, Poona. Shri N. Krishnan, Bangalore.

**Explosives Found in Kashmir Mail
at Delhi Main Station**

303. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA :
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether four bags containing explosives were recovered from the Kashmir Mail at Delhi Main Station on the 21st October, 1971;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been held in the matter; and

(c) whether some persons have been arrested in this connection, if so, the particulars thereof and the action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIA) : (a) No.
Only four crackers were found.

(b) The case is under investigation by CID crime branch Delhi.

(c) No.

**Plan to Eliminate Regional Imbalance in
Power Generation and Consumption**

304. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will
the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER
be pleased to state :

(a) whether any plan has been drawn up
to eliminate the regional imbalance in power
generation and consumption in the country;
and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes,
Sir. A Power Development Plan covering
the decade 1971-81 has been prepared keep-
ing also in view the removal of regional im-
balances in the various regions in the country.

(b) The Plan provides for a total addi-
tional generating capacity of 52 million KW
in the country by 1980-81 and has been
prepared on a regional basis. The choice of
the schemes in the various regions have been
governed on the basis of a mix which would
ensure an economic pattern of generation in
the various regions. The locations of major
schemes have been identified to ensure their
further processing speedily. Adequate gener-
ating capacity has been provided in the

various regions so as to remove the existing wide disparity between the *per capita* consumption in the regions as compared to the National average and to bring them more nearer to the National average by 1980-81.

अन्तरिम राहत दिया जाना और
तीसरे वेतन आयोग का प्रतिवेदन
शीघ्र प्रस्तुत किया जाना

305. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :
श्री आर० बी० बड़े :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल कर्मचारियों ने अन्तरिम राहत शीघ्र दिये जाने और तीसरे वेतन आयोग द्वारा अपना प्रतिवेदन शीघ्र प्रस्तुत किये जाने की माँग की है; और

(ख) इस संबंध में उनके मंत्रालय की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) तीसरे वेतन आयोग की रिपोर्ट जिसे सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिया है, के अनुसार और अधिक अन्तरिम राहत देने के प्रश्न पर उस समय पुनर्विचार किया जायेगा जब जीवनयापन लागत की 12 महीने की औसत का सूचकांक 228 पर पहुँच जाये ।

भारत सरकार के वित्त मंत्रालय के 23-4-1970 के संकल्प के अनुसार जिसमें तीसरे वेतन आयोग का गठन अधिसूचित किया गया था, आयोग से यह आशा की जाती है कि वह अपनी रिपोर्ट यथाशीघ्र प्रस्तुत कर देगा । आयोग की रिपोर्ट मिलने पर सरकार द्वारा उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की जायेगी ।

Soviet Technicians for Calcutta Underground Railway

306. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of the under-ground Railway project in Calcutta; and

(b) whether Government have invited Soviet Technicians for advising Railway Board in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) A Project Report of the proposed underground railway from Dum-Dum to Tollygunge has been prepared by the Metropolitan Transport Project (Railways) Organization, Calcutta. This Report is under consideration of the Railway Board.

(b) Yes.

Russia Pressurising India to buy High Value Soviet Items

307. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government of India has been drawn to a report in the Motherland of the 7th September, 1971 saying that Russia is pressurising India to buy more of Soviet High value items in a bid to offset the mounting Rupee surpluses;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(c) the figures in regard to balance of trade between India and the Soviet Union at present ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). There has been no pressure from Soviet Government for the purchase of their high value items,

(c) The balance of trade between India and USSR during the last three years was as under :

(In Rupees. million)

	<i>Imports</i>	
1968-69	1855.10	
1969-70	1713.29	
1970-71	1046.81	
<i>Exports</i>	<i>Balance of Trade</i>	
1483.10	(—) 372.00	
1762.41	(+) 49.12	
2098.48	(+) 1051.67	

Report of Dr. Manoharan Re. Sea Erosion on Kerala Coast

308. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any report from Dr. Manoharan who had been specially deputed to make an on-the-spot study of the Sea erosion on the Kerala Coast; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by him ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations made by Dr. Manoharan are :

(i) The anti-sea erosion measures over a length of 80 Kms already implemented should be strengthened on the basis of designs suggested by him.

(ii) The coastal strips at Munambam, Putanpadom, Cheriyakadavu, Kannammali, Chellanam, Alleppy, Vadakkal and Punnappara are highly vulnerable and need immediate protection.

(iii) Immediate protection is necessary at Karur and Purakkad which are close to the National Highway.

(iv) Coastal protection works require proper maintenance.

Conversion of Ernakulam-Quilon-Trivandrum Line into Broad Gauge

309. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-
KAPPAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the survey for conversion of the Ernakulam-Quilon-Trivandrum metre gauge to broad gauge has been completed;

(b) if so, what will be the estimated cost; and

(c) when the work will be taken up and completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The conversion is estimated to cost Rs. 13.60 crores (gross).

(c) The proposal is under active consideration and decision regarding this conversion, is expected to be taken shortly.

Survey for Tirunelveli-Cape Comorin Trivandrum Railway Line

310. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) when the survey for Tirunelveli-Cape Comorin-Trivandrum Railway line was completed;

(b) what will be the estimated cost; and

(c) when this will be taken up and completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) In August, 1970.

(d) The estimated cost is Rs. 14.53 crores for broad gauge and Rs. 12.99 crores for metre gauge.

(c) The project is not financially remunerative. However, the proposal is under consideration of the Government.

New Railway Line from Hubli to Karwar in Mysore

311. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to conduct a survey from Hubli to Karwar in Mysore for introducing new railway line; and

(b) if so, when the work for the project is expected to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The surveys are yet to be completed. A decision regarding the project can be taken only after the survey report is examined from all angles. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate at this stage whether the project will be taken up and if so, when.

Orders for H.M.T. Products from U.S.A.

312. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. has received order for its products from U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, the quantity and value of the orders ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., has

received a firm order for 80 Nos. of machine tools valued at Rs. 30 lakhs.

Assistance given to States for flood protection

313. SHRI SHAYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state;

(a) the amount asked for by each State for flood protection this year; and

(b) the amount sanctioned by the Central Government so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). Under the procedure of Central assistance evolved for the Fourth Five Year Plan, earmarked Central assistance is not provided for the implementation of flood control measures. Central assistance is given to the State Governments for their various developmental schemes in the Plan including flood control in the shape of block loans and grants without tying them to any particular project or head of development.

Disputes over auction of Railway Materials

314. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of disputes arising out of the auction of Railway materials, which were taken to courts by the purchasers during the last three years; and

(b) the number of cases won by the Railways purchasers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) 17 (Seventeen)

(b) 2 (Two).

**Disputes arising out of auctions or
Tenders between Railway Ad-
ministration and Bidders**

315. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of disputes between the Railway Administration and the Bidders arising out of Auction or Tenders for sale of Railway materials during the last three years;

(b) the pending cases in each Zonal Railway;

(c) the number of cases in the courts and under Arbitration; and since when these are pending; and

(d) the number of cases of disputes which are neither in the court nor in Arbitration ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) :

(a) 49 (Forty-nine)

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) 29 (Twenty-nine)

2 cases since 1967
1 cases since 1968
7 cases since 1969
6 cases since 1970
13 cases or 1971

(d) 13 (Thirteen)

Statement

Railway/Production Units	No. of pending cases
Central	10
Eastern	2
Northern	3
North Eastern	10
Northeast Frontier	3
Southern	2
South Central	nil
South Eastern	1

Railway/Production Units No. of pending cases

Western	8
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	2
Diesel Locomotive Works	nil
Integral Coach Factory	nil
Research Designs & Standards Organisation	nil
Railway Board	1
	42

**Facilities to Bidders at the
time of auction**

316. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the Auction Notices of the Railway materials, there are conditions which can never be practically followed, for instances verifying the weight given by the Railway of huge quantities of materials or heavy materials, because necessary facility is not being provided at the spot by the Railway in this connection; and

(b) the general conditions which are given by the Railway in the action notice ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No. Verification of weight is covered under clause 13 of the General Conditions of Sales by auctions *vide* reply to part (b) of the question. In case of such lots sold on weight basis, the bid is obtained on unit weight basis and the delivery is made only after actual weighment.

(b) A copy of the General Conditions is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See L. T.—982/71*]. These are subject to local minor variations.

**Import Licences issued to small
scale Industries**

317. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the number and value of import licences issued to small scale industries during 1970-71, State wise ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : A statement showing the number and value of im-

port licences issued to Small Scale Industries during 1970-71, state wise, is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

		(No. 'Actuals') (Value Rs. 'Lakhs')	
S. No.	State/Union Territory	No.	Value
(a) States			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6,397	692.40
2.	Assam	304	49.26
3.	Bihar	771	156.06
4.	Gujarat	3,832	586.29
5.	Haryana	1,536	307.04
6.	Himachal Pradesh	112	13.50
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	101	13.95
8.	Kerala	463	69.34
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1,584	243.96
10.	Mysore	4,052	388.81
11.	Maharashtra	9,413	2229.06
12.	Nagaland	1	0.09
13.	Orissa	330	88.36
14.	Punjab	3,694	393.14
15.	Rajasthan	1,291	170.75
16.	Tamil Nadu	5,148	573.30
17.	Uttar Pradesh	7,447	1190.28
18.	West Bengal	2,772	700.31
(b) Union Territories			
1.	Chandigarh	271	32.91
2.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	4	0.16
3.	Delhi	2,745	363.92
4.	Goa, Daman and Diu	113	18.06
5.	Manipur	1	0.05
6.	Pondicherry	257	33.37
7.	Tripura	10	2.26
Grand Total		52,649	8325.63

Decline in Production of Coarse and Medium Varieties of Cloth

318. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a decline in the production of coarse and medium varieties of cloth; and

(b) whether textile units have taken any

steps to step up the production of such varieties of cloth ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) The production of coarse and medium varieties of cloth including controlled varieties had declined during 1970-71.

(b) The situation relating to controlled cloth was examined in detail in consultation with the cotton textile industry in April, 1971

and a scheme was evolved for raising production of controlled cloth from 9·14 million sq. metres during February/April, 1971 to 100 million sq. metres during a period of 8 months from 1st June, 1971. The scheme has been continued from 1st September, 1971 to November, 1971.

**Take over of Export Trade of
Cashewnuts**

319. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state whether Government propose to take over the export trade of Cashewnuts and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : There is no proposal to immediately nationalise the export trade in cashew Kernels. However, it is one of the objectives of Cashew Corporation of India to take over export and import trade of both Cashew and Cashew Kernels in a phased manner.

Import of Cotton during 1970-71

320. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of cotton imported during the year 1971-72; and

(b) the quantity allotted to Gujarat State ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) About 8·35 lakh bales.

(b) 1,76,116 bales.

**Switch -Gear testing and Develop-
ment Station at Bhopal**

321. H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Switchgear Testing and Development Station at Bhopal has been completed and commissioned;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) what will be the technical and financial benefits for the country by this Project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The Switchgear Testing and Development Station at Bhopal has been commissioned on the 14th October, 1971.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) So far the type-testing required for certification of Switchgear has been carried out in the Testing Stations of advanced countries overseas. With the commissioning of this Station, which is planned to serve as a National Test Centre for certification of High Power Circuit breakers, it will now be possible for type testing required for certification of Switchgear, to be done in India. Besides the saving in time involved in sending such equipment for testing abroad, foreign exchange will also be saved. The availability of Switchgear testing facilities in the country would also accelerate the development of Switchgear manufacture with indigenous designs and components.

Trade pact with Egypt

322. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT :
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :
SHRI R. S. PANDEY :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a trade agreement has been recently signed between India and Egypt for exchange of commodities during the current year;

(b) if so, when and what are the terms and conditions and commodities covered by the agreement; and

(c) how much, amount Egypt owes to India on the basis of past contract and how the amounts are likely to be paid ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The new Trade Arrangement was signed on 16th October 1971 and will run from July, 1971 to September, 1972. Under this plan India is to import from Egypt cotton worth Rs. 35 crores, and distilled glycerine, kaolin and rice worth Rs. 1.5 crores. Against this, India will export goods like engineering goods, jute manufactures, tea, steel items, cotton yarn, chemicals, tobacco, tyres and tubes, dyes and drugs and pharmaceuticals, etc. for an equal amount, namely of Rs. 36.5 crores.

(c) India's trade with Egypt as with any other country, is a continuous process. with both sides desirous of a balanced trade. At the end of the previous plan period at 30 June 1971, Egypt had a favourable trade balance of approximately Rs. 4.5 crores. Egypt does not owe any amount for goods supplied against old contracts except for contracts on deferred payment terms for whose instalments falling due for payment during the year 1971-72 provision has been made in the current trade plan.

Export of Cigarettes

223. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of cigarettes exported by India during the year 1971-72 and 1st April, 1971 to 1st October, 1971;

(b) the foreign exchange earned as a result of this export; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to boost the export of cigarettes ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). 186 thousand Kgs. of cigarettes valued at Rs. 29.00 lakhs and 1323 thousand Kgs. valued at Rs. 185 lakhs were exported during 1970-71 and April '71 to September '71 respectively.

(c) The Tobacco Export Promotion Council, Madras sponsored by the Government of India is carrying out, on a continuous basis, a number of measures like maintaining liaison with exporters in India and importers abroad, dissemination of market information, conducting market surveys and publicity abroad through exhibitions, fairs and sending out trade delegations and distribution of publicity folders etc. In order to provide the necessary imported inputs, a scheme of replenishment licence is being operated under which import licences upto 10% of F. O. B. value are permitted.

Report of panel appointed to Examine Desirability of continuance of Export Promotion Councils

324. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the panel appointed to examine the desirability of continuance of the Export Promotion Councils has since submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the panel;

(c) the decision taken by Government on the report; and

(d) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (d). Government have not appointed any panel to examine the desirability of continuance of Export Promotion Councils. However, a Committee was set up by Government early this year to review the working of these Councils. The Committee is of the view that these Councils have fulfilled the need for creating an export consciousness in the country and trade and in projecting India's image as a country that can supply quality goods at competitive prices. The Committee has made certain suggestions for improving the working of these Councils which are receiving Government's attention.

Report of Indian Institute of Foreign Trade on Simplification of Export Procedure and Documents

325. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recommendations contained in the Report of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade on simplification of Export Procedure and Documents have been accepted by Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Out of the 22 major recommendations contained in the Report of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade on simplification of export procedure and documents 19 have been implemented/agreed to in principle. The remaining three recommendations were not accepted for administrative reasons.

Quantity and Value of Major Exports

326. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of major export items during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 so far; and

(b) the commodity-wise percentage to total export and the percentage of increase or decrease from the previous year ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Statements (I) & (II) are laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in library. See No L T—983/71.*]

Finalisation of Cluster Scheme for Rural Electrification in Andhra Pradesh

327. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBA'AH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cluster Scheme for rural

electrification has been finalised for Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the stage at which the Scheme is lying at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). During the Fourth Plan, emphasis continues to be laid in rural electrification schemes on the energisation of clusters of wells/tubewells. The Rural Electrification Corporation has been set up in the Central Sector to provide finances for rural electrification schemes in addition to outlays in the State Plans. The Corporation has been directed by the Government of India to finance rural electrification schemes where a project approach is generally adopted so that extension of electricity along with other investments and inputs results in increased agricultural production and returns on agricultural investments. The condition of economic viability is waived in respect of economically backward areas for a short initial period not exceeding five years.

In the State Plan of Andhra Pradesh, an outlay of Rs. 1500 lakhs has been provided during the Fourth Plan for rural electrification schemes. In Andhra Pradesh, from the beginning of the Fourth Plan, 2900 villages have been electrified and 72,815 pumpsets energised; the total number of villages electrified upto the end of September, 1971, is 8,435 and the total number of pumpsets energised is 1,97,225. The Rural Electrification Corporation has so far sanctioned for Andhra Pradesh 11 schemes envisaging a total loan assistance of Rs. 701.46 lakhs for the electrification of 627 villages and energisation of 18,028 pumpsets. In addition, the Corporation has sanctioned the project of a pilot Rural Electric Co-operative in Andhra Pradesh envisaging a total outlay of Rs. 296 lakhs for the electrification of 127 villages and energisation of 8,000 pumpsets.

Trade Pact with Belgium

328. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any pact with Belgium was signed in October, 1971 for trade and economic cooperation; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). On the conclusion of the 1st formal meeting of Indo-Belgian Joint Commission, the agreed minutes of the meeting were signed on 1-10-71 at Brussels.

The salient features of the agreed minutes are given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

(a) The Government of Belgium have agreed to assist in the implementation of an Indo-Belgian Commercial Development Programme with the object of expanding Indo-Belgian trade generally and exports from India to Belgium in particular. The question of finding finances for the programme is being examined by them.

(b) The Government of Belgium have agreed to provide all possible assistance to India for marketing her products in the Belgian market.

(c) The Government of Belgium have agreed to do all that is possible to step up export performance of Indo-Belgian joint ventures in India.

(d) The Government of Belgium have agreed to assist the industrial development of India in sectors of mutual interest—particularly those which are export oriented in nature.

(e) The Government of Belgium have agreed to offer technical assistance in our participation in Belgian trade fairs and exhibitions and also to examine further the question of providing financial assistance.

(f) The Government of Belgium have agreed to use their good offices with certain Belgian organisations for promoting Indo-Belgian Cooperation in third country markets including setting up of joint ventures.

Central Clearance to Major Irrigation Project of Bihar

329. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether three major irrigation projects of Bihar are still awaiting clearance from the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The position of new irrigation projects proposed by the Government of Bihar is indicated below :

The Siktia barrage project on Ajoy river has not been accepted so far by the Planning Commission in view of the resources position of the State :

Two projects proposed by the Government of Bihar for *diversion of waters from the existing Tilaiya and Konar reservoirs of Damodar Valley Corporation* are under consideration of a Technical Committee set up by the Corporation.

The North Koel project proposed by the Government of Bihar is in the Sone basin, discussions on the waters of which are going on between Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

The Durgawati and Barnar reservoir projects proposed by the State are under examination in the Central Water and Power Commission.

Trade Pact with Czechoslovakia

330. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any trade Pact was signed in October, 1971 between India and Czechoslovakia; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). A Trade Protocol on the exchange of goods between India and Czechoslovakia during 1972 was signed in Prague in October, 1971. The Protocol provides for a trade turnover of Rs. 96.4 crores between the two countries during the coming year. It also envisages a sizeable increase in India's exports of non-traditional commodities to Czechoslovakia.

Introduction of new set of Long Distance Classless Trains

331. SHRI K. BALATHANDAY-UTHUM :
SHRI R. S. PANDEY :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to introduce a new set of long distance trains without different classes;

(b) if so, the broad features of the Schemes; and

(c) when they are likely to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No. Only Janata Express type of trains which provide accommodation exclusively for III class passengers are being run and gradually extended on different routes.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Ban on Tamil Dailies by Ceylon

332. SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUT-HAM : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ceylon had imposed a ban on the import of some Tamil dailies; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter was taken up by our High Commission in Colombo with the Government of Ceylon, and it is proposed to pursue it further with the Ceylonese authorities.

Increase in Speed of Mail Trains

333. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to increase the speed of mail trains without detaching Railway mail vans therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : The Mail Vans have been suitably modified for high speed operation and have not been detached from the Mail trains which have been speeded up w.e.f. 1.11.1971.

Cancellation of Trains in Sealdah Division (Eastern Railway)

334. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cancellation of trains daily in the Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway since July last and the reasons thereof;

(b) the number of over-head copper-wire thefts in Sealdah Division since July last, the number of dislocation of train services thereby and also the loss incurred by the Railways; and

(c) the number of thefts in Chitpur yard during this period and the loss thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The average number of trains cancelled per day in Sealdah Division was 38 in July, 48 in August and 37 each in September and October, 1971.

(b) Total number of cases of thefts during the period July '71 to October '71 were 111. Total number of trains dislocated during the same period were 1180. Approximate loss incurred on this account was Rs. 60,000/—.

(c) Number of cases of thefts during July-October '71 : 10.

Gross loss	:	Rs. 22,911/
Recovery	:	Rs. 6,011/
Net loss	:	Rs. 16,900/

Loss to Railways due to Floods in Bihar

335. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total loss to the Railways due to the heavy floods in Bihar recently; and

(b) the steps taken to repair the railway lines which were destroyed during the floods ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Rs. 1,03,04,756/-approximately.

(b) The Railway lines affected by floods recently in Bihar have since been repaired at all places except from Sahebpur Kamal to Monghyr Ghat for which investigations are in hand.

Steps to explore European Markets for Indian Handicrafts

336. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of keen interest in the European markets for canned *Sarson ka Saag*, Chamba rumals and carpets, Chamba shoes and *chappals*, metal statues; canned and fresh fruits, shawla, carpets and silver jewellery; and

(b) the steps taken to explore markets for the above handicrafts abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following steps have been taken to explore European markets for promotion of handicrafts and carpets :

- (1) A Sales-cum-study delegation was sent to E. C. M. countries, the U.K. and Sweden during March-April, 1970.
- (2) A Sales-cum-study team of Kashmir Handicrafts Exporters was sponsored to 15 foreign countries including markets of Europe during May-July, 1970.
- (3) The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade had sponsored a delegation of selected business executives of Handicrafts to the European countries during June, 1971.
- (4) With effect from 1st September, 1969, a duty free quota of 5 million has been obtained from the European Economic Community for the import of specified handicrafts. This concession is valid for the time being upto the end of December, 1971, which is likely to be extended further.
- (5) The European Economic Community has also offered under the General Scheme of Preferences which has been introduced from 1st July, 1971, duty free entry subject to ceilings to all handicraft items. This concession is, for the present, valid upto 31st December, 1971, but is likely to be extended further.
- (6) The policy of grant of import licences for raw materials to Registered Exporters against their exports of handicrafts and hand knotted woolen carpets is reviewed from time to time for the promotion of exports of handicrafts.

(7) A Carpet Warehousing Depot has been set up at Hamburg in 1965, as a result of which our exports of carpets and handicrafts have shown a sharp increase to West Germany.

(8) Ever since 1967, India has been participating in various International Fairs and Exhibitions organised in European countries at different places.

(9) In the year 1968 the Export Promotion Council for Finished Leather and Leather Manufactures, Kanpur, deputed a footwear technician to Chamba to study the possibility of exporting Chamba shoes and chappals. A few samples of shoes and chappals were bought by the Council and shown to different merchants exporters as well as to foreign buyers.

(10) For the promotion of exports of canned fruits and vegetables study-cum-sales teams, market orientation tours (with the help of US AID) have been organised. There is a joint foreign office of a few Export Promotion Councils at Brussels (Belgium) which is entrusted with the task of also promoting exports and exploring new markets for canned fruits and vegetables.

(11) For promotion of exports of fresh fruits to European Countries, a cash assistance of 50% of air freight has been allowed subject to overall ceiling of 20% of the f. o. b. value of such exports.

(12) Export of silver jewellery is not encouraged.

**Introduction of Direct Train Services
from Delhi to Mangalore
(Southern Railway)**

337. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

whether there is any proposal under the consideration of his Ministry to introduce direct train services from Delhi to Mangalore on Southern Railway to help the large number of people who travel between the West Coast and Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : No, for want of capacity on this route it is not possible to introduce any additional train.

**Agreement between Indian Government
and Soviet Government for Calcutta
Tube Railway**

338. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Government have once again indicated their willingness to be associated with the implementation of the Scheme for construction of a tube railway in Calcutta;

(b) whether any agreement has been signed with U.S.S.R. in this regard and if so, the salient features of the agreement;

(c) whether Government, before signing the agreement, had been offered assistance from other countries in this regard and if so, what made Government to choose the Russian offer; and

(d) when the project will be started and completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). A supplement No. 2 to contract No. 78077 of 16.9.70 was signed with the "Technoexport" of Moscow on 11.8.71 for the deputation of a team of Soviet specialists to India for giving further technical advice on the Metropolitan Transport Project in Calcutta. The salient features of the Agreement are :—

(i) In accordance with the Customer's (Government of India, Ministry of Railways) request 'Technoexport' shall depute to the Customer's country his consultants and a technical Secretary for a period of 3 months for giving consultations on the problems of the development of the Metropolitan Rail Transport in Calcutta.

(ii) The Specialists shall be deputed within three months of the date of signing the present agreement.

(iii) Payment of expenses connected with the deputation to India of Soviet Specialists shall be effected in Indian Rupees.

(c) No.

(d) The Metropolitan Transport Project (Railways), Organisation, Calcutta have submitted a Project Report for an underground Railway in Calcutta. This Report is under consideration of the Railway Board, and the Project is yet to be approved by the Government.

Late Running of Trains from and to Delhi and New Delhi

339. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the figures regarding late running of trains from and to Delhi and New Delhi during the last four months; and

(b) whether Railways have improved their punctuality ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) A statement showing percentage of trains arriving right time and leaving Right Time at and from Delhi and New Delhi stations during the last 4 months June to September, of 1970 and 1971 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. L. T.—984/71.*]

(b) Yes.

**Boosting India's Exports to Europe
Consequent upon Britain's
entry into E. C. M.**

340. SHRI CHINTAMANI
PANIGRAHI :

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY :
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether with Britain's entry into the European Common Market India has mounted a campaign to boost her exports to Europe, both Western and Eastern; and

(b) what has been its impact so far ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) In view of impending entry of U. K. into ECM steps taken by the Government to increase our exports both to W. Europe and East Europe are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) Our exports to Europe (both East and West) have increased during 1970-71 as compared to 1969-70. While exports to W. Europe rose from Rs. 295.22 crores in 1969-70 to Rs. 300.3 crores in 1970-71 exports to E. Europe were valued at Rs. 361.7 cross in 1970-71 as compared to Rs. 327.8 crores in 1969-70.

Statement

The various steps and measures to expand and strengthen our exports to the European countries (both West and East) have been outlined in the Export Policy Resolution. In so far as the West European countries were concerned, special emphasis is being laid on collection of marketing information, visits/exchange of trade delegations, participation in fairs, exhibitions, establishment of direct trading relations etc. with a view to developing necessary commercial contacts and to show to the Western world the wide range of Indian products which are available for export on commercially competitive basis. Dearth of foreign exchange in India is, however, a big inhibiting factor in planning these activities on an appropriate scale. The assistance of

West European Govts. is therefore, being sought to overcome these hurdles to the maximum extent possible. To this end trade talks at official level are held annually with some of the Governments viz., France, Italy, Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, under the Trade Agreements/arrangements signed between India and these countries. Arrangements are also in hand to negotiate similar agreements with Netherlands, Spain, Turkey, Denmark and Norway. Steps are also being taken to introduce periodic consultations with the Govts. of Sweden, Finland and Greece within the framework of the existing agreements. In addition, steps have been initiated to formulate a product-wise Commercial Development Programme with the assistance of the Government of some of West European Countries. Initial response from Federal Republic of Germany and France has been encouraging. Measures have also been taken to create an awareness in the West European Countries of India's industrial progress and capacity to supply various products and the scope of industrial commercial co-operation which still exists especially export oriented projects. High powered economic mission from West Germany, France and Belgium have already visited India and efforts are being made to invite similar missions from other developed countries of West Europe. There are certain countries in West Europe such as Spain, Turkey and Greece who are comparatively less developed than India in the Industrial field. Steps are also being taken to exchange economic delegations with them with the object of exploring the feasibilities of greater commercial and industrial co-operation, between India and these countries. A Mission from Turkey has already visited India as Indian delegation is likely to return the visit as soon as possible. It is also proposed to invite a similar Mission from Greece and Spain.

Our total trade with East Europe has considerably increased from Rs. 136 crores in 1960 to Rs. 613 crores in 1969 and Rs. 587 crores in 1970. Our imports have considerably declined from Rs. 320 crores in 1969 to Rs. 240 crores in 1970. During the annual trade talks we impress upon the Socialist Governments to increase the

volume of trade by 10% at least. Besides, the visiting delegations from these countries are apprised of the progress made by India in the industrial field.

**Setting up of Ganga Commission to
Study River System and
Control Floods**

341. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up a Ganga Commission to study the river system and to control floods in the Ganga basin; and

(b) if so, the composition and functions of the commission ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b) The matter is under examination.

**Cotton Trade Agreement with
U. S. S. R.**

342. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been reached between India and Soviet Union about the supply of raw cotton to India for processing;

(b) if so, the nature of agreement and the salient features thereof; and

(c) when the agreement is likely to be executed ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In terms of the agreement which is for a period of 4 years commencing from 1972, India would receive every year approximately 20,000 metric tons of Russian cotton for conversion into cotton textiles

and manufactures to be exported back to the USSR. India will get conversion charges which would be mutually settled every year.

(c) The protocol envisaging the various details of the agreement would be signed shortly.

Memorandum submitted by Dakshin Railway Employee's Union

343. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the representatives of the Dakshin Railway Employees Union (D. R. E. U.) submitted any memorandum to the Divisional Personnel Manager, Southern Railway, Madras on the 18th September, 1971;

(b) if so, the salient points of the memorandum; and

(c) the steps taken by Government on the grievances detailed therein ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The salient points raised in the Memorandum relate to delay in the submission of Pay Commission's Report, increase in D. A., staff being continued in service upto 58 without a review at 55 years, reduction in staff due to economy measures, and certain other matters pertaining to the service conditions of Railway staff.

(c) Such points are raised from time to time by recognised labour organisations and are generally settled through discussions in the meetings of the Negotiating Machinery, at different levels.

एस० एस० लाइट रेलवे का बंद होना

344. श्री मुल्कीराज सेनी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स मार्टिंग एण्ड बर्न कम्पनी ने एस० एस० लाइट रेलवे किस तिथि को बन्द किया था;

(ख) उक्त रेलवे के बन्द होने से पूर्व पाँच वर्ष कम्पनी की आय तथा व्यय का क्या व्योरा है;

(ग) उक्त रेलवे में कितने कर्मचारी, श्रेणीवार, नियुक्त थे और इसके बन्द होने के पश्चात् कितने कर्मचारियों को नौकरी पर लगाया गया है; और

(घ) इस कम्पनी के कलकत्ता स्थित मुख्यालय का कितना व्यय एस०एस० लाइट रेलवे उठा रही थी ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमंतेया) : (क) शाहदरा-सहारनपुर लाइट रेलवे 1-9-70 को बन्द की गयी थी।

(ख) सूचना इस प्रकार है—

वर्ष	आमदना (लाख रुपयों में)	खर्च (लाख रुपयों में)
1965-66	42.96	45.56
1966-67	48.44	51.19
1967-68	51.72	51.41
1968-69	44.78	50.44
1969-70	49.81	57.26

(ग) यह सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गयी है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या L. T.—985/71.]

(घ) ऐसा समझा जाता है कि कम्पनी के कलकत्ता मुख्यालय के खर्च की निम्नलिखित रकम शाहदरा-सहारनपुर लाइट रेलवे द्वारा वहन की जा रही थी :—

वर्ष	रकम	
1965-66	5,28,000	रुपये
1966-67	5,41,000	"
1967-68	6,25,000	"
1968-69	6,71,000	"
1969-70	6,85,000	"

मार्टिन एण्ड बर्न कम्पनी को कोयले की सप्लाई

345. श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मैसर्स

मार्टिन एण्ड बर्न कम्पनी को किस मूल्य पर कोयला सप्लाई किया गया और सरकार को कोयला किस मूल्य पर प्राप्त हुआ था ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तया) : मैसर्स मार्टिन एण्ड बर्न कम्पनी को कोयले की सप्लाई रेलवे द्वारा नहीं की गयी है। रेलवे द्वारा अपने उपयोग के लिये विभिन्न वर्षों में प्रत्येक ग्रेड का कोयला विभिन्न कीमतों पर खरीदा जाता है। विभिन्न ग्रेड के कोयले के लिये इस समय जो अधिकतम कीमत दी जा रही है वह इस प्रकार है :—

कोयला क्षेत्र	कोयले का ग्रेड	कोयले की किस्म	प्रति मीट्रिक टन के हिसाब से दर (रुपयों में)
बंगाल और बिहार	सेलेक्टेड 'ए'	स्टीम	39.09
	सेलेक्टेड 'बी'	"	37.62
	ग्रेड-I	"	34.26
	ग्रेड-II	"	29.55
मध्य प्रदेश और	सेलेक्टेड	"	38.35
महाराष्ट्र	ग्रेड-I	"	34.96
	ग्रेड-II	"	32.87
उड़ीसा	सेलेक्टेड	"	42.52
सिगरेनी	बिना ग्रेड वाला	राउन्ड	40.72
असम	"	आर० ओ० एम०	37.63

भारत से निर्यात होने वाले कपड़ा व्यापार को इंग्लैंड के आयात शुल्क से संरक्षण देने के लिए की गई कार्यवाही

346. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

भारत से लगभग 110 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य के कपड़े के निर्यात व्यापार को इंग्लैंड के आयात शुल्क के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव से संरक्षण देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्री (श्री एल० एन०

मिश्र) : निर्यात सहायता के सामान्य उपायों को सुदृढ़ करने के अतिरिक्त प्रतियोगी कीमतों पर ब्रिटेन के बाजार को सप्लाई किये जाने योग्य वस्त्रों की क्वालिटियों का एक चयनात्मक छटांव शुरू किया गया है, ताकि इन क्वालिटियों पर निर्यात प्रयास केन्द्रित किये जा सकें।

यमुना समिति द्वारा की गई प्रगति

347. श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यमुना समिति कब गठित की गई थी और इस समय समिति के वर्तमान सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) गत पाँच वर्षों के दौरान हरियाणा और दिल्ली क्षेत्र में यमुना नदी पर कितने बाँध बनाए गए और कितने बाँधों के लिए उक्त समिति की स्वीकृति ली गई और कितने बाँधों के लिए स्वीकृति नहीं ली गई; और

(ग) इन क्षेत्रों में यमुना के ऊपर बाँधों के निर्माण से उत्तर प्रदेश के सहारनपुर, मुजफ्फरनगर, मेरठ, बुलन्दशहर और अलीगढ़ क्षेत्र को लगभग कितनी क्षति हुई और इन क्षेत्रों

को भविष्य में और अधिक क्षति से बचाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) यमुना पर ताने-वाला और ओखला के बीच बाढ़ सुरक्षा उपायों के समन्वित कार्यान्वयन के लिए गंगा नदी आयोग की स्थायी समिति के रूप में 1956 में यमुना समिति की स्थापना की गई थी। इसका उद्देश्य यह था कि इस प्रकार के निर्माण कार्यों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव की सम्भावना को रोक दिया जाए।

इस समिति में निम्नलिखित सम्मिलित हैं :—

सदस्य बाढ़ एवं भू-संरक्षण, केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत् आयोग	अध्यक्ष
मुख्य अभियन्ता सिचाई, उत्तर प्रदेश	सदस्य
मुख्य अभियन्ता, हरियाणा	सदस्य
मुख्य अभियन्ता, उत्तरी रेलवे	सदस्य
महानिदेशक (सड़क स्कंध), परिवहन मंत्रालय	सदस्य
मुख्य अभियन्ता, बाढ़, दिल्ली प्रशासन	सदस्य
निदेशक, जल वैज्ञानिकी, केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत् आयोग	सदस्य
निदेशक, बाढ़ नियंत्रण तथा निकास, केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत् आयोग	सदस्य-सचिव

(ख) यमुना पर हरियाणा या दिल्ली प्रदेश में किसी बाँध का निर्माण नहीं किया गया है। बहरहाल, यमुना समिति की स्वीकृति से पिछले पाँच वर्षों में हरियाणा में 13.5 किलोमीटर की कुल लम्बाई में दो तटबन्ध स्कीमों और दिल्ली प्रदेश में 9 किलोमीटर की कुल लम्बाई में दो तटबंधों का निर्माण किया जा चुका है। हरियाणा अथवा दिल्ली क्षेत्र में यमुना समिति की स्वीकृति के बिना तटबंधों के निर्माण का कोई मामला समिति के नोटिस में नहीं लाया गया है।

(ग) नदी तट के कटाव का स्वरूप तथा

बाढ़ों की मात्रा कई तथ्यों पर निर्भर करती है। अतः कुछ कार्यों की क्रियान्विति के कारण विशिष्ट रूप से हुई क्षति का अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है। कटाव और बाँधों के कारण हुई क्षति का और सुरक्षा के लिए राज्यों द्वारा प्रस्तावित उपायों का समय-समय पर यमुना समिति द्वारा पुनरीक्षण किया जाता है और वह उन उपायों को स्वीकृत करती है जो आवश्यक समझे जाते हैं। मई, 1971 में हुई यमुना समिति की पिछली बैठक में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित निम्नलिखित कार्य स्वीकार किये गये :—

क्रम सं०	स्कीम का नाम	जिला	अनुमानित लागत (रुपयों में)
1.	रामरा, हैदरपुर और मंडवार ग्रामों के निकट सुरक्षा कार्यों का निर्माण	मुजफ्फरनगर	9.9
2.	गढ़ी मुस्तफाबाद ग्राम के समीप स्टडों द्वारा सुरक्षित 2.6 किलोमीटर लम्बे तटबंध का निर्माण	वही	25.0
3.	फतेहपुर ग्राम के समीप रिंग बंध और ठोकरों का निर्माण	वही	9.0
4.	टांडा ग्राम के समीप स्टडों का निर्माण	मेरठ	4.5

Construction of Afflux Bund as Part of Farakka Barrage Project in Malda District

348. SHRI DINESH JOARDER : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to finance the construction of an afflux bund as part of the Farakka Barrage Project in Malda district; and

(b) if so, when the construction work is likely to be taken up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). A proposal is under consideration for the construction of an auxiliary afflux bund along the left bank of the Ganga from the Kalindri Regulator upto the existing left afflux bund of the Farakka Barrage as further precaution to prevent out-flanking of the barrage.

Taming of Flood Prone Damodar, Mayurakshi, Kangsabati and Teesta Rivers

349. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether in spite of floods becoming

a routine annual feature in West Bengal, nothing has been done so far to tame the principal flood-prone rivers in the State like the Damodar, Mayurakshi, Kangsabati and Teesta;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to tame these rivers in the near future; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). During the last 17 years, flood control and drainage improvement works have been implemented in different parts of West Bengal State with the available funds to reduce the damage caused by floods and drainage congestion. The works carried out with an outlay of Rs. 14.4 crores upto the end of March-71 include 321 km of embankment 278 km of drainage channels and 23 town protection schemes. This have benefitted an area of 6.3 lakh ha. Storage reservoirs for irrigation have been constructed on the Mayurakshi and Kangsabati rivers which are helping in moderation of floods and consequently these rivers at present do not pose any serious flood problem. On the Damodar, flood moderation reservoirs have been constructed by the Damodar Valley Corporation and work on the Lower Damodar Flood Control and Drainage Scheme has been taken

up during 1970-71. On the Teesta, 70 km of embankments have been constructed.

(c) and (d). The State Government have been requested to make a detailed examination of the flood and drainage problem taking into account the experience in recent years and prepare comprehensive plan for protection by the end of 1972 indicating priority works which will enable providing protection to atleast 50% of the area liable to floods by 1981. The North Bengal Flood Control Commission has been set up investigate and implement flood control measures on North Bengal rivers such as Teesta, Torsa and Jaldakha. Pending the formation of comprehensive plans schemes which will form part of these plans are proposed to be implemented as early as possible. These include the construction of embankments on the Mahananda, estimated to cost Rs. 376 lakhs to benefit areas in Malda district and Karala diversion scheme for protecting areas in Jalpaiguri town.

**Payment of Salary to Staff of
Beas Designs Organisation,
Nangal**

350. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of officials working in the Beas Designs Organisation at Nangal have not been paid their salaries for the last six months;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to pay the arrears immediately ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). There has been no such case where payment of salaries to the officials of the Beas Designs Organisation has not been made.

**पाली मारवाड़ रेलवे स्टेशन पर
टिकटों की बिक्री**

351. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों में उत्तर रेलवे के पाली मारवाड़ रेलवे स्टेशन पर 2 अप और 3 डाउन और 209 अप और 210 डाउन रेलगाड़ियों के लिए प्रथम श्रेणी और तृतीय श्रेणी के कुल कितने टिकटों की बिक्री हुई ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तया) : 2 अप और 3 डाउन नं० की कोई गाड़ी पाली मारवाड़ रेलवे स्टेशन से होकर नहीं जाती ।

गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान पाली मारवाड़ रेलवे स्टेशन पर 209 अप और 210 डाउन मारवाड़ रिवाड़ी सवारी गाड़ियों के लिए बेचे गये पहले और तीसरे दर्जे के टिकटों की कुल संख्या इस प्रकार है :

अवधि	पहला दर्जा		तीसरा दर्जा	
	209 अप	210 डाउन	209 अप	210 डाउन
जुलाई, '68 से जून, '69 तक	125	68	60,901	26,653
जुलाई, '69 से जून, '70 तक	141	48	59,587	22,178
जुलाई, '70 से जून, '71 तक	152	65	68,557	33,230

छोटे अन्नक व्यापारियों का शोषण

352. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :

श्री मन्टल बिहारी बाजपेयी :

क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बारे में कोई शिकायत मिली है कि बड़े अन्नक व्यापारियों द्वारा छोटे अन्नक व्यापारियों को शोषण किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस तरह के शोषण को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्री (श्री एल० एन० मिश्र) : (क) इस प्रकार के अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं कि अन्नक के छोटे व्यापारी कभी कभी निर्यात क्रयादेश प्राप्त नहीं कर पाते हैं ।

(ख) अन्नक निर्यात करने वाले अन्नक के छोटे व्यापारियों को सहायता देने का प्रश्न सक्रिय रूप से विचाराधीन है ।

अन्नक के निर्यात व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण

353. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार अन्नक के निर्यात व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण करके उसका निर्यात बढ़ाने का है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ऐसा किया जायेगा; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्री (श्री एल० एन० मिश्र) : (क) से (ग). सरकार अन्नक का निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय कर रही है । राज्य अधिकरण के माध्यम से अन्नक का निर्यात शीघ्र ही मार्गीकृत करने का विचार है । राज्य अधिकरण के माध्यम से अन्नक की स्वदेशी खरीद करने के लिए भी सरकार सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रही है । लघु अन्नक उत्पादक लोगों और अन्नक की खानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के शोषण का अंत करने के लिए ऐसा किया जा रहा है ।

Introduction of Passenger Train Service from Pandaul Railway Station to Lohat (North Eastern Railway)

354. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a big Sugar Mill at Lohat in the district of Durbhanga in Bihar;

(b) whether there is a goods train service from Pandaul to Lohat in Sakri-Jaynagar Section of North Eastern Railway;

(c) whether there is a public demand for passenger train service being introduced from Pandaul Railway Station to Lohat; and

(d) the reaction of Government to this demand ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) The demand is neither justified on traffic considerations, nor is it operationally feasible for want of requisite facilities at Lohat siding station.

**Doubling of Railway Line from
Rewari Junction to Ahmedabad
(Western Railway)**

355. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to extend the doubling of metre-gauge railway line from Rewari Junction (Northern Railway) to Ahmedabad (Western Railway);

(b) if so, the time by which the work is expected to be undertaken by Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). A Traffic Survey to assess the line capacity requirements on the Delhi-Ahmedabad (M.G) line is in progress. A decision as to what portions of this line, if at all, require doubling, would be taken after the receipt of survey report and its examination.

Air conditioning of major trains

356. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a scheme under the consideration of Government for air-conditioning of major trains in the country;

(b) if so, which are the trains to be air-conditioned;

(c) the estimated cost of each air-conditioned bogie after its completion; and

(d) what will be the effect on the present speeds of the trains ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) At present there is no scheme for air-conditioning major trains in the country.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Reconstitution of Law Commission

357. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :
SHRI BISWANARAIN
SHASTRI :
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reconstituted the Law Commission;

(b) what will be the scope and functions of the reconstituted Commission; and

(c) the reasons for the reconstitution of the commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Law Commission has been reconstituted for a period of three years with effect from 1st September, 1971.

(b) A statement showing the Terms of Reference of the Law Commission is laid on the Table of the House.

The Law Commission was initially set up in 1955 and has since then been reconstituted for a term of three years at a time. The Commission, as an expert body, has been able to make significant contribution towards the development and revision of the legal system and laws of the country. The process has to be continued if the laws are to be kept abreast of the progress and development of the country. In fact, something more is required to be done in the context of the requirements of a Welfare State, as for example, examination of existing laws in the background of the Directive Principles of the Constitution, review of the working of the Constitution etc. Keeping in view the aforesaid considerations, the Commission has been reconstituted with effect from 1.9.1971 with enlarged terms of reference.

Statement

The Terms of Reference of the Law Commission, reconstituted with effect from 1-9-1971 are broadly as follows:—

- (i) to simplify the laws in general, and the procedural laws in particular;
- (ii) to ascertain if any provisions are inconsistent with the Constitution and suggest the necessary alterations or omissions;
- (iii) to remove anomalies and ambiguities brought to light by conflicting decisions in High Courts or otherwise;
- (iv) to consider local variations introduced by State Legislation in the concurrent field, with a view to re-introducing and maintaining uniformity;
- (v) to consolidate Acts pertaining to the same subject with such technical revision as may be found necessary;
- (vi) to examine existing laws in the background of the Directive Principles of State Policy contained in Part IV of the Constitution and to suggest amendments in so far as these laws are inconsistent with these Principles;
- (vii) to suggest a central policy in revising the laws;
- (viii) to consider the advisability or need for any fresh legislation to effectuate the Directive Principles; and
- (ix) to review the working of the Constitution and suggest any amendments from the point of view of enabling the different authorities under the Constitution more effectively to implement the Directive Principles.

Setting up of Technical Establishment in Afro-Asian Countries

358. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will

the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Engineers India Ltd, a public sector firm with foreign collaboration, has set up some technical establishments in some Afro-Asian countries;

(b) if so, the names of such countries;

(c) the work to be undertaken in those countries by the public undertakings;

(d) the extent to which this will enable India in earning foreign exchange; and

(e) the competition which is expected to be faced by Indian goods against foreign developed countries ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (e). Engineers India Ltd., a Govt. of India Undertaking is mainly concerned with offering technical consultancy services to projects undertaken in other countries, on remuneration. The only foreign assignment they have handled so far is Shiraz Refinery in Iran. In this case, they have performed engineering and procurement services, as sub-contractors to M/S. Snam Progetti of Italy.

Engineers India Ltd. have earned Rs. 5.5 lakhs as remuneration for these services. Besides, equipment valued at Rs. 57 lakhs has been exported from the country to Iran for the project. Engineers India Ltd. are making efforts to win over similar undertakings in other countries.

Production of Leather Garments

359. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the European buyers prefer finished leather garments to leather; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to promote production of leather garments ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE
(SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating the important steps taken in this connection is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Government have taken the following steps to promote the production of leather garments :

1. The Government has set up the Export Promotion Council for Finished Leather & Leather Manufactures, Kanpur, which imports samples of leather garments from time to time for augmenting export production. These samples are shown to its constituents to have a first hand idea of the type of leather used in the manufacture of these items as well as the type of lining, fashion and stitching thereon.

2. Import of machinery required for production of Garment Leather and Leather Garments under the capital goods scheme is allowed.

3. The Government has established recently Trade Development Authority, which has taken into its ambit production and promotion of export of leather garments of its clientele on micro-level.

4. Industrial units with substantial exports are eligible for preferential consideration in regard to expansion of licensed capacity, technical and managerial assistance for up-grading of quality, licensing of current requirements of maintenance, import of raw material, components and consumable stores from preferred sources of supply etc.

5. 15% import replenishment against export of leather garments.

**Scheme for research in Coir
Product Potential**

360. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have initiated action to conduct purposeful researches in coir not only to improve the quality and reduce costs but also to exploit its new product potential;

(b) whether the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has recommended a scheme for this purpose costing Rs. 33 lakhs; and

(c) if so, the salient feature of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. A full-fledged Research Institute is functioning under the Coir Board and the Government are, at present, examining an elaborate scheme for augmenting the research activities on Coir.

(b) The final Report of the Survey on coir industry undertaken by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has not yet been submitted to the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Loss of Jute Production

361. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the jute production loss amounting to about 295,000 tonnes valued at nearly Rs. 88 crores;

(b) the steps taken by government to avoid this kind of enormous production loss in future; and

(c) the kind of assistance being given to the industry in regard to payment of compensation for forced lay-off ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Apart from a production loss of about 18,500 tonnes of jute goods valued at about Rs. 6.48 crores due to power failure during January-September, 1971, no information is available of any other loss of production.

(b) Government of West Bengal have set up a High Power Committee to undertake a continuous review of this problem. Consumption of electric power is also being regulated during peak hour. This should ensure steadier and equitable distribution of power.

(c) No assistance is being given by Government in this behalf.

Decline in Export of Pepper

362. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the fall in the export of pepper from 19,800 tonnes in 1969-70 to about 17,000 tonnes in 1970-71; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to remove the handicaps in the export of pepper ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) In 1969-70 Indonesian crop was very low and the attractive prices and good demand resulted in higher exports than 1970-71, when the country's production dropped and with a lower carry over stocks and increased domestic demand, the exportable surplus was less.

(b) Agriculture Ministry is taking steps to increase the production.

Shipment of PL-480 Cotton

363. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the assurance given by the American Trade Delegation, which recently visited India, regarding the shipment of the balance quantity of P. L.-480 cotton is being implemented by the U. S. authorities; and

(b) whether the U.S.A. has agreed to India's contention of not accepting the res-

pensibility for payment of carrying charges for the balance quantity of PL-480 cotton ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The delegation has agreed to advise the members of the Shippers Association not to press claims about payment of carrying charges.

Revision of Export Policy for Raw Cotton

364. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for revising the export policy for raw cotton;

(b) whether this revision is likely to affect the export of raw cotton; and

(c) the main features of the revised export policy for raw cotton ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). During the current year, export of raw cotton, mainly Bengal Deshi has been allowed to the extent of two lakh bales. This ceiling represents the average annual exports from India during the past five-six years.

The introduction of quantitative ceiling does not materially affect the export trend but provides for adequate quantity for exports leaving balance for possible greater consumption of these varieties of cotton in the country.

Import Licences for Leather Industry

365. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of pending licences for the import of machinery for the leather industry;

(b) the number of applications for licences from Tamil Nadu and the number pending with the Government;

(c) the nature of levies that stand in the way of augmenting leather exports; and

(d) whether the delay in the grant of licences for machinery stood in the way of exports ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) 28.

(b) The number of applications from Tamil Nadu pending is eleven.

(c) Nil.

(d) No, Sir.

**Exploring of Libyan Markets
for Indian Woollens**

366. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to diversify the pattern of woollen export to Libya; and

(b) whether the Libyan market for Indian woollen blankets and suitings has been explored ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Market surveys on Libya covering woollen exports including fabrics, hosiery and blankets were made in 1966 by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade and in 1969 by the National Council of Applied Economic Research. In addition, in 1969 a delegation from the Wool & Woollens Export Promotion Council visited Libya. Hosiery has been a major item of export to Libya and total exports of woollen hosiery to Libya during 1969-70 and 1970-71 have been of the order of Rs. 48.49 lacs and Rs. 61.55 lacs respectively. Fabrics have a very small market in Libya due to tailoring difficulties and Blankets face severe competition from

the East European countries but nevertheless efforts are being made to promote our exports.

**Report of Indian Coffee Market
Survey Delegation**

367. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Coffee Market Survey delegation which visited some European countries has submitted its study tour report;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for increasing direct exports of coffee in the light of the recommendations of the Delegations ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

**भारत और जापान के बीच व्यापार
की नई संभावनाएँ**

368. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका की एक-पक्षीय कार्यवाहियों के कारण उत्पन्न डालर संकट के परिणामस्वरूप अमरीका और जापान के बीच तनावों के कारण भारत और जापान के बीच व्यापार की नई संभावनाएँ उत्पन्न हो गई हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो भारत द्वारा इस संबंध में की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्री (श्री एल० एन० मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). वर्तमान प्रवृत्तियों के

आधार पर व्यापार के क्षेत्र में किसी प्रकार की दीर्घावधि संभाव्यताओं की कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती। फिर भी स्थिति पर निगरानी रखी जा रही है। मुद्रा संबंधी वर्तमान संकट के होने हुए भी, जापान को अपरम्परागत उत्पादों के भारतीय निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए निरन्तर प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। जापान को भारतीय निर्यात और उसमें अपरम्परागत उत्पादकों का अंश निरन्तर बढ़ता जा रहा है।

**International Fairs Attended
by India during 1971**

369. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of International Fairs in which India participated during the year 1971;

(b) the number of officials sent abroad for these fairs; and

(c) the total amount of expenditure incurred for these officials going abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). India participated in 22 International Fairs and organised 2 exclusive Indian Exhibitions abroad. Detailed statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L. T.—986/71]

Indo-Yugoslav Trade Agreement

370. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement was made with Yugoslavia for increasing the trade between the two countries; and

(b) whether the Indo-Yugoslav Commission has contributed in the enlargement of area of agreement and the scope for trade ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). No fresh Trade Agreement has recently been signed between India and Yugoslavia for increasing volume of Trade. At the July, 1971 Trade talks of the Indo-Yugoslav Joint Commission it was agreed that the current rupee Trade and Payments Agreement would be extended upto 31st December, 1972 and thereafter all payments between the two countries should be made in convertible currencies.

On the basis of the above agreement it has been contended by both the Governments that trade in future could be conducted on more healthy basis.

**Complaint by Parcel Porters working
at Meerut City Station**

371. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Parcel Porters working at Meerut City Station have recently made a complaint to the administration against unnecessary and ill-treatment being meted to them by the supervisory staff of parcel office;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made by the administration into their allegations; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes. Certain luggage porters of Meerut City Station complained against the behaviour of the Chief Parcel Clerk,

(b) Yes.

(c) The allegations made against the Chief Parcel Clerk have not been substantiated.

Efficiency of North Eastern Railway

372. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Times of India' of the 12th October, 1971 regarding the low efficiency of the North Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the efficiency and eliminate the various difficulties faced by passengers on this Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) A statement showing the factual position on the points raised in the News item and the remedial steps taken proposed is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT—987/71.]

Shortfall in Export Targets

373. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the item where export targets could not be fulfilled during the current year; and

(b) the reasons for such shortfall ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : Since current financial year 1971-72 is still in progress, it is presumed that the information is required in respect of latest completed financial year i.e., 1970-71.

(a) At the start of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the Ministry of Foreign Trade had formulated tentative targets in respect of a few selected export commodities for the Fourth-Plan period. The comparison of these targets relating to the year 1970-71 with the actual exports during the same year showed that mainly in respect of items like jute manufactures, engineering goods, iron and steel, gems and jewellery, leather and leather manufactures (including footwear), cashew kernels, tea and coir manufactures, the export were below the levels of tentative targets.

(b) *Reasons* : A set-back in the exports of *jute manufactures* during 1970-71 was on account of various adverse factors, mainly (i) steep decline in the exports of carpet backing owing to slow down in house construction activities in U. S. A. due to recession, (ii) growing use of synthetics, (iii) keen competition from Pakistan jute goods and (iv) prolonged port strike at Calcutta and some industrial unrest in jute mills. Prospects for exports during 1971-72 are however, considered good.

Exports of engineering goods during 1970-71, though larger than the previous year, were lower than the target because of shortage of steel and certain non-ferrous metals, lack of adequate shipping space and high freight rates. Similarly exports of *Iron and Steel* were affected by factors of shortage and reduced availability for exports. The shortfall in gems and jewellery was mainly the outcome of adverse market conditions abroad particularly in the wake of U. S. recession. Trading conditions in *Leather and Leather manufactures* also remained poor in international markets partly as a result of uncertain monetary conditions in Europe and recession in U. S. A. and partly because of uncertainties in fashion. In regard to cashew kernels, growing competition from Cashew processing units in African countries, uncompetitive prices, and uncertainties about regular supplies of raw-nuts from African countries, have been the important factors in the reduction of exports of cashew kernels from India. A marked decline in the off take of USSR during 1970-71 was also a contributory factor. The lower trend in *coir manufactures* was due to stagnant nature of world demand in respect of these products. There has also been a drop in the consumption of coir yarn by the West European countries. Although exports of *tea* were somewhat lower than the target, the exports showed a marked recovery during 1970-71 over the depressed trade during 1969-70.

Crash Programme for Exports formulated by Engineering Export Promotion Council

374. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Engineering Export Promotion Council have formulated a crash programme for exports; and

(b) the broad features of the programme and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Engineering Export Promotion Council made a mid-term review of export performance and launched a crash programme under which the Council proposes to step up the exports of engineering goods to Rs.110 crores during the second half of 1971-72. To achieve this programme, the following steps have been taken by the Council :

- (i) Export orders in hand are being expeditiously executed by rendering assistance needed by exporters;
- (ii) Efforts are being made to identify the units which have export orders in hand and to provide inputs necessary for fulfilling such orders and additional orders which could be secured on a short term basis;
- (iii) Efforts are also being taken by various Governmental Agencies to render assistance to exporters on preferential basis;
- (iv) Meetings are being arranged to discuss problems with exporters with a view to find urgent solutions;
- (v) Council keep liaison with Governmental authorities concerned with exports to remove possible bottlenecks.
- (vi) A Senior Officer of the Council has been deputed to look after and coordinate crash export programme efforts. Government fully support the Crash Programme launched by the Council.

Railway Wagons for Jute Merchants of Assam

375. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government are aware that the jute merchants of Assam are experiencing great hardship due to non-availability of Railway wagons there;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from the Association of jute merchants; and

(c) the action being taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Jute loading on Northeast Frontier Railway was maintained at a high level of 23,234 metre gauge and 8,652 broad gauge wagons from January to July 1971, as compared to only 18,590 metre gauge and 5,550 broad gauge wagons during the same period in 1970. Due to severe floods and breaches resulting in through communications being affected via Garhara and via Farakka routes, there was a severe set back to jute loading during the months of August, September and October, 1971. With restoration of through communications, loading has been progressively stepped up.

New Fare List

376. SHRI PRAVIN SINH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether this New Fare List will have to be printed because of the five percent increase in the existing Railway fares to be introduced with effect from the 15th November, 1971;

(b) whether this New Fare List will be ready during the month of November; and

(c) what will be the cost involved in printing the new Fare List ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The exact cost of printing the new fare tables in force from 15-11-1971 will be known only after the work of printing is completed. However, the estimated cost of printing is Rs. 20,000.

Punctuality Schedule of Local Trains

377. SHRI PRAVIN SINH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether punctuality schedule of several local trains running in many parts of the country is maintained by lengthening their running time;

(b) if so, whether it will not affect the local train passengers wishing to get connections of several mail trains and fast trains; and

(c) whether the punctuality schedule cannot be maintained without giving more Running Time ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (c). No, the running time is determined by the speed, halts both traffic and operational, facilities at terminals and the restrictions on speed necessitated by engineering works.

(b) Does not arise,

Speeding up of Rajdhani Express and other De-Luxe Trains

378. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps were taken after experimental running, for shortening the duration of the movement of Rajdhani Express and other De-Luxe trains;

(b) if so, the reasons for not implementing the decision of the Railway Board regarding fast running of the above trains;

(c) whether such fast running of the above trains would have facilitated improved

movements of other trains and goods trains; and

(d) if so, the decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Steps have been taken to shorten the journey time of the Rajdhani Express, but not of other De-Luxe trains except 15/16 Madras-New Delhi A. C. Express which has been speeded up by 2 hours and 45 mts. in each direction. From 1-11-71, Rajdhani Express takes less than 17 hours as against $17\frac{1}{2}$ hours before. The rakes of other De-Luxe trains are not yet fit for running at high speed.

(b) Board's decisions have been fully implemented.

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

Extension of Broad Gauge Line from Samastipur to Raxaul

379. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report of the survey for extending the broad gauge line from Samastipur to Raxaul has by now, been completed;

(b) if so, the results thereof and the decision thereon;

(c) whether in undertaking survey, the situation of military aerodrome near Darbhanga Junction and the running of three railway lines from Darbhanga to the Nepalese border viz., to Nirmali, Jainagar and Raxaul, and also Darbhanga being the most populous District, have been taken into consideration; and

(d) whether it is proposed to link Samastipur-Raxaul via Darbhanga with broad gauge ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and

(b). The surveys have been completed and the reports are under examination. The estimated costs via Muzaffarpur (182 Kms.) and via Darbhanga (188 Kms.) will be Rs. 10.91 crores and Rs. 14.06 crores respectively, giving a return of 3.95% and 0.5%.

(c) Yes.

(d) A decision will be taken after the examination of the survey reports is completed.

Survey of Kelo River for Construction of Kelo Dam

380. SHRI UMED SINGH RATHIA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey has been conducted for the construction of Kelo Dam project on Kelo river near the village Urdana in Raigarh district in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the date on which this survey was conducted as also the estimated expenditure;

(c) the acreage of land to be irrigated after the completion of the project and the area which would go under water as well as the number of villages likely to be inundated; and

(d) whether the price of the land has already been paid by the Central Government to those farmers whose land would be inundated ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (d). No proposal for any such scheme has been received so far by the Central Water and Power Commission from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

रायगढ़ में सरिया नाला पर बांध का निर्माण

381. श्री उमेद सिंह राठिया : क्या सिंचाई

और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के रायगढ़ जिले की धर्मजयगढ़ तहसील में सरिया नाले पर बांध बनाने के लिए सर्वेक्षण किया था और यदि हाँ, तो यह सर्वेक्षण कब किया गया था;

(ख) इस परियोजना पर होने वाला अनुमानित व्यय कितना है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि धर्मजयगढ़ में धर्मजयगढ़ कालोनी, बायसी कालोनी तथा दुर्गापुर कालोनी में शरणार्थी बसाये गये हैं तथा उन्हें खेतों के लिए भूमि आवंटित की गई है और केन्द्र सरकार ने उन्हें यह आश्वासन दिया है कि सरिया नाला पर बांध बनाया जाएगा और उनकी आवंटित भूमि को दुहरी फसल योग्य बनाकर तथा उसमें रबी और खरीफ की फसलें उगाकर उनकी दशा में सुधार किया जायेगा; और

(घ) क्या उक्त निर्माण-कार्य चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के दौरान पूरा हो जायेगा ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) से (घ). केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत आयोग की मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से ऐसी किसी स्कीम का प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

New Railway Line from Dahod to Khandwa in Madhya Pradesh

382. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a few years ago there was a proposal to lay a Railway line from Dahod to Khandwa in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons for not implementing that proposal so far;

(c) the time by which Government propose to construct the said Railway line in view of the industrial importance of Khar-gone (forest products); and

(d) in case the said proposal has been dropped, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

**Cancellation of Train Services
between Bhusawal and Itarsi
(Central Railway)**

383. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the frequent cancellation of local passenger trains services on Central Railway Zone recently, specially between Bhusawal and Itarsi;

(b) if so, the reasons for the cancellations;

(c) whether Government propose to take steps to run local passenger trains between Bhusawal and Itarsi; and

(d) if so, the time by which the passenger trains would be put into service ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). There has been no frequent cancellation of local trains on the Central Railway. A pair of Passenger trains e.g., 349 Dn/350 Up running between Bhusawal and Itarsi was, however, cancelled in August, 1968. The cancellation of this service occasioned initially owing to pressure on the limited section capacity in the wake of diversion of Western Railway trains following floods/breaches on Delhi-Bombay (Western Railway) route, has continued on account of lack of adequate traffic justification. Steps by way of granting stoppages of Express trains at comparatively important stations on Bhusawal-Itarsi section and a major revision in the train timings on

this section, have been taken to cater to the needs of public who were formerly travelling by the cancelled 349 Dn/350 Up Passenger.

(c) and (d). As indicated, steps have since been taken to provide satisfactory rail travel facilities to the extent feasible on Bhusawal-Itarsi section. A close watch continues to be kept on the trends of traffic on this section and as and when the conditions warrant, introduction of an additional passenger train between Bhusawal-Itarsi will be duly considered.

**Increase in Incident of Crimes in
Bhusawal Division (Central
Railway)**

384. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the incidence of crimes is increasing in Bhusawal Division in Central Railway;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to arrest the increasing trend of crimes ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) There is a slight increase in the incidence of crimes during the year in comparison to previous years.

(b) Due to failure of the monsoon resulting in unemployment and acute scarcity in the region.

(c) The following preventive measures are being taken :

(i) Goods trains are being escorted by the R. P. F. in the affected sections.

(ii) The important night passenger trains are being escorted by the R. P. F. and armed Police parties are posted at important stations.

(iii) Surveillance over the criminals is being maintained.

- (iv) Armed R. P. F. staff are deployed in the affected yards and sections.

Conversion of Metre Gauge Lines into Broad Gauge in Central Railway Zone

385. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways have drawn up a perspective plan for the conversion of metre gauge tracks into broad gauge in the Central Railway Zone; and

(b) the estimated cost of the Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) None of the sections included in the perspective plan prepared by the Railway Ministry for conversion from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge, fall on the Central Railway.

(b) Does not arise.

Controlled Varieties of Cloth for Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland and NEFA

386. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Agents for controlled varieties of cloth for Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland and NEFA;

(b) the quantities of controlled varieties of cloth allocated to each of these agents in 1971; and

t

(c) the quantities lifted to Assam by each agent for Assam during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Since there is no statutory control on distribution of cloth the mills are free to sell cloth to the dealers/agents of their choice, whose names are not within the knowledge of the Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Minimum Price of Rubber

387. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the monthly average level of prices of rubber ever since the minimum price was announced; and

(b) whether Government have suggested to the State Trading Corporation to step up their purchase of rubber substantially in order to maintain the minimum price ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) A statement containing the required information is attached.

(b) In October, 1970, State Trading Corporation was directed to undertake purchase of rubber upto 2,000 tonnes. This has since been stepped upto 8,000 tonnes to maintain prices. Recently the Kerala State Government has been granted a loan of Rs. 2.50 crores for purchase of rubber from small growers in addition to STC's purchases.

Statement

The reported monthly average price of lot rubber comprising RMA III, IV and V is as under :

<i>Month</i>	<i>Average price per quintal</i>
	Rs.
12th to 30th September, 70	472.00
October, 1970	470.00
November, 1970	482.00
December, 1970	473.00
January, 1971	477.00
February, 1971	468.00
March, 1971	463.00
April, 1971	453.00
May, 1971	445.00
June, 1971	436.00
July, 1971	435.00
August, 1971	414.00
September, 1971	384.00
October, 1971	401.00
November (upto 12-11-1971)	400.00

Take over of Vijaya Mohini Mills Ltd., Trivandrum and Parvathi Mills Ltd., Quilon

388. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether proposals have been received from the Government of Kerala regarding taking over and reopening of the Vijaya Mohini Mills Ltd., Trivandrum and Parvathi Mills Ltd., Quilon;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the concrete steps taken by Government for taking over and reopening of these two mills ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala suggested investigation into the affairs of these two mills, under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. They also suggested take over the managements of these mills, under the aforesaid Act, if Investigation Committee came to such a conclusion.

(c) An Investigation Committee, under the aforesaid Act, has already been appointed to enquire into the affairs of both the mills. The reports of the Committee are still awaited. However, both the undertakings are reported to be working at present.

Availability of Water for Crop under Major Irrigation Projects in Punjab

389. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that as indicated in a recent study made in Punjab, less than 40 percent of the water let out at the canal head under major irrigation projects is available for crop the balance being lost or wasted; and

(b) the steps proposed to remedy this situation and secure optimum utilisation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). There are losses in the Canal System and cultivator's water courses through absorption and evaporation etc. These losses are unavoidable and are considerable when the Canal System and water courses are unlined.

The remedy to reduce these losses lies in lining of the irrigation channels for which the State Governments have been advised.

Report of the Law Commission on the Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

390. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Law Commission has submitted to Government its report dealing with the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the steps contemplated in accordance with the said Report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) :

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Law Commission has suggested to delete clauses (a) & (b) of Article 133 (1) of the Constitution because ordinary litigation should end at the High Court stage and only exception circumstances would justify recourse to the Supreme Court.

(c) Necessary steps in this regard would be taken after the recommendations of the Law Commission have been examined by the Government.

**Representation for introduction
of a direct Express Train
between Katpadi and
Secunderabad**

391. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been made to him for through-coach service with sleeper facility and for introduction of a direct Express train between Katpadi and Secunderabad; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal has been examined but has not been found justified due to meagre offering of through traffic.

**Change in the Structure of
Railway Board**

392. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to certain structural changes in the set-up of the Railway Board according to the report of the Administrative Reforms Commission, there are lot of transfers/postings of officers from the Railway Board of various Zonal Railways and vice versa; and

(b) the number of posts of officers surrendered/created on this account and the number of officers reverted/promoted in consequence in various Departments ?

THE MINISTRR OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission regarding set-up of the Railway Board are still under the consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

**Stoppage of Express/Mail trains at
Manikpur Railway Station
(North Eastern Railway)**

393. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the Express/Mail trains stop at the Railway Station Manikpur in District Gonda on North Eastern Railway;

(b) the number of trains other than Express and Mail, passing through Manikpur Railway Station;

(c) the average daily earnings per Express and Mail train that stops at the Railway Station Manikpur; and

(d) the average daily earnings of the only Express train which stops at Jarwal Road Station on the North Eastern Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No. Out of 4 Mail/Express trains running each way on the section, three trains in the Down and to in the Up direction are scheduled to stop at Manikapur Junction.

(b) Five trains each way, all of which are scheduled to stop at Manikapur Junction.

(c) Average daily earnings per Mail/Express train stopping at Manikapur is Rs. 271/-.

(d) Two Express trains stop at Jarwal Road station daily. Average daily earnings per Express train stopping at this station is Rs. 298.

Speeding up of Trains

394. SHRI NAGESHWARA RAO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to increase the speed of different trains in the country; and

(b) if so, the extra expenses incurred on the track ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b) With effect from 1-11-71, the maximum permissible speed of 1 Up/2 Dn. Howrah-Kalka Mail between Howrah and Delhi, 1 Dn/2 Up Bombay VT-Howrah (via Nagpur) Mail, 3 Dn/4 Up Frontier Mail between Bombay and Delhi and 15 Dn/ 16 Up Madras-New Delhi G. T./A. C. Express has been increased from 100 Kmph to 110 Kmph and that of 101 Up/102 Dn. Howrah New Delhi Rajdhani Express from 120 Kmph to 130 Kmph. No extra expenditure has been incurred on track for this purpose.

Imposition of ban on giving assignments to retired judges

395. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for the imposition of a ban on giving any assignment or appointment of any retired judge of Supreme Court or High Courts;

(b) if not, whether Government are considering any such proposal on its own; and

(c) the number of retired judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts who have been given any assignment or appointment by the Central Government during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government are not considering any such proposal.

(c) During the period from 1st August, 1967 to 31st July, 1970 the services of 36 retired Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts were utilised by the Government of India on various assignments. Information

for the period after 31st July, 1970 is not readily available.

Difficulties experienced by Coffee Growers due to large harvest

396. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that as a result of large quantity of Coffee harvested during the current Coffee season 1970-71 many difficulties have been experienced by the growers;

(b) whether considerable quantity of coffee remains still to be sold after fulfilling export quota fixed by the Coffee Board; and

(c) what urgent action Government are taking to tackle the problem of Coffee growers ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). As a result of the bumper coffee crop in 1970-71, the planters may experience difficulties regarding payments on coffee delivered by them to the Coffee Board. The payments made and arranged to be made so far on this crop amount to Rs. 3 per point as against the basic reserve price of Rs. 3/10 per point. Out of a total quantity of 1,09,251 tonnes received into the pool from this crop, 69,775 tonnes have already been disposed of as on 1st November, 1971 leaving a balance stock of 39,476 tonnes. Out of this balance stock, a quantity of 15,376 tonnes is yet to be sold for export against an allocation of 53,000 tonnes fixed for export by the Board. It is proposed that the balance of 23,740 tonnes will be utilised for releases in internal market during November and December, 1971 and for carry-over to 1972.

Completion of Patratu Thermal Power Project

397. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the first phase of the Patratu Thermal Power Project in Hazaribagh has been completed; and

(b) if so, whether the total power produced will help Bihar ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Four 50MW each and one 100 MW generating units out of 400 MW comprising the first phase of Patratu Thermal Power Station have been commissioned. The sixth generating unit of 100 MW is under erection and is likely to be commissioned during the current year.

(b) The Project would add 400 MW of installed capacity to the Grid and will feed about 2,000 million Kwh annually into the Bihar Grid which would be of considerable help in meeting demands of industry, agriculture and other loads in the State.

Finalisation of cost of production of Coffee

398. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cost of production figures finalised by the Coffee Board and sent to Government are still pending acceptance since November, 1970;

(b) whether this has resulted in the Coffee Board being unable to fix the minimum release price for the coming season crop expected in December, 1971; and

(c) whether Government propose to take immediate action to finalise the cost of production ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Pending decision by Government Coffee Board is continuing the minimum release price of Rs. 3.10 per point.

(c) The matter is under active consideration.

Orissa Hit by Tidal Waves

399. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any warning had been given to the coastal areas of Orissa regarding the tidal waves which hit those areas on the 29th October, 1971; and

(b) if so, the nature of loss suffered and the help given to Orissa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The India Meteorological Department issued warning of a cyclonic storm expected to affect the coastal districts of West Bengal and North Orissa by high priority telegram to the Chief Secretary, Orissa Government and the district Collectors of Balasore and Cuttack at 12.20 Hours (Indian Standard Time) on October 29 and to All India Radio Cuttack and Sambalpur at 16.30 hours (Indian Standard Time) on October 29.

(b) The assessment of the damage caused by the Cyclone is being done by the State Government. According to latest report from the State Government, the population affected is 59 lakhs in 8,540 villages. 9,658 human lives and 50,000 cattle have been lost. About 4 lakh houses have been damaged.

The Army helped in the relief operations. The Central Government sent some planes for air dropping of food for the areas not accessible by roads. An amount of Rs. 2 crores has been sanctioned by the Central Government for immediate relief measures. A sum of Rs. 3 crores has also been sanctioned by the Ministry of Agriculture for providing loan to agriculturists for purchase of fertilizers and seeds.

Committee of Experts on desirability of Bansagar Project

400. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has appointed a Committee of Experts to find out the desirability of Bansagar Project;

(b) whether there is great resentment in Bihar with regard to the decision of Madhya Pradesh Government to construct Bansagar Project across the river Sone; and

(c) whether the Central Government intend to ask the Madhya Pradesh Government to await the report of the Committee of experts in order to avert bitterness between the two sister States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KURREL) : (a) and (b). Pursuant to the discussion on the Bansagar Project held on 1st August 1971 amongst the Chief Ministers of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and the Union Minister of Irrigation and Power, a technical Committee comprising the Chairman, Central Water and Power Commission and the Chief Engineers of the three States is working out details for further consideration by the Chief Ministers. This technical Committee has not yet completed its work.

(c) The Bansagar Project has not been so far accepted by the Centre for inclusion in the developmental plans of Madhya Pradesh. As indicated above, efforts are being made to evolve proposals which might be acceptable to all the States.

12.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

PRICE RISE OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर माननीय वित्त-मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और उन से

प्रार्थना करता कि वे इस के बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

“बढ़ते हुए मूल्य, विशेषकर आवश्यक वस्तुओं के बढ़ते हुए मूल्य, जिन का कि निश्चित आय वाले तथा निम्न आय वाले वर्गों पर कुप्रभाव पड़ता है।”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I share the anxiety of the Hon. House regarding increase in the prices of essential commodities in the recent months and the hardships caused to the people belonging particularly to the lower income and fixed income groups. Several factors like large influx of refugees from Bangla Desh, widespread floods and droughts in various States and also to some extent the levies imposed in the last Budget have contributed to the price increase in the recent months. As a result, between end-May and end-October, 1971, the Wholesale Price Index rose by 4.1% while the Consumer Price Index moved up from 224 in May 1971 to 238 in September 1971. As compared to the position a year ago, the general index of wholesale prices has shown a rise of 4.9 per cent. However, the Wholesale Price Index shows a decline in the month of October.

It is a matter of some satisfaction that the price increase in food articles over the year has been moderate and the buffer stock of foodgrains with the Government is of the order of 7.5 million tonnes. In the case of pulses, production has not been keeping up with the demand. The prices of oilseeds and edible oils have also risen in this period but their level is lower than what it was last year. Price of gur has risen due to lower production last year. Anticipations of lower sugar production in 1971-72 consequent on a decline in the acreage under sugarcane, account for an increase in sugar prices. In the case of other consumer goods, raw material shortage has been the principal factor for the rise in prices. The cotton crop although better than last year, is still not sufficient for our requirements.

During the slack season (April to October), seasonal factors become operative and

general up trend in prices is a usual phenomenon. As I have observed earlier, this year the seasonal pressure has been aggravated by a number of additional factors. Government have taken several steps to check the increase in prices. The textile mills have been asked to increase their production of controlled cloth and in order to prevent malpractices in the sale of such cloth, Government have also issued orders that the consumer price should be marked on every metre length of controlled cloth. To keep the cotton price in check, considerable imports of cotton are also being resorted to. Raw materials other than cotton which are in short supply are edible oils and certain varieties of steel, both of which are being imported in substantial quantities. Apart from credit control and direct physical control over a number of commodities, steps have recently been taken to check speculative activities through amendment of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act and forward trading, including trading in non-transferable specific delivery contracts in edible oils and oilseeds, has been suspended and future trading in gur has been banned. To meet the increased expenditure on refugees, steps are being taken to restrict non-Plan Expenditure, both at the Centre and in the States, and to raise additional resources. In a recent Conference of the Chief Ministers, the question of additional mobilisation of resources by the States to meet the extra expenditure on refugees was also discussed and as a result several State Governments as also the Central Government have taken measures in that direction. Major foodgrains are being sold at fixed prices through a network of fair price shops in the country and the States have been advised to further strengthen the public distribution system. In view of the rising trend in sugar prices, the availability of bank credit to sugar mills and trade has been further curtailed in August, 1971. The validity period of release orders was reduced from 45 to 30 days and the sale of sugar by factories to registered dealers and stocking of sugar by traders has also been restricted. Long-term measures to increase the productivity and yield of commercial crops are also being pursued vigorously, and steps are being taken to step up the production of oilseeds, raw cotton and pulses. Research

activities for developing new strains and hybrid seeds are being intensified. It is hoped that these measures will have a perceptible impact on the price level in the coming months.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में यह स्वीकार किया है कि आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई है। उन्होंने वृद्धि के केवल थोड़े मूल्य दिये हैं जोकि हरदम फुटकर मूल्यों की तुलना में कम होते हैं। कल राज्य सभा में एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में सरकार ने एक वक्तव्य सभा-पटल पर रखा था, जिस का अध्ययन करने के बाद पता लगता है कि अलग-अलग चीजों के दामों में जो वृद्धि हुई है वह असाधारण है और उस वृद्धि का कोई तर्कसंगत कारण न तो सरकार ने इस वक्तव्य में दिया है और न देश की जनता के सामने रखा गया है। उदाहरण के लिये मई, 1971 की तुलना में अक्तूबर, 1971 में ज्वार के दाम 10.7 प्रतिशत बढ़ गये। इसी बीच में दालों के दाम 23.1 प्रतिशत बढ़ गये, गुड़ के दाम 22.2 प्रतिशत, रा-काटन के दाम 13.4 प्रतिशत, काटन यार्न 10.8 प्रतिशत और एलू-मिनियम यूटेन्सिल्स, जो गरीब आदमियों के काम में आता है, उन के दामों में भी 10.2 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। यह सब मैं आम आदमियों के काम में आने वाली चीजों के बारे में बतला रहा हूँ। मैं चाहूँगा कि जब मूल्य वृद्धि के आंकड़े एकत्र किये जाते हैं तो फुटकर मूल्यों का भी हिसाब लगाना चाहिये, क्योंकि आम आदमी थोक में चीजें नहीं खरीदता, उसे फुटकर व्यापारियों की दया पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है।

मूल्य वृद्धि के जो कारण दिये गये हैं उन में मुझे यह देख कर बड़ा दुःख हुआ कि सरकार पूर्वी बंगाल से आने वाले शरणार्थियों को भी मूल्य वृद्धि के लिये उत्तरदायी ठहरा रही है। एक करोड़ लोगों के आने के कारण जो आर्थिक स्थिति पर बोझ पड़ा है वह स्पष्ट है लेकिन

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

मूल्यों की वृद्धि प्रारम्भ हुई जब आम बजट में आम आदमी के काम में आने वाली चीजों पर टैक्स लगाए गये और घाटे का बहुत बड़ा भाग छोड़ दिया गया। उस समय सरकारी प्रवक्ताओं ने कहा था कि मूल्यों में मामूली वृद्धि माजिनल इन्फ्लेज होगी। क्या वित्त मन्त्री कहेंगे कि यह वृद्धि मामूली है? इस वक्तव्य में भी कहा जा रहा है :

“It is a matter of some satisfaction that the price increase in food articles over the year has been moderate...”

ज्वार के दाम बढ़ गए वह माडरेट है? खाने की चीजों के दाम बढ़े वह माडरेट है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ माडरेट और हाई में कौन विभाजक रेखा है? पहले जो वृद्धि हुई थी वह माजिनल थी और अब माडरेट है? आम आदमी पर कितना बोझ पड़ रहा है? और अनाज के दाम बढ़ने का तो कोई औचित्य ही नहीं है। फसल अच्छी हुई है। किसान को शिकायत है उसे उसकी मेहनत का पूरा पंसा नहीं मिल रहा है और उपभोक्ता को अधिक दामों पर अनाज खरीदना पड़ रहा है। वित्त-मन्त्री महोदय इस अन्तर्विरोध को किस तरह से हल करते हैं? यहां संतोष प्रकट किया जा रहा है कि स्थिति बड़ी माडरेट है। इसमें कहा गया है :

“It is a matter of some satisfaction...”

ऊपर के परिच्छेद में कहते हैं कि मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई है, चिन्ता की बात है और नीचे कहते हैं कि कम वृद्धि हुई है, संतोष की बात है—यह आपका वक्तव्य है। आप कैसे संतोष प्रकट कर सकते हैं?

इसके साथ ही वित्त मन्त्री महोदय स्वीकार करेंगे कि औद्योगिक उत्पादन में कमी हो जाने, योजना के भौतिक लक्ष्यों के पूरा न होने—मुझे

खुशी है कि योजना मन्त्री सदन में मौजूद हैं—राज्य सरकारों द्वारा रिजर्व बैंक से 9 सौ करोड़ रुपए का ओवर ड्राफ्ट करने, किसी प्रकार के वित्तीय अनुशासन में न रहने, सरकारी खर्च में कमी करने में शासन की विफलता और इन स्थितियों के लिए पूर्वी बंगाल के लोगों को दोषी ठहराना, यह समझ में नहीं आता है।

क्या राज्य सरकारें वित्त मन्त्री के इस आदेश को मानने के लिए तैयार हैं कि अब वे रिजर्व बैंक से ओवर ड्राफ्ट नहीं करेंगी? अभी मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन हुआ था, क्या आप मुख्य मंत्रियों को इस बात के लिए तैयार कर सके कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जो सम्पन्नता आई है जिसका लाभ बड़े किसानों को मिला है उनको भी राष्ट्रीय समृद्धि में कुछ हिस्सा बंटाना चाहिए, सरकारी कोष में कुछ धन देना चाहिए—क्या बड़े किसानों पर टैक्स लगाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को आप तैयार कर सके? इन विफलताओं के लिए पूर्व बंगाल के विस्थापितों को दोष देना अपनी विफलताओं पर परदा डालना है।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ मूल्यों को स्थिर करने के लिए आदेश जारी करने के अलावा और क्या किया गया? यह सारा वक्तव्य ही आदेशों से भरा हुआ है कि हमने कपड़ा मिल मालिकों को आदेश दे दिया है कि दाम न बढ़ने पायें लेकिन दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, हमने चीनी मिल मालिकों को आदेश दे दिया है कि दाम न बढ़ने पायें लेकिन दाम बढ़ रहे हैं—क्या किंग केन्यूट की तरह से आदेश देकर दामों की बढ़ती हुई लहर को वित्त मन्त्री रोक सकते हैं?

गन्ने के दाम कम तय किए गए हैं किसानों ने गन्ना कम बोया है और अगले साल चीनी कम होगी, इस बात का डर है इसलिए चीनी का संग्रह किया जा रहा है।

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : आप सोशललिस्ट पालिसीज को स्वीकार कर लीजिए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, इनको तो एक ही राग अलापना है, वह जन्तर मन्तर में जा करके अलापें । (व्यवधान)

श्री के० डी० मालवीय (डुमरियागंज) : मैं भी इस बात में इत्तफाक करता हूँ कि सोशललिस्ट एकोनामी को आप स्वीकार कर लें तो समस्याएँ हल हो सकती हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपने स्वीकार किया है तभी तो यह हो रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष जी, केवल आदेशों से सद्भावनाओं से या चिन्ता प्रकट करने से मूल्यों की वृद्धि रुकेगी नहीं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या सरकार चीनी पर पार्शल कन्ट्रोल लागू करने के लिए तैयार है ? चुनाव के पहले पार्शल कन्ट्रोल लगा हुआ था । जो खुले बाजार में चीनी खरीदना चाहते थे वह खरीद सकते थे लेकिन आम आदमी को निश्चित मूल्य पर राशन की दूकान पर चीनी मिलती थी । हमारे विरोध के बावजूद भी वह कन्ट्रोल खत्म कर दिया गया और अब आम आदमी को दो रुपए तीस पैसे किलो चीनी खरीदनी पड़ रही है ।—(व्यवधान) मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि हम सारे देश में उचित मूल्य की दूकानें खोलना चाहते हैं लेकिन वे स्वीकार करेंगे कि दूकानों की संख्या पर्याप्त नहीं है और उनपर अच्छा माल नहीं मिलता है । उदाहरण के लिए गेहूँ बाजार में 75 रु० क्विंटल बहुत अच्छा बिक रहा है लेकिन दिल्ली में राशन की दूकान पर जाइये तो गेहूँ अच्छा नहीं है । बाजार में आटा खरीदिए तो एक रुपया दस पैसे किलो मिलता है ।

देश में संकट की स्थिति है, मूल्य स्थिर रहने चाहिए । अनापशनाप मुनाफे की मनो-वृत्ति को निरुत्साहित करना आवश्यक है । क्या

वित्त मंत्री इस सदन के सामने ऐसी योजना रख सकते हैं कि देश में आम आदमी के काम में आने वाली चीजें जैसे अनाज, दाल, खाने का तेल, मिट्टी का तेल, मोटा कपड़ा और थोड़ी सी चीनी उचित मूल्य पर हर नागरिक को मिलेगी ? यदि वित्त मंत्री इस तरह की गारन्टी दे सकते हैं तो फिर देश में आज के संकट की स्थिति में भी लोगों को बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों के गहवर में से निकलने के लिए प्रेरित कर सकते हैं और हर किसी संकट का सामना करने के लिए लोग तैयार हो सकने हैं । बकनव्य में जितने भी उपाय सुझाए गए हैं वह दूरगामी हैं । सभी स्वीकार करेंगे कि जब तक उत्पादन में वृद्धि नहीं होगी, कच्चे माल का आयात जारी रहेगा, औद्योगिक विकास नहीं बढ़ेगा तब तक दाम स्थिर नहीं होंगे लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या दूरगामी और तात्कालिक, लॉन्ग टर्म और शार्ट टर्म किस तरह के उपाय इन्होंने अपनाने का प्रयत्न किया है ? अगर किया है तो वह शार्ट टर्म उपायों के बारे में सदन को विश्वास में लें और केवल यह न कहें कि दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, हमें चिन्ता है क्योंकि चिन्ता मात्र से आम आदमी की चिन्ता कम होने वाली नहीं है ।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : वाजपेयी जी ने भी मेरे साथ चिन्ता ही प्रकट की है जबकि मैं समझता था वे कुछ सुझाव भी देंगे ।

As he very rightly says, when we consider the question of rising prices, naturally we have to go into the basic causes of price rise. Some of the causes are of a long term nature and the solutions will also have to be of a long term nature.

For example, we have mentioned the inflationary trends. It is the basic cause of the price rise. Then we have mentioned the Bangla refugees. We have not tried to put the entire blame on the Bangla Desh refugees. But the fact of life is that nearly a crore of people are here and their requirements are also to be met.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Why did you import a car for Rs. 6 lakhs ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Do not divert the attention now. It may be relevant in some other context. I am now dealing with the problem of prices. When the problem of the refugees was mentioned, it was not with a view to find a scapegoat. But it was one of the factors which have strengthened the inflationary trends which were already there.

Then we have mentioned about production. There are basic raw materials needed for industrial production. Production of agricultural commodities like cotton and oilseeds is certainly most important. When there is some sort of a constraint on production certainly it affects the prices. We have to import and we have undertaken an import programme for these raw materials. This is an aspect which should affect the prices ultimately. The long term effects are important.

He says : You cannot order prices to stay still, just as King Canute could not order the waves of the sea to stop. I cannot do that; yet he expects me to do that. The Finance Minister or for that matter any administration can take certain corrective measures to see that ultimately they result in the stabilisation of prices. Certain immediate steps no doubt become necessary and I have explained what immediate steps were taken.

For example, he mentioned the rise in the price of *jowar*. He must have known the reason. *Jowar* is produced in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. Unfortunately, these very States are affected by famine conditions. It has had its impact on production which has affected the price of *jowar*. Practically the whole of the rabi crop, and in some States the kharif crop, was affected. If the next crop is somewhat better, possibly things may improve in the case of *jowar*.

SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA (Jainagar) : Have the prices of cotton gone down in Maharashtra ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Yes.

SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA It is an anomaly.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : It is a good thing I should say. On the one side you ask me to stabilise the prices, on the other you say the prices are going down. It is good that prices are going down, but they should not be depressed artificially I quite agree, because the growers also should get a reasonable price. That objective also we should not lose sight of. At the same time, artificial pushing up of prices also is not good. Ultimately in the artificial pushing up of prices, the advantage is taken by the middlemen, the speculator. For restricting speculative activity we will also take recourse to some sort of credit planning. We have taken some steps to see that credit facilities in these particular fields are made available in a mere selective manner. That also will ultimately affect the prices. Some of these steps we have taken and are taking, and we have to wait for their results. Some of the things are against us, and we are trying to fight with them.

He mentioned the question of the overdrafts of the States. The Planning Minister and myself had discussions with nine or ten States which are mainly responsible for these overdraft difficulties in the country. They explained their difficulties, and we tried to explain our difficulties to them. As you know, in this country politically you just cannot order the States about or declare non-co-operation with the States. These things ultimately have to be evolved after discussions and deliberations, evolving a certain consensus. I cannot be a drill master giving them orders of quick march or to move left or right. They have got their problems. I have to sit with them, understand them, but ultimately we are trying to evolve a policy, and we would try to see that that policy is accepted by the States.

He asked whether we have succeeded in our efforts in making the States accept the principle of levying tax on agricultural income. Of course, they have not accepted the specific proposal that we had made to them to hand over the right of levying tax to the Centre, but the general feeling which they

expressed was that they are willing to tax the agricultural sector. On that point they have agreed and they have agreed also to make further efforts in resources mobilisation.

There is formal control on a large number of things like electric wires, cables, aluminium and its manufactures, synthetic rubber, vanaspati, cement, motor car, agricultural tractor, drugs, kerosene oil etc.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : If there is control on the price of kerosene oil, why has the price gone up ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I am coming to that. There I want his co-operation. Really speaking, there the culprit is this middlemen and the anti-social elements of the traders' class on which you may have some influence. Please help me there.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : At the time of the elections he had all the influence, and now I have influence.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Possibly you may have influence. I am pleading with you, I am not accusing you. There are anti-social elements, certain irrational forces, speculative elements in society. These will have to be controlled, but merely passing an Act does not work. I have mentioned it before that there is necessity of some sort of consumers' resistance movement in this country.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) : And gherao also.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I am not for gherao. Without gherao also there can be a consumers' resistance movement, if it is properly organised. I would expect co-operation from the hon. Members.

In saying that in certain sectors the rise was not high, there was no sense of satisfaction at all.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Then why express satisfaction ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : If you do not want that word, if you are so angry with it, scratch it, but it is a manner of saying something.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : It is a figure of speech.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : It is a figure of speech, I am very glad.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
What a figure ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Sometimes the figure of speech is coming to my help ! I am very glad about it. So, it is not true that we are not looking into it. The question is very ticklish and the solutions are not easy. It will require sustained efforts and sustained cooperation from hon. Members. Particularly in the present crisis, merely to make it as a bogey for starting an agitation is not going to help either the consumer or the political parties or the country as a whole.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I referred to the abnormal increase in the sugar prices, what stands in the way of Government introducing partial control ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I will have to consult my colleagues in the Agriculture Ministry about it, but I will tell you what led to decontrol. There was a time when there was not only surplus of sugar but also surplus of stocks. It was a very heavy drag on the credit system. So, decontrol was thought of. Whether partial or full control is necessary is a matter for further examination. I cannot straightway say yes or no.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : The more this question is discussed, the more it becomes clear that it is too ticklish and serious a question to be disposed of by way of a calling attention motion. We have given notices for a discussion on this matter. I hope, Sir, during this session you will give us an opportunity to discuss it at greater length, because it cannot be dealt with so briefly.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

As far as this statement is concerned and this analysis of index figures, etc., I do not attach very great importance to it. Even a paper like *Statesman* today comes out with the heading "Paradox of High Prices and Low Index". When the whole country knows that prices are rising, the index figures are going down. The jugglery of index figures and the method of compilation, we know.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
But the index figures are quoted against me !

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Unfortunately, there is no other yardstick by which one can go.

During this brief discussion, I want to highlight one aspect. It is not merely a question of hardship for the common people that is involved of course, that is exercising the minds of all of us but the entire economy of the country is being distorted by this galloping monster of inflation and deficit financing, which is leading to price rise. We are now meeting at a time when there is a grave emergency on the borders. At a moment like this, however important the front may be, the rear is equally important. As my friend Mr. Vajpayee said, we have to think of short-term, emergent, measures also in this emergency, apart from long-term measures, which are, of course, necessary. Otherwise, you cannot defend your country and fight a war in the front, if the rear is going to collapse. I hope he will consider this when he replies. At the time of presentation of the last budget a few months ago by the Finance Minister members from all sections of the House, including many from the other side, had expressed their apprehension that this large number of indirect taxes and imposts will lead to a general increase in the price level again.

At that time the Finance Minister had assured us that since he had not placed any new burdens on those commodities which are essential for the use of the common man, there is no reason why the prices should go up. After a few weeks, when the prices had suddenly begun to rise, we read in the press

—at that time Parliament was in recess—that when a press man had asked him how it is happening, he was quoted in the press as saying "I have been let down by the traders and the business community." After a few more days he was quoted again, either in a speech or in a statement, saying that the only solution is for the people to develop consumer resistance. That means that Government cannot do anything, which is a confession of bankruptcy or defeat. He said that it is for the public and the consumers to organise resistance against these unscrupulous profiteers, speculators, hoarders, and so on. I am not discussing that here because that cannot be done here; it has to be done outside. I am also quite sure that it can be done outside with the co-operation of the people, provided government give an assurance to the people of this country that when they seriously take up resistance against profiteers and hoarders the police will not come to the rescue of the hoarders and act against the people.

This evening in this city of Delhi, and in other cities also, the trade unions and workers will be organising an indirect form of resistance, not to the traders but to the venerable institution which finances these people and allows them to go on indulging in speculation and hoarding, that is, the Reserve Bank of India. Demonstrations are going to take place this very evening demanding a change in the credit policy. I will remind the hon. Minister that his own Economic Survey of last year, which is quite cautious in a way when it describes the situation, had this to say on page 44 :

"Irrespective of selective credit and administrative controls where supplies are constricted, a general increase in credit is bound to leave some influence on prices."

It is very cautiously worded.

"Besides in a situation marked by excess demand, the exercise of group or monopoly power, of which speculative activity is a manifestation, cannot but gain a certain ascendancy."

This is what your own Economic Survey has said on page 44 last year. This is sufficient warning and acceptance of the basic cause of the malady. It is not simply a case of production not increasing, as Shri Vajpayee has said. Even if the production increases the prices may not go down. The whole paradox and contradiction of the present economic system not only in this country but in other countries where a similar system exists is that high production does not necessarily ensure cheaper goods to the people. In fact, when production goes up there are vested interests involved who prefer to see that production is kept down, artificially curtailed and restricted, supplies are restricted, so that the prices and profits can go up. We are talking about green revolution, record food production and so on and yet we find no reflection of it on prices. Last year the sugar production was very high, record production as he himself said. But did it bring the desired relief to the people? Not at all. They are again thinking of imposing restrictions. The same thing happened in textiles, in oilseeds, oils and so many other things. So, the truth of the matter is what has been very cautiously revealed by the Economic Survey. You may impose price control but the stocks and supplies are controlled by somebody else. So, your price control has no value and you cannot implement it. Therefore, the paradox of this system is that people who are controlling production, trading, market etc., whose only *raison d'être* is to make profits, these people are not going to submit to this kind of administrative control of prices and so on. If they find that production is going up and prices are likely to fall, they have sufficient power even today to keep production down artificially, restrict supplies so that prices and profits are kept up. If you are fighting shy, if you are burking the issue for other reasons, for political or other reasons you will never be able to get out of this mess. Now what is happening is that the Reserve Bank of India, which is controlling the credit policy, particularly after the nationalisation of banks, even though I do concede it is giving credit to some sectors which were neglected before, by and large, the bulk of its credit is still going along the old lines.

It has been revealed in so many statements. Economic journals have given all the facts. It is there. Once the big business people complained a few months ago that they were being starved of credit after the nationalisation of banks. This was a ruse, I think, to provoke you. The custodians of the banks immediately rushed to the press with a joint statement to assure these people saying, "No, no; we have given very little credit to other sectors; the bulk of the credit is still reserved for you." It is on record in the statement.

What is happening is that white money of the Reserve Bank and the banks is combining with black money which is hoarded outside and the two together see to it that prices do not come down at all. Artificial restrictions are imposed on production and the whole market is being controlled by speculators.

Therefore, I only want to ask him whether, apart from the long-term policy and apart from the fact that we do not have any confidence at the moment that this Government will ever take the kind of steps that are necessary to break this grip of big monopoly and vested interests over the economy, they will consider at least some immediate, emergency measures not only because of the situation facing the country but also because we are now, as it happens, at the beginning of the new season. This is the beginning of the credit season; so, do not let last year's things be repeated.

In the name of this policy of liberal credit, you know very well what is happening actually. I think, the different ministries of the Government of India have got differing viewpoints on this policy. Perhaps, the Planning Ministry is not so happy with this policy of liberal credit as the Finance Ministry is. The Finance Ministry is afraid that if credit is squeezed, there may be a fall in prices. The Planning Commission and the Planning Ministry, I think fear that if in the name of liberal credit policy these people are allowed to go on doing speculation, holding of stocks and all that, prices will go from bad to worse. Therefore,

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

my first suggestion would be an immediate halt to this policy of liberal credit and money supply specially in the trading sector at this time when the season is beginning.

Secondly, all forward markets should be closed. Why should you not close them? Close all the forward markets. Why are you allowing this particular device of the capitalist system?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : It is being done.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is not being done. Some regulations in one or two forward markets have been introduced; that is all.

Thirdly, would you consider physical controls on the storage, distribution and prices, not only on prices but on storage, distribution and prices, of certain essential commodities which are very necessary for the people? At least as an emergency measure, do this, otherwise, I shudder to think what will happen if some bombs fall on Calcutta City tomorrow and if a war breaks out. Already the condition of the market is such that people are being fleeced right and left. Then the profiteers and vested interests will run riot, because Government has no control over supplies and stocks. They are in somebody else's hands and you go on issuing only paper orders to impose price control which nobody observes.

Fourthly, these large credits for holding stocks of consumer goods should be withdrawn.

If you are prepared to take even these steps, then we would consider them to be some earnest measure of your future intentions; otherwise, I think, we are dealing only superficially with these things. The real problem is much deeper and this problem of the monopoly and the speculative interests has to be squarely tackled and fought. You have not nationalised a single industry which produces consumer

goods for the people. Why do you not take over one at least and see what can be done about it? Just see what is the condition of the oldest industry in this country, the textile industry. From year to year prices are going up. Sometimes mills are closing down; sometimes stocks are piling up; sometimes prices are raised; sometimes prices are brought down; sometimes production is deliberately curtailed. What is this? Why do you not take it over? At no stage the people are getting the benefit of cheaper cloth. Therefore, you must introduce measures of nationalisation and physical control and take certain emergency measures to curb this speculation by banning all forward markets and lending for holding of big stocks.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : About the first point that he raised, viz., it is not enough to have a Call Attention Notice and that there should be a fullfledged discussion on this matter. Personally, I am willing to have a discussion. It will help us to know the ideas and suggestions of the hon. Members. As far as that is concerned, at least I am for it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The more the discussion, the more increase in prices!

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I will get more suggestions from you.

I do not want to go into the general criticism and analysis that the hon. Member made. Possibly, I may agree with him on certain points and I may not agree with him on some other points.

About the consumers resistance movement, yes, provided it is not a violent movement which may lead to anarchy in which possibly some hon. Members may be interested.....(Interruption)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You have taken huge contributions and so you have to oblige them. We know all this.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, I have not even mentioned your name.

The latter part of the question of Mr. Indrajit Gupta has some constructive approach. I would like to deal with that. There also, he has played a usual political game of trying to play Finance Ministry against Planning Ministry...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You deny it on the floor of the House.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
I am denying it on the floor of the House. I may tell you that your leader of the party came to discuss the matter with me and I explained the whole matter to him in detail. Even then, you are repeating it here. There is no question of Finance Ministry advocating any liberal policy.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : There are reports coming out in the press which are not being contradicted.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
I cannot go on contradicting reports which people go on making.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : If you do not contradict them, how can we think that these are wrong ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
Your people came in a deputation to me I explained the whole matter. Still, you are repeating it here.

Coming to the Reserve Bank and to your having demonstration, certainly, it is a free country and everybody has a right to have demonstration...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
What about tear-gas ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
That is the Home Ministry's problem. That is a different matter. I am not dealing with tear-gas here. I am dealing with prices.

As far as the credit policy is concerned, I entirely agree with him. This is the policy that we have followed. This is not something he is telling us. This is something we are trying to follow. In the case of priority sectors, we will have to see that more liberal credit facility should be given. There are certain difficulties in the matter. But, I think, we have succeeded in one thing that the speculative elements which, really speaking, used to influence banking, the working of the banks, before have been more or less controlled. In the case of other sectors, the private sector, there are productive activities and there are merely trading and hoarding activities. We have decided to have a strict control on the credit facility to this particular type of activity. There, my approach and his approach are identical.

Only yesterday morning, I had a long discussion with the Governor of the Reserve Bank. We have taken certain decisions in the matter. I am sure, this policy will be consistently followed during the season which starts from October and goes upto April. But now-a-days, it goes upto July. As far as limitation of the credit facility to speculative elements for trading and hoarding activities is concerned, I think, our thinking is the same and our policy is the same. We have taken certain decisions in the matter and we will pursue them. This was the only constructive suggestion he made.

Then, he made a suggestion about physical controls. As far as essential commodities are concerned, we have got a distribution system for the distribution of foodgrains. We have not dismantled it. On the contrary, really speaking, we are trying to strengthen it. Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee also mentioned that, actually, in the shops, the quality of foodgrains that is sold is not good. I think, that is certainly a matter that will have to be gone into. This is the difficulty in the case of physical controls because, instead of working efficiently, they give opportunities for corruption and malpractices. Really speaking, when you come to the question of physical controls, you have to see the administrative aspect of it. Sometimes, they are rather discouraging.

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

As far as cloth is concerned, there is a control. There is the suggestion that we should stock it and distribute it. If it becomes feasible and necessary, certainly, we will take those steps.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What about forward market ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : He mentioned about forward markets. Forward trading is banned.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The forward trading in gur has been banned only a few days ago when I myself raised the matter.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : But steps have been taken. What I have been stating is that steps have been taken.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) : मंत्री महोदय ने देश में सूखे की स्थिति, बाढ़ की स्थिति और बंगला देश के शरणार्थियों के आगमन का बहाना लेकर उन तथ्यों को छिपाया है जिन के कारण देश में मंहगाई निरंतर बढ़ती जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसके पीछे आपके सरकारी कारखानों में निरंतर होने वाले घाटे भी नहीं हैं ? क्या इन घाटों के कारण भी देश की आर्थिक स्थिति खराब नहीं हुई है ? हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड हो, हिन्दुस्तान जिंक हो या फटिलाइजर के कारखाने हों क्या इन सरकारी कारखानों में जो निरंतर घाटा होता चला जा रहा है उस घाटे के कारण भी देश की आर्थिक स्थिति खराब नहीं हुई है, उस पर भी कुप्रभाव इसका नहीं पड़ा है। इस पर मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ नहीं बताया है। कहीं भी यह नहीं बताया गया है कि इन घाटों को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ? इन सरकारी कारखानों को प्रभावी बनाने के लिए, ये ठीक ढंग से काम कर सकें, अच्छा उत्पादन कर सकें, लाभ में चल सकें मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनके बारे में क्या

कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ? निरंतर बढ़ रही मंहगाई का क्या यह भी एक कारण नहीं है और यदि है तो इस कारण को दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

मंत्री महोदय ने विदेशी कर्ज जो हमारे ऊपर है, उस तथ्य को भी छिपाया है। क्या विदेशी-कर्ज भार के कारण भी देश में निरंतर मंहगाई नहीं बढ़ती चली जा रही है ? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि विदेशी ऋण-भार ने मंहगाई को बढ़ाया है ? मंहगाई के कुछ आँकड़े मंत्री महोदय ने दिये हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि साढ़े चार प्रतिशत मंहगाई बढ़ी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पिछले आँकड़े आप उठा कर देखें। यदि 1965 में कीमतों का औसत स्तर सौ रुपया लगाया जाए तो 1970-71 के अन्त में आ कर वह 166 या 167 हो गया था। पिछले बजट के बाद अब छः महीने बाद ही वह बढ़ कर 244 के आसपास आ जाता है। क्या पहले जो मंहगाई बढ़ती रही है उसके अन्दर भी बंगला देश से आए शरणार्थियों का योगदान था ? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने असली कारणों को छिपाने का प्रयत्न किया है।

वित्त मंत्री जी ने पहले कहा था कि बजट के कारण करीब दो प्रतिशत की मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई है। लेकिन अब वह स्वीकार करते हैं कि साढ़े चार प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। आमतौर पर जो वृद्धि हुई है वह लगभग तीस प्रतिशत की हुई है।

आँकड़े अगर आप देखें तो यह सिद्ध हो जाएगा। शक्कर के भाव, दालों के भाव, केरोसीन आयल के दाम, लकड़ी और कोयला के दाम, अर्थात् जो आम उपयोग की वस्तुयें हैं, दैनिक उपयोग की वस्तुयें हैं उनकी कीमतों के दो तीन महीने पहले के आँकड़े उठा कर आप देखें तो यह सिद्ध हो जाएगा कि किसी में बीस

प्रतिशत की, किसी में तीस प्रतिशत की ओर किसी में चालीस और पचास प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। इस के कारण निम्न आय और मध्यम आय वर्ग के लोगों का जीवन दूबर हो गया है। अखबारों ने जो इकोनोमिक सर्वे किया है उसके आधार पर यह कहा जा सकता है कि केवल दिल्ली में ही लगभग चालीस प्रतिशत की आम उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि शक्कर, दालों, केरोसीन, आयल, लकड़ी, कोयला आदि जो उपभोक्ता वस्तुएँ हैं इनके मूल्य स्थिर रह सकें, ये न बढ़ने पायें, इसके बारे में आपने कौन से कदम उठाये हैं ?

योजना आयोग द्वारा भी इस संबंध में कुछ स्टेप उठाये जाने के सुझाव दिये गये हैं। उन पर आपने क्या अमल किया है ? योजना आयोग द्वारा सुझाये गये उपाय क्या हैं और किस तरह से आप मूल्यों की वृद्धि को रोकने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि निम्न और मध्यम आय वर्ग के लोगों पर पिछले दस वर्षों में कितना भार बढ़ा है और उनकी आमदनी में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है या कितना हास हुआ है ?

सब बातों की सही सही जानकारी मिलनी चाहिये अन्यथा यही कहा जाएगा कि आंसू पोछने वाली बात की गई है। आम आदमी की कठिनाइयाँ बढ़ती जा रही हैं, उसका जीवन दूबर होता जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे सबालों का स्पष्ट जबाब आना चाहिये कि निम्न तथा मध्यम आय वर्ग के लोगों पर पिछले दस साल में कितना कर भार बढ़ा है, उनकी औसत आमदनी कितनी बढ़ी है, योजना आयोग द्वारा बताये गये कदम कौन से हैं और आपने क्या कदम उठाये हैं। शक्कर, कपड़ा व तेल जैसे दो तीन आइटम्स के बारे में आपने बताया है। अन्य वस्तुओं की कीमतें भी स्थिर रह सकें,

उसके लिए आपने क्या उपाय किये हैं, कौन से कदम आप उठाने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I don't think the hon. Member has asked me any question particularly except that he mentioned kerosene and other things, I have said that kerosene is one of the items on which we are having a formal price control. Now of course, we have not made arrangements with regard to distribution of those things, but the prices are fixed and there is formal control on kerosene oil. He wants me to give information as to what is the rate of rise of prices for the last 10 years. Possibly, he may have to raise a question on some different occasion. Most of the things he said have been repeated by other Members. I have to repeat my answers.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : मैंने यह भी पूछा है कि योजना आयोग द्वारा कीमतों को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय सुझाये गये हैं और सरकार ने क्या स्टेप्स लिये हैं। ये सब मूल्य-वृद्धि से संबंधित प्रश्न हैं। अगर मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में जानकारी देंगे तो अच्छा होगा।

MR. SPEAKER : All these questions are interlinked and the reply is also coming on the same lines. I am so sorry about it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have given notice under Rule 193 for a Short Duration discussion.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: माननीय सदस्य का नोटिस तो हमेशा रहना है।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : You also agreed, Sir, there should be a full-fledged discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : It all depends upon the time available.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : You have given chance to 3 Jan Sangh friends and 2 CPI friends; no chance for others.

MR. SPEAKER : All these names come out of the ballot. Your self and myself are helpless. If they are lucky, they are there; that is all.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले कई सालों से मूल्यों में वृद्धि हो रही है और कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं और यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। उत्तर में हमेशा इस बात को स्वीकार किया जाता है। जैसे, आज व्यापार मंत्री ने बताया है कि विकासमान देश में आयात बढ़ना स्वाभाविक है। वैसे ही विकासमान देश में मूल्य वृद्धि होना स्वाभाविक है। किन्तु मैं मंत्री महोदय के वक्तव्य के बारे में कुछ पूछना चाहता हूँ। सोशलिस्ट इकानोमी की बात करने वाले, श्री मालवीय और श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी, चले गये दिखते हैं। लेकिन हमारे समाजवादी मंत्री ने स्वयं यह स्वीकार किया था कि मूल्य-वृद्धि "मार्जिनल" होगी, जबकि उन्होंने यह वजह पेश किया था। आज के उनके वक्तव्य में "माइंट" की बात कही गई है अंग्रेजी का फ़िगर आफ स्पीच हो सकता है और जहाँ तक फ़िगर का संबंध है, श्री पीलु मोदी और किसी दूसरे व्यक्ति में अन्तर होता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो एक्चुअल मूल्य-वृद्धि हुई है, वह मार्जिनल है या माइंट। जैसे, मछली पहले तीन रुपये किलो थी, लेकिन वह आज नौ रुपये किलो तक पहुँच गई है। अण्डा पहले 25 पैसे में मिलता था, लेकिन अब वह 35 पैसे तक पहुँच गया है। मटर तीन रुपये किलो तक पहुँच गयी है। इसी तरह गोभी और उर्द की दाल के भाव भी बहुत बढ़ गये हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह मार्जिन इनफ़्लेज है या माइंट, या ज्यादा है।

हम अपने देश में हमेशा देखते आये हैं कि—

Governments always decides to hold the price line.

But it only beholds the price line rising ever higher and higher.

जहाँ तक गाय और बछड़े की बात है, कर का बछड़ा और मंहगाई की गाय हमेशा साथ-साथ होते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बछड़े के हिसाब से गाय मार्जिन है या माइंट है।

मंहगाई को रोकने के लिए कई सुझाव दिये गये हैं। सरकार उन सब सुझावों से सहमत है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन सुझावों पर अमल कब होगा।

अभी श्री बनर्जी ने एक्स्ट्रा एक्सपेंडीचर की बात कही है। वह भी मंहगाई का एक कारण है। बात छोटी सी है, लेकिन उससे सरकार की नीति और दृष्टिकोण का पता चलता है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बंगला देश के बारे में वक्तव्य में कहा है कि पाकिस्तान के गलत प्रचार का निराकरण करने के लिए उन का प्रवास उपयोगी रहा है। लेकिन उनसे पहले कई व्यक्ति विदेशों में इस उद्देश्य से गये। यदि प्रधान मंत्री जी के दौरे से ही वह असर होने वाला था, तो वह अकेली चली जाती और इस प्रकार उस पैसे की बचत हो जाती। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने कहाँ-कहाँ बचत करने का निर्णय किया है और वास्तव में कहाँ-कहाँ बचत की है।

इस वक्तव्य में कहा गया है 'दि टैक्स्टाइल मिल्ज हैव बिन आस्कड टु इनक्रीज देयर प्राइक्शन ऑफ कन्ट्रोल्ड क्लाय।' मैं जगह जगह घूमा हूँ और मुझे यह सुनने को मिला है कि कन्ट्रोल्ड क्लाय के गट्टे के गट्टे पड़े हुए हैं, लेकिन उसकी कोई माँग नहीं है। मुझे जो जानकारी मिली है, यदि वह सही है, तो फिर मंत्री महोदय द्वारा कन्ट्रोल्ड क्लाय की प्राइक्शन में वृद्धि की बात कहना कहाँ तक उचित है?

अभी मेरे माननीय मित्र ने कहा है कि जब लोग बढ़ती हुई मंहगाई का विरोध करेंगे, तो उन पर टीयरगैस छोड़ी जायेगी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब तो टीयर

गैस छोड़ कर आँखों में आँसू लायेंगे, लेकिन वित्त मंत्री द्वारा कीमतों में वृद्धि करने से ऐसे ही सबकी आँखों में आँसू आ जायेंगे। विदाउट गैस ही विल ब्रिग टीयर्ज दु आल।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइस में जो वृद्धि हुई है, वह मार्जिनल है या माईट, या वह ज्यादा बढ़ी है। अगर वह ज्यादा है, तो उसका अध्ययन करने के लिए क्या कोई मशीनरी बनाई गई है। इस मामले को कन-ज्यूमर्ज रेसिस्टेंस पर छोड़ने से काम नहीं चलेगा। यह काम सरकार को करना पड़ेगा। अगर सरकार कीमतों की वृद्धि को रोकने में अपने आप को असफल अनुभव करती है, तो फिर उसका इस मामले को लोगों के मत्थे डाल कर अलग हो जाना ठीक नहीं है। देश में इस समय जो वातावरण है, उसमें अनुशासन नहीं है। बड़े-बड़े लोग अनुशासन भंग करके क्या करते हैं, आज उस पर बहस होगी। लोग बिल्कुल तंग आ गये हैं। अगर कीमतों को बढ़ने से न रोका गया, तो इट विल बि इनसा-इटिंग पीपल दु वायलेंस।

कई लोगों ने कीमतों को रोकने का उपाय घेराव बताया है। कई जगह ऐसा हुआ भी है। जैसे, इडली के दाम घटाने के लिए रेसिस्टेंस सोसायटी के लोग होटल को घेर कर खड़े हो गये, या टिकटों के दाम घटाने के लिए थियेटर के सामने खड़े हो गये। जब स्टेट्स एन्टरटेनमेंट टैक्स और मेल्स टैक्स पर सरचार्ज लगायेगी, तो फिर कीमतें बढ़ेंगी। जब रेलवे और पोस्ट आफिस अपने रेट बढ़ायेंगे, तो क्या होगा? क्या सामान्य आदमी यह कहे कि मैं इनलैंड लैटर के पंद्रह पैसे दूंगा, पाँच पैसे पोस्ट आफिस स्वयं लगाये? पोस्ट आफिस या रेलवे के समझ कनज्यूमर्ज की रेसिस्टेंस क्या करेगी? अपनी असफलता को छिपाने के लिए इस काम को जनता के मत्थे मढ़ना ठीक नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कीमतों को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या रास्ता निकाला है।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : जो कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं, उससे मुझे दुख हुआ है। मैं श्री जोशी से सहमत हूँ। लेकिन मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि पंडित जी मछली अन्डे में रस लेने लगे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह सुबह से उनका नाम ले रहे हैं। क्वेश्चन आवर में भी अन्डे और मछली का नाम लिया गया है।

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : I have got an objective interest.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Too much is made out of the words 'moderate' and 'marginal'. Hon. Member should really see the thing with respect to which the word 'moderate' has been used. In the statement we have said:

"It is a matter of some satisfaction that the price increase in food articles over the year has been moderate and the buffer stock to foodgrains with the Government is of the order of 7.5 million tonnes."

So, the satisfaction is about the rise in the buffer stock.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : The satisfaction is moderate.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : One should read it properly and see what exactly is conveyed.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : हमें वक्तव्य हिन्दी में नहीं दिया गया है। हम क्या करें? हम अंग्रेजी नहीं समझते हैं।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : माननीय सदस्य बहुत अच्छी अंग्रेजी जानते हैं।

He has only repeated the same question which had been asked earlier, namely what steps we were taking in the matter. As I have said, these are the steps that we can take.

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

Some are long-term steps and some are short term steps. Some of these steps relate to credit policy, to production and to having some sort of arrangement for distribution in some specific cases, in the form of physical control and so on. These are things that have generally emerged as a result of the discussions here, and as such we are trying in all these three directions.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : सरकार जनता को रेसिस्टेंस करने के लिए कहती है। वह खुद क्यों नहीं करती है ?

13.00 hrs.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : He spoke about the budget provisions. We have not levied any tax on fish or eggs. But the rise in their prices is there. Even prices of commodities not subjected to tax are rising. It is because of certain other speculative elements and the middlemen trying to take advantage of the situation. It is here that I said that there should be some short of consumers' movement, but resistance not of the type that will invite tear gas as that should be rather taking the whole things to the other extreme, which is not in my mind. My reference to resistance is not of that type.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : Controlled cloth.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I quite see the possibility. The stocks may be there. It is also necessary to educate the consumer to go in for those types of cloth and not for other types of cloth and then complain that the prices are rising. What can we do ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have heard patiently the statement of the hon. Minister and his replies to questions put previously. Unfortunately, the position today is that the Government have miserably failed to hold the price line. That should be clearly admitted by Government. Take the prices of commodities in Delhi. They have all shot up fish, eggs and everything else. Even after

the green revolution, the prices of grain have gone up.

The hon. Minister requested Shri Vajpayee to control the traders. Between the green revolution of the Congress and the yellow revolution of the Jan Sangh, the consumer is suffering.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE He wants a red revolution.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is yet to come, and when it does, prices will be reduced.

Apart from the measures suggested by my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta and others, I would like to know why when a solemn promise was made in this House that speculators would be properly dealt with and would not be given any advances from the banks, such action is not being taken. I have had to carry on a fight for four or five months, a crusade, to bring about a ban on forward trading in gur. Still, I know it has been done only for 24 or 25 days. One can see from the newspapers that in Delhi and Punjab alone, there was blackmarketing to the tune of Rs. 5 crores.

When a promise was made about foodgrains saying that prices would be controlled and if the traders did not behave properly, then the wholesale trade in foodgrains would be taken over by Government, I would like to know why no action is being taken. When we have nationalised the banks, should Government not nationalise or take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains ? I want a categorical answer whether instructions would issue to stop credit to speculators.

Then the question arises about the unfortunate refugees who number about a crore now. The price rise is attributed to their influx. This question was argued by the Labour Minister in the Indian Labour Conference, but I know that Shri Dange and others blasted this argument and proved that the prices had risen before the refugees came.

Then there is the question of austerity. Here I want to place on record my protest against the import of a Mercedes car costing Rs. 2½ lakhs involving Rs. 6 lakhs in customs duty. Everyone is being asked to practise austerity. But it is a said commentary on this when the highest dignitary in the country cannot practise it and only the common man is told to practise it. I never expected this Government which claims to be socialist, which shouts from the housetops that it wants to usher in socialism, to practise its socialism in this fashion. It has imported a Mercedes-Benz with six doors; four are not sufficient. They want six doors. I am really sorry for the whole thing.

Is it a fact that black money plays a very vital role in unsettling prices? What steps have been taken to unearth black money? When we ask for demonetisation, they say it is not possible. When we ask for nationalisation of other big industries, they say it is not possible. What steps have been taken? They can impose 144 today because there is a demonstration by the All India Trade Union Congress and tear gas, lathis, shells, even bullets can be used to control that, to control anything, but not the prices, not the blackmarket, not the corruption. I do not know why they shiver when they are told to do these things. I am sorry to say this. I am yet to see a big industrialist or a monopolist or a hoarder being convicted. Nobody has been convicted; they are simply arrested. Small shopkeepers are arrested. Are they serious about controlling the prices? Co-operation of all the parties would be forthcoming to find some ways and means to control the prices. They can take over the wholesale trade immediately; that will be a step towards socialism which they claim.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I really do not know what he wants. Certainly he made some valid criticism.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I said that wholesale trade should be taken over by the Government.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : That was one point; Second, he referred to

black money and asked what steps we were taking about it.

The idea of taking over the wholesale trade is very attractive. But I have not gone through its mechanics, its administration, etc. It is difficult for me to express an opinion about it but it is certainly an idea which can be gone into and examined so as to find out the implications. I think it is not very easy to take over the entire wholesale trade as such. This is my first reaction.

As far as black money is concerned, it is a very complex and a very comprehensive problem. Blackmoney arises out of certain processes. One is evasion of tax. Steps to stop evasion have been thought of and the Justice Wanchoo Committee has made certain recommendations, on the basis of which I have moved a Bill which will come up for discussion in this House today. It deals with people who are making use of black money to buy properties, by underestimating properties and investing their money in that form. We are taking those steps. In the case of evasion of tax certain other measures are necessary which pertain to collection, enforcement of the taxation clauses effectively, starting prosecutions and penalising people, etc. These measures are being strengthened and pursued vigorously and we shall continue to do this. These are the two things which can be done.

The problem of blackmoney is a terrible problem. He mentioned about taking action against such people. Only the other day my colleague Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray was saying that they took action under the Preventive Detention Act in Bengal in certain cases of hoarding and that it did produce some results. There is no unwillingness to make use of these powers against hoarders. We consider that economic offences are worse than the other criminal offences and we will have to deal with them firmly and strongly.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : It is an important matter and we should have a discussion on it. We have given notice under the rules. Would you

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

kindly consider them and allow a discussion ?

MR. SPEAKER : I want to make this observation. Normally we allow only questions on call attention motions. We are again relapsing into the old practice of making long speeches. We should ask questions in one minute or at the most two minutes. I suggest that such questions are put and replies also given on the same lines as they used to be before.

So far as Mr. Bosu's question is concerned, it will be placed before the Business Advisory Committee. It is up to them to agree or not; I have no objection.

13.10 hrs.

RE : ISSUE OF ORDINANCES

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष जी, कल मैंने आप को एक पत्र लिखा था, उन आर्डिनेन्स के बारे में जो सरकार द्वारा जारी किये गये हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस पर चर्चा हो, यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण मामला है। कल डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय ने हम को इजाजत नहीं दी.....

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : When they come up, they can be discussed.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह चर्चा जब होगी तो हर एक पर अलग-अलग होगी। मेरी प्रार्थना यह थी कि आप अध्यक्ष के नाते इनको फटकार लगाइये। ये आर्डिनेन्स राज्य चलाना चाहते हैं। मावलंकर साहब ने ऐसा किया था, आप उन की परम्परा को कायम रखना चाहते हैं तो ऐसा कीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मावलंकर साहब जैसा माहौल तो दीजिये, आप उस माहौल को कायम

नहीं करते हैं। कल मावलंकर साहब के जमाने की बात हो रही थी, आप भी इस तरह का माहौल पैदा न कीजिये। मैं आप की इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि इतने आर्डिनेन्स जारी नहीं करने चाहिये, मावलंकर साहब के हुकम को मानना चाहिये।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Yesterday I wanted to submit something, but I could not. You are allowing calling attention on high prices etc., for which I must thank you, but there are other very important matters also. For instance, 32 Defence employees and 13 employees of the West Bengal Government have been dismissed under the President's special powers under various articles of the Constitution, without being given an opportunity to explain. I request you either to admit a call attention or ask the Minister to make a statement in this regard. I was a Government employee. I know, the same thing was used against me.

MR. SPEAKER : There is a proper time for referring to everything, and you should not abruptly get up.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I requested you.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot take advantage saying that you requested me. We have a discussion fixed on West Bengal.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This is not covered by that. That motion reads :

"That this House expresses its serious concern at the deteriorating law and order situation in West Bengal and role therein of a section of the police, C.R.P., official machinery and anti-social elements."

Neither the anti-social elements nor the C.R.P. have dismissed them. Will you allow me to speak on this in that discussion ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is in the fitness of things that you ask the Minister to make a statement about these employees as it is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I will consider.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली (अमरोहा) : स्पीकर साहब, हमने आप के पास एक मॉटिम भेजा है। तीन ऑर्डिनेन्स के तहत 70 करोड़ रुपये के टैक्स लगाये गये हैं और वे कल से लागू हो गये हैं। अगर 15 दिन के बाद उन पर बहस होगी और तब हम रेजोल्यूशन रखेंगे तो बहुत देर हो जायेगी। हम चाहते हैं कि उन पर जल्द बहस होनी चाहिये।

[شری اسحاق سمبلی (امروہا) : سپیکر صاحب ہم نے آپ کے پاس ایک نوٹس بھیجا ہے۔ تین آرڈیننس کے تحت 70 کروڑ روپیہ کے ٹیکس لگائے گئے ہیں۔ اور وہ کل سے لاگو ہو گئے ہیں اگر 15 دن کے بعد ان پر بحث ہوگی اور تب ہم ریزولوشن رکھیں گے تو بہت دیر ہو جائے گی ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ ان پر جلد بحث ہوئی جائے۔]

MR. SPEAKER : As far as the ordinances are concerned, I personally think it is not a light matter to be ignored. Certain observations have been made by my predecessor Mr. Mavalankar based on very sound judgment. There was a brief spell of intersession, not more than three months, and there are a number of ordinances which could perhaps wait. I will not use the word which Shri Vajpayee suggested, but I would invite the attention of the Government to see that there is real emergency or urgency justifying the issue of the ordinances. There should not be much of a hurry about those ordinances that can wait for the session of Parliament.

AN HON. MEMBER : Whom are you addressing? There are no Ministers there.

MR. SPEAKER : I presume the Government is sitting on this side. I quite appreciate the force of the objection and I am going to take up the matter at a personal level with the Prime Minister. If Shri Vajpayee had not used that word, I would have said something more.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I am prepared to withdraw it; please say something more.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : लेकिन, अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम इतना जरूर बतलाना चाहते हैं कि कुछ ऑर्डिनेन्सेज जरूरी थे, जैसे "टैकिंग-ओवर आफ क्लोज्ड यूनिट्स" उनको लेना बहुत जरूरी थी.....

MR. SPEAKER : I did not say about all the ordinances. Those ordinances which have no urgency should not be pushed through in the intersession period. I will be taking it up with the Prime Minister. We will have to evolve some method of continuing this convention, so that there may be no objection in future. After all, we have been repeating this since the time of Shri Mavalankar. All of us have stuck to it all these years. We discussed it in the Presiding Officers' conference also. I assure you. I will bring all these facts to the notice of the Prime Minister.

13 17 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW, ANNUAL REPORT AND DIRECTOR'S REPORT ETC. OF ORISSA ROAD TRANSPORT CO. LTD. AND A STATEMENT RELATING THERETO

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

[Shri K. Hanumanthaiya]

- (i) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Orissa Road Transport Company Limited, Berhampur (Ganjam), for the year 1968-69.

(b) Annual Report of the Orissa Road Transport Company Limited, Berhampur (Ganjam), for the year 1968-69.

- (ii) Directors' Report and statement of accounts for the year 1968-69 of the Orissa Road Transport Company Limited, Berhampur (Ganjam) and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—975/71.]

MR. SPEAKER : You have also given a statement explaining the delay. That is a very good practice. I appreciate it.

NOTIFICATION UNDER REPRESENTATION
OF THE PEOPLE ACT AND REPORTS
OF LAW COMMISSION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) :
I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 2853 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1971 making certain amendments and corrections in Schedule VII to the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1966 in respect of the State of Madhya Pradesh, under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Representation of the people Act, 1950. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—976/71.]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Thirty-fifth Report of the Law Commission on

Capital Punishment-Volumes I and II.

- (ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—977/71.]

- (3) A copy of the Forty-second Report of the Law Commission on the Indian Penal Code. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—978/71].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : About the next item which is going to be laid by Mr. K. R. Ganesh, I want to ask how much time the committee devoted to its work, what procedure they adopted, etc., because from what I have seen in newspapers, they have grossly underplayed the menace of overinvoicing and under-invoicing.

REPORT OF THE STUDY TEAM ON
LEAKAGE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Study Team on Leakage of Foreign Exchange through invoice manipulation. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—979/71.]

MR. SPEAKER : Our practice is only to ask for the reasons for the delay.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This menace of foreign exchange leakage is ruining our economy.

MR. SPEAKER : You can say all that later on, not while it is being laid on the Table.

COTTON TEXTILES (CONTROL) AMDT.
ORDER UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy (Hindi and English versions) of

the Cotton Textiles (Control) Amendment Order, 1971 published in Notification No. S. O. 1457 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd April, 1971 together with corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. S. O. 2591 dated the 10th July, 1971, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—980/71.]

13.18 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :

- (i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Monday, the 15th November, 1971, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Prevention of Water Pollution Bill, 1969 :

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Prevention of Water Pollution Bill, 1969, be extended upto the first day of the Eighty-first Session of the Rajya Sabha".'

- (ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Monday, the 15th November, 1971, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 1970 :

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 1970, be extended upto the last day of the first week of the Eighty-first Session of the Rajya Sabha".'

- (iii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Monday, the 15th November, 1971, adopted the following motion in

regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Code of Criminal Procedure Bill, 1970 :

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Code of Criminal Procedure Bill, 1970, be extended up to the last day of the Eightieth Session of the Rajya Sabha".'

13.19 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY : I lay on the Table following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 12th August, 1971 :—

- (1) The Central Board of Direct Taxes (Validation of Proceedings) Bill, 1971.
- (2) The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1971.

I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following four Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 12th August 1971 :—

- (1) The West Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1971.
- (2) The Agricultural Refinance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1971.
- (3) The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill, 1971.
- (4) The Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1971.

MR. SPEAKER : We can take up item 9 after lunch.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara) : The motion on the Report of the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner has been sprung on us as a surprise. Its discussion may be put off till tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : Naturally it will go to tomorrow, because the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill is under consideration. We shall adjourn for lunch.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Till 2:20.

MR. SPEAKER : It should be 2:15 or 2:30 because we go by quarter. We shall re-assemble at 2:15. Mr. Sezhiyan will continue his speech.

13.20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

TAXATION LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I want to make a reference for your record to the effect that in Durgapur a headmaster was burnt alive by Chhatra Parishad boys by spraying petrol in a room in the school. It is a very serious matter. May, I, through you, request the Government to inquire into the matter and make a statement ?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South) : There is no Chhatra Parishad Unit in Durgapur. It is baseless. He was burnt by some extremist people. They have an inter-party clash and they have done it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I stand by what I have said.....(*Interruption*)**

**Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. Nothing will go on record.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have moved for reference of this Bill to a Select Committee.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : I am suggesting another motion.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I am not insisting on the names that I have already given. He can increase the number or he can choose the best personnel available here and get the job done. My only anxiety is that it should go to the Select Committee because it is a very important measure.

It has been the convention of this House to send important Bills of this nature to a Select Committee to avoid any deficiency in drafting and in the things that should really go into the Bill. Though the intention has been laudable, it has not come out very well in the Bill.

This Bill has been piloted here for consideration on three important aspects : firstly, to counter evasion of tax in property dealings; to curb *Benami* holdings; and to improve arrangements for valuation. In all the three things the Bill is incomplete. The provisions now incorporated are insufficient to achieve these. Some of the provisions of the present Bill, I am afraid, may be struck down by courts. On all the three grounds it fails.

Taking the first objective, namely, to counter evasion of tax in property dealings, I refer to the report of the Working Group of the Administrative Reforms Commission where they have enumerated avenues of utilisation of evaded tax money. There are as many as 14 items enumerated on page III of the Working Group's report, out of which only item No. 7, payment of money towards purchase of land and house property, has been tackled. What happened to the rest 13 items I do not know. Therefore, to that extent it is incomplete.

Curbing of *benami* holdings also has been referred to by the Working Group of the Administrative Reforms Commission. They have dealt with two types of *benami* transactions. The present Bill tackles only one type. The second type of *benami* transaction is not covered by the present Bill. Therefore, on that score also it has not come up to expectations.

Then, there was a special committee, the Wanchoo Committee, to go into the specific question of evasion of taxes and how to deal with that. This morning the hon. Minister was kind enough to inform the House that the Wanchoo Committee had given its report. I am not aware whether the Wanchoo Committee's report has been made public. The Members of Parliament are not aware of the contents of that one. I do not know whether they have given the final report. Probably, an interim report may have been given.

My point is this. This is a Bill which specifically deals with evasion of taxes and how to curb down the evasion. Why not wait till the final report of the Wanchoo Committee comes and have the benefit of it? Somebody may suggest that we can bring in other legislation to give effect fully to the Wanchoo Committee Report. Therein, I differ from them.

There is a specific recommendation or an observation made by the Working Group of the A.R.C. in regard to the question of taxation amendment laws. Chapter V deals with needless complexities in the tax laws and suggestions for removing them. They have said about the need for restraint in moving amendments to Income-Tax Act. They have given very good suggestions. They have said that from 1944 to 1966, there have been a spate of amendments. The then Finance Minister wanted to put in some stability in the Income-Tax Act and, therefore, in 1961, the law was amended and brought up-to-date with the hope to avoid future amendments.

An assurance was given on the floor of the House itself by the then Finance Minister that the state of stability had reached and that, so far as the Income-Tax Act is

concerned, at least for five years, no amendment would be called for. What happened then? From 1961 to 1966, during the five years period which was assured by the then Finance Minister as the period of stability, as many as 400 effective amendments were put into the Income-Tax law. This exceeds the number of amendments put in from 1944 to 1961. From 1966 till to-date, at least about 200 more amendments have been put in. So, at least 600 amendments have come in after a stable Income-Tax law was introduced.

This is what the Working Group of the A.R.C. has suggested. They have said :

"The first step in removing complexity, therefore, is to cry halt to further amendments at least for a period of five years. When, in future, any amendment is proposed to the Income-Tax Act, it should be done only after careful survey of the total effect of the amendment and after considering carefully the need for carrying out the amendment. No amendment should be proposed merely to get round an adverse decision of the Supreme Court or the High Court. Further, whenever amendments are considered necessary, they should not be proposed through the Finance Bill because a Finance Bill is not referred to the Select Committee and the Members of Parliament do not have adequate opportunity of studying the various provisions. All amendments in future, it is suggested, should be carried only through a separate Direct Taxes Amending Bill."

Why they suggested this thing was that they wanted, whenever income-tax law is amended, it should be done through a separate Bill and referred to the Select Committee where it will get a closer and better attention of the Members. Not only of the Members. They have suggested as follows :

"Likewise, before rules are amended or framed, it should be done only after ascertaining the need for amendment from all the Commissioners of Income-Tax and after eliciting the views of leading professional and trade bodies.

[Shri Sezhiyan]

such as, the Institute of Chartered Accountants, the Federation of Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Associated Chambers of Commerce."

Therefore, they wanted to take the opinion of all these bodies.

The haste with which this Bill has come before the House, as I said, is such that it is very inadequate and it is very insufficient to deal with the purpose even in a limited way for which it is intended; further I am afraid, some provisions of it may be struck down by the court if they are passed in the present form.

Only one or two things more I would stress because I feel that this Bill should, without fail, go to the Select Committee. I will just refer to them just in illustration without going into the merits of the individual clauses.

If you take clause 4, Definitions—269A, there it is said :

"transfer", in relation to any immovable property, means transfer of such property by way of sale. But a property can be transferred not only by sale, it may be transferred by exchange also. Exchange of property is a very important factor to be taken into consideration because there will be some very big house which may have a property worth Rs. 5 lakhs. It may be transferred for about 50% of the value by exchange plus unaccounted money. Then it will not be covered because it is not a sale. There are Supreme Court judgments which said that exchange is not covered by sale. Even if you take the Registration Act, there also exchange is dealt with separately. That means this definition gives way to easy evasion of transfer of properties by exchange. Exchange of property also can be done for some purpose for which it can be under-assessed. It can be under-sold. That mischief is not being rooted out by the definition that is given now.

Then, if you take the second definition, viz., 'fair market value', it is said :

"fair market value", in relation to any immovable property transferred, means the price that the immovable property would ordinarily fetch on sale in the open market on the date of execution of the instrument of transfer of such property.

This is quite correct. This has been lifted bodily from 2 (22A) of the Income Tax Act. But there are two sub-clauses there. They have taken only one sub-clause and the other sub-clause they have omitted. The fair market value is the value that the property would ordinarily fetch by sale. Suppose, if there is no open market in the place, it may be a very remote village and there is only one big house there. Will you conduct an auction and sell it? How will you assess it? In this case, the Income Tax Act has given an alternative. I don't know why they have omitted to take that one. If you take 2 (22A), 'fair market value' is being explained as the price that the capital asset would ordinarily fetch on sale in the open market on the relevant date. There is another sub-clause, Cl(ii) which says that "where the price referred to in sub-clause 1 is not ascertainable, it may be such price as may be determined according to the rules thereunder." They have lifted only a part of the definition, and the second they have omitted. Tomorrow one may go to the court and challenge that there is no open market value for this and question under what provisions of the law you have fixed the price. So, this provision should have been included there.

Then there is another clause which is going to be the most mischievous clause in the whole of this Bill—amendment of 296C, page 3. There we are dealing with immovable property in respect of which proceedings for acquisition may be taken. That is the linch-pin in the entire Bill. If there is any under-assessment, then the Government is at liberty to acquire that property. How do you say that it is under-assessed? It is not well-defined in this clause. It says :

"Where the competent authority has reason to believe that any immovable

property of a fair market value exceeding twenty-five thousand rupees has been transferred by a person...to another person...for an apparent consideration which is less than the fair market value of the property..."

'Which is less than the fair market value'—suppose the property is worth Rs. 5 lakhs and if the assessee says that it is worth Rs. 4,99,999, still it can be brought under the mischief of this clause. There is no margin put here at this stage. Yesterday you said about 25%. It comes at a later stage, at the stage of starting the proceedings for acquisition of the property. At that time, if the income tax officer feels that if a property worth Rs. 5 lakhs has been assessed by the assessee as Rs. 4,99,900, still he can take action. It does not bar him.

You will find that clause 52 dealing with capital gains gives a better definition. I do not know why they do not use these words. There it has been said very clearly. It says, "without prejudice to the provision of this subsection, if in the opinion of the Income-tax officer, the fair market value and the capital assets transferred by the assessee as on date of transfer exceed the fair value of the consideration declared by the assessee in respect of the transfer of such capital assets by an amount of 15 per cent." Only when it exceeds 15 per cent, this will apply. The same thing should have been put here. So, in respect of all these things, to start acquisition proceedings, no guidance is given. And also "from person to person," this has not been defined. Whether both the persons would be assessable has not been brought in very clearly. If only one has to be assessed, what about the other? That also has not been brought out very clearly. I don't want to go into the details. But I wish to refer to Clause 8—A where it is stated that it shall be presumed unless the contrary is proved. That means, the presumption lies with the Income-tax officer and the negative has to be proved by the assessee concerned. So, the onus of the proof of the negative rests on the assessee. I do not know whether this will stand the test of the court because it will be difficult,

unless you have your own assessments, which will stand the test of the court, by the competent authority.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
If you do not have the presumption, you better not have the Act at all.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : My feeling is this. Why cannot we put it in an effective way? I am not objecting to your basic principles. It should be but in a better way that should stand the test of the Court. That is the only thing. There is a property worth Rs. 5 lakhs, under-assessed as Rs. 3 lakhs. As per the provision in the Bill it can be acquired by the Government for Rs. 3,45,000, that is 15 per cent more than the declared value. It comes to Rs. 3.45 lakhs. I want to know whether it will stand the test of the Court, because it may come into contradiction with Art. 31 (2) of the Constitution in its present form.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI
(Shajapur) : They are going to amend.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : You amend it. It will be a safer thing. Nowhere in the Bill a provision has been made for reassessment in respect of an assessee who has given no particulars. Nowhere in the Bill such a provision is there either in respect of the transferer or the transferee. Suppose property worth Rs. 5 lakhs is to be sold for somebody for Rs. 3 lakhs, nowhere in the Bill a provision is made that the income or wealth of the transferer should be reassessed. Suppose Rs. 5 lakhs worth of property is sold by party A to party B. Party B is in possession of that property. It is shown in the books as Rs. 3 lakhs. You are going to take it at Rs. 3.45 lakhs, from B. What about the assessment of A? Nowhere in the Bill a provision is made for re-assessment.

I am afraid whether Rs. 5 crores of the Revolving Fund is enough because out of that Rs. 4 crores goes for other things. Only Rs. 1 crore is left for implementing provisions of this kind. You may take the case of Bombay. Even if you analyse two or three cases, the amount involved under this Bill will exceed Rs. 1 crore.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Mr. Chavan knows it very well.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I do not now why no provision is made in this Bill about such properties which are being acquired. How do Government propose to maintain them? I would like to know whether the CPWD will maintain them, or else which other agency would maintain them. If there are any tenants, how are they going to be evicted from those houses? Nothing has been thought of in this Bill in regard to these matters. At least in the rules, Government should be careful to provide for all these things.

Again, the qualifications for the valuation officers have not been laid down. If we see the financial memorandum, we find that mention has been made there of the fact that the valuation officers would correspond to senior income-tax officers, class I. But the report of the Administrative Reforms Commission clearly lays down that the valuation officers should be fully qualified technical persons and they should be employed by the Department. But in the Bill we find that no qualifications have been laid down for valuation officers, and the income-tax officers themselves become the valuation officers, which is very much against the spirit of the A. R. C. recommendation.

So, this Bill bristles with many lacunae and loopholes and they should be closely and carefully scrutinised by a Select Committee which can be chosen by the hon. Minister. I am at one with him that this Bill should be put on the statute-book. I wholly support the objectives of this Bill. My only and sincere wish is that it should be put in a better form and in a stronger position so that there is no loophole and there is no element of arbitrariness or discretion given so that tomorrow we shall not receive complaints of corruption and arbitrary exercise of discretion etc. To that extent, we should try to improve the Bill.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : So far as the principles underlying the contemplated legislative measure are

concerned, there is no doubt that they are very highly commendable and very highly laudable. I have no doubt in my mind that Government will receive support from all sections of the House, primarily because the measure indicates an awareness on the part of Government, though belatedly, and at long last, to become vigilant and watchful in respect of transactions in immovable property which transactions all these years have caused tremendous havoc on account of the possibilities of tax evasion, and have been transactions most cherished and most attractive for purposes of investment of black money earned out of tax evasion.

It is a very well known phenomenon, and I am sure that more than anyone else in the House, the Finance Minister would be aware of it, because he ruled supreme over Bombay for years and he knows things about Bombay so well, that immovable properties in our country have been the most attractive and massive absorbent of black money. In this Bill it is realised in principle—as regards the form, I shall comment a little later—that such untrammelled dealings in black money be stifled or checked to a substantial degree. I do hope that that is the intention, particularly in view of what the Finance Minister has stated in the Bill, that this inflow of coloured money into this highly attractive absorbent of black money should not be so easily possible after we enact this measure in the proper form.

However, I have to agree with the Member from the DMK who said that this Bill should go to Select Committee. Because it was so clumsily and hastily drafted that I am afraid that the whole measure in its present form instead of implementing the objective of the Bill will in fact impede the attainment of that objective. As I shall point out presently, the Bill is full of loopholes and out of one thousand cases, hardly one case will be caught in the net. It is my very grave apprehension that that one case will be the case of an honest man, and 999 crooks will get out of the net. Further the way this measure is drafted so hastily and clumsily, it will open flood-gates of litigation and in fact it will just lead to floods without any gates, and will only help expand the paradise of the

legal profession. Therefore, I do support what Shri Sezhiyan has said about presenting this Bill in a proper form. It should be very skilfully and artistically drafted so that we do achieve the objective which the Finance Minister and the whole House has in mind.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I do not know how artistic it has to be.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Human ingenuity can work both ways. The more skilful and more artistic we are here in Parliament, the more ingenious and artistic the lawyers will be in the courts to defend their clients. But that is no reason why we should be crude or bereft of proper appreciation and understanding of our faults in drafting and get rid of what look like palpable defects and deficiencies. I have no doubt that when I point the same to the Finance Minister he will accept that the whole form of the Bill needs to be changed.

My first very serious objection is : how does this Bill get at those transactions where without a "transfer" of immoveable property there is investment of black money in immoveable property ? Today the most cherished occupation of a successful tax evader is to amass as much unofficial money as he can and purchase immoveable property, by investing substantial moneys on which he has not paid tax in false properties and thereafter go on to deal with these immoveable properties in such a way without effecting transfer that he enjoys with impunity the rewards of tax evasion. This measure in its existing form does not hit at any transaction in which black money is invested in immoveable property unless a transfer takes place.

I heard the Finance Minister very attentively this morning when he was replying to a call attention notice on the rising price spiral. He said—and I have no doubt in my mind that he meant it—that he is very anxious to take stern and effective measures to curb tax evasion. He further said this afternoon that we are enacting a measure by which people will not be able to invest their black money in immoveable properties. I would ask of him whether he has made any provision in this Bill where a man who is investing in immoveable properties, his black money will in any way be

impeded, stifled or stultified from investing the same. This is my first serious objection to the proposed legislation. This law must take in, and in a special category, taxation of investment of black money on the basis of the difference between the construction cost and the fair market value even without transfer. After all, why should a man be penalised only when he transfers and not a man who invests black money in that transfer. The taxation should be at the investment stage. The existing section 69 relating to tax on unexplained investment is extremely inadequate for such taxation. Nothing comes out of that. Even in a case where a person constructs a house at an apparent cost of a lakh of rupees or two but for purposes of wealth tax the value is taken at Rs. 5 lakhs, this Bill can do nothing to him. Why not, therefore, make a provision that that Rs. 4 lakhs will be brought to tax whether he has transferred or not ? The difference between construction cost and fair market value also must provide basis for compulsory inquiry and action for taxation of black money invested in immoveable properties unless the variation is due to appreciation in the value of property over years.

I come to second serious objection. Concealment of tax through investment in immoveable properties is very widely prevalent in the affluent sections of the society. It is there in respect of other transactions and properties also unrelated to immoveable properties, but much more so in the case of immoveable properties. In fact, without black money you cannot acquire immoveable property. I know of a retired Chief Justice now settled in Nagpur, who told me that on retirement he wanted to invest money in Bombay with a co-operative society for a flat. He could not make the investment and could not buy the flat because he did not have 40 per cent of black money to invest. I shall be willing to divulge the name to the Finance Minister if he is interested in knowing who it was. Does this Bill take into account the large scale malpractices through and via the housing co-operatives not of the labourers or the common people but of the affluent section of society in large cities and specially Bombay ? Millions of thousands unaccounted rupees are put into these properties, large and palatial buildings construc-

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

ted and then brought into the co-operative societies. And these transactions today do not come in for any punitive measure. They will never come for any deterrent measure even tomorrow under the law. They will never come in under any acquisition proceedings under this law. Are we going to leave the dishonest rich and affluent free just because they are operating via co-operatives and come heavily only on the unsuspecting unwary citizen who cannot afford expensive legal advice on taxation? I have no doubt in my mind that the Finance Minister is aware that the scheme of co-operative housing in Bombay by the affluent section is one of the biggest bodies of racketeers and profiteers. These activities are completely left out because that transfer will not be brought within the gamut of the provisions of this measure.

The next objection I have is about the scheme of the measure for initiation of acquisition proceedings. I have gone through the Bill, not at great length but hurriedly and I shall endeavour to point out to the Finance Minister what to me look palpable and glaring inadequacies so that he could agree to the suggestion of Mr. Sezhiyan to send it to the Select Committee and would realise the need to give sufficient time. Seeing the importance of the measure, we have to do a thorough job. Let us not make laws after laws and then go on making amendments after amendments, let us not have a series of new taxation laws where we have larger new loopholes than measures to plug old ones.

I shall first point out the grave and extremely perilous procedure contemplated under 269 (C) for vesting jurisdiction in the competent authority to initiate proceedings. Prima facie it is contemplated that three conditions must pre-exist before the competent authority can assume jurisdiction to initiate proceedings. Finally whether it is to be acquired or not, is a different story. Even for initiating proceedings three conditions must exist. Firstly, the property should be above Rs. 25,000. There should be no difficulty about this condition. The second condition is that there should be variation in the apparent consideration and the fair market value of the property. Possibly, in this also there may not be much difficulty because the apparent consideration mentioned in the con-

veyance deed and the fair market value are something which can be ascertained through wealth tax assessments, records etc or other evidence such as the valuation of similar properties situated next to this property. That may not present much difficulty.

The real difficulty is with regard to the third pre-condition contained in sub-clauses (a) and (b) of 269C. The competent authority could initiate proceedings when he has reason to believe and when called upon will have to prove prima facie that as a result of transaction there is reduction or evasion of the liability to pay tax of the transfer or that the transfer facilitates concealment of any income or any moneys or other assets assessable under Income-tax Act or Wealth Tax Act of the assessee and that this reduction of tax liability, evasion or concealment even if factually found were premeditated and were outcome of a deliberate artifice.

In other words the burden of proof has been cast on the competent authority before he can assume jurisdiction to initiate the proceedings, prima facie to establish existence of a plan and its nexus with tax evasion. The law is far too well established on this point. There are also two leading cases on this point. There are similar provisions in the Income-Tax Act where the burden has been cast on the department to prove that a particular transaction has been gone into as an artifice or as a device to evade tax. If in reality there is reduction of tax liability, if there is evasion of tax, that does not matter. The conspiracy to evade tax must be proved by the department before the proceedings are initiated. The two leading cases I have in mind are : Sakarlal Balabhai reported in 1968 (69) ITR 186 and the second case, Mohd. Ibrahim Sahib reported in 1962 (45) ITR 168.

I hope the hon. Minister will look into the ratio of these two cases which have laid down inter alia, that the avoidance of tax must be intended to be achieved by the assessee in entering into the transaction. It must be a deliberate act with a set purpose. How impossible and how difficult it is to prove that this was the purpose in transferring the property can be imagined. The factual reduction in liability by itself is not sufficient

justification to assume jurisdiction to initiate the proceedings. I submit that we are making this law unnecessarily cumbersome. Ultimately you may not acquire it unless you are satisfied on these two points. That is in fact contemplated in another section. But for the purposes of initiation of proceedings, straightaway it must be provided that the moment you find that there is a variation between the apparent consideration and the fair market value, there *prima facie* justification in vesting the jurisdiction in the competent authority to go ahead with further proceedings, which will enable untrammelled enquiry.

Secondly, Mr. Sezhiyan referred to section 52 and said that the terminology employed in that section was more precise, more accurate, that that should be superimposed in this section. I am, however, on a different question that is of much greater and vital importance, connected with section 52, and it is this. The fact seems to have completely escaped the attention and notice of the framers of this Bill that section 52(2) of the Income-Tax Act contemplates taxation, by a fiction, of income which might represent the difference between the apparent consideration mentioned in a conveyance and what might be its market value for purpose of taxation of capital gains. In other words, the difference can be brought to tax by a fiction, even if the transferor has apparently not received the money representing full market value of property. Therefore, the income-tax officer has sufficient powers to tax the income even if sought to be evaded in a particular transfer of immovable property as it is. Thus section 52(2) operates in the same field and applies to same transfers and transactions as the present chapter under consideration. Tomorrow, when proceedings are initiated for acquisition of a property, it will be the right of the assessee to say that there is no question of reduction of tax liability because the Income-tax officer can always tax him under section 52(2). It is a well accepted principle of taxation law that when there are two provisions of law applicable to a transaction, the provision which leaves the assessee with lesser burden will only apply and not the other. All these facts have not been looked into by the draftsmen.

This Bill typifies our attitude towards taxation laws. We have made a massive 700 amendments in the last few years and I do not know how many more hundred amendments we will make. It is very laudable objective, but why can we not devote more time to go into this. It is much better that we have a skilful drafting rather the rush through these matters the way we are trying to do. Because if my apprehensions are justified then section 52(2) and this new Chapter XX A may operate in the same field in respect of the same transaction, then the whole measure may become a dead letter. And how long are we going to blame ourselves for not curbing tax evasion when we ourselves make laws in which we leave a tremendously large amount of loopholes; tremendous scope for litigation, Therefore, it is very necessary to have a careful look into the matter.

Another point Shri Sezhiyan made was about the limited scope of the term "transfer", that exchange is not transfer. Maybe that is correct, but I know of a case which is reported in 1957 (32) ITR 190 Supreme Court, which has in terms stated that relinquishment of a right or extinguishment of a right is not transfer. In fact, this case arose under the capital gains provision. A company redeemed its preference shares and the Income-tax Officer tried to tax the capital gains on the same. The same was resisted on the plea that there was no transfer of the preference shares because they were not transferred to anybody only the right came to an end, the rights were extinguished. The Supreme Court held that capital gains could only be levied on transfer of assets, not on extinguishment of a right or relinquishment of a right. Accordingly, in 1956 the law was amended. But even then we are not wise about that in this Bill. This is how we are proceeding with our fiscal legislation one after the other. When the Supreme Court in a case held that for purposes of transfer you have to artificially expand the scope of the term transfer by a fiction created in the definition section to include extinguishment or relinquishment of a right if so desired and we have amended the law accordingly in respect of capital gains, still we are not worried about doing the same here in this Bill.

15'00 hrs.

In fact, without charging any fees, I can suggest a very easy way out. I create a tenancy in common in an immovable property with A, B and C. My interest and their interest remain in common tenancy. I do not define what is the interest of each. The property is valued at say Rs. 3 lakhs. I tell ABC, "You give me Rs. 1 lakh white, two lakhs black and four of us will become tenants in common". I will thereafter make a document and relinquish my right. The transaction will be completely outside the purview of this Bill. I would like to have this particular illustration examined by any competent person who understands taxation laws and see whether this sort of large scale avoidance is possible or not. Many such loopholes are likely to be there.

While I agree that no mercy has to be shown to anybody who earns and invests successfully black money and indulge in transactions in immovable properties to evade taxes, the provision regarding appeals causes to me the greatest concern. Against the order of the Additional Commissioner of Income-tax, an appeal lies to the Board of Direct Taxes. I take it that if the Board has to perform its duties, it must have a high degree of revenue bias. What is the use of providing an appeal from Caesar to Caesar? It is an appeal from the right hand to the left hand. If at all, the Board is expected to be ever ready to put its mark of approval on what the Additional Commissioner has said. Sir, appeal is an invaluable right. There are honest assesseees also, therefore, one in a thousand or two thousand but his interest must be safeguarded. It is of utmost importance in any jurisprudence which is supposed to govern a civilized society that the appeal must always be decided by an impartial and independent tribunal or else it becomes mockery of justice. Therefore, the appeal should under no circumstances go to the Board. It should go to the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal. After all, Tribunals have earned a great reputation for their integrity and independent work. They are knowledgeable people of immense dependability for justice and fair play. There is no reason why the appeal should be confined to the Board. If

the Additional Commissioner makes order and the Board accepts it; that would be the end of a matter. That looks extremely crude, unfair and if I may say so, a little barbarous. That should not happen. I am sure the Finance Minister will consider this also.

I have very hurriedly gone through the Bill. I could have made an extensive note and submitted it to the Finance Minister, but that was not possible because of shortage of time. I have pointed out some of the very palpable and glaring lacunae, loopholes and drawbacks. There is tremendous scope for redrafting this measure. The basic theme is very laudable, but the provisions are going to defeat it. I have no doubt about it. Therefore, I hope the Finance Minister will agree to referring the Bill to a Select Committee and giving the Select Committee sufficient time to deliberate on it and make recommendations.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, I have listened with great attention to the speech of my hon. friend, the prosperous income-tax lawyer. He has been vigorously suggesting that the Bill should take more time to come into existence in the form of an Act. Well, the House will decide, the government will decide how judicious that should be. My party will support any move which results in real realisation and just use of the exchequer which has to go back to the people in the form of services, development and welfare. Here I may quote what the President of the Associated Chamber of Commerce wrote to his counterpart in London : "here in India we are surrounded by an ocean of laws and we will have to comply with them in letter, not in spirit." Are you really going to apply them properly and energetically? No. The performance of the immediate past befits only this government with its present class character. Why is it that in this vast country with a population of 550 million people you have no more than 3 million assesseees? It shows two things. Firstly, the economic condition in this country is deplorable. We are one of the lowest among the 54 countries that are mentioned in the UN list. Secondly, the present taxation machinery has not been able to touch many of the persons who should have come under it.

Coming to Professor Kaldor, who does not belong to my party, he estimated several years ago that loss of tax as a result of income-tax evasion would be between Rs. 200 crores to 300 crores. The Income-tax Investigation Commission which was appointed in 1947 investigated 1058 cases and detected unaccounted income of Rs. 48 crores. Under the voluntary disclosure scheme of 1951, Rs. 70 crores of unaccounted money was disclosed in 20,192 cases. Under the disclosure scheme as embodied in the Finance Act of 1965, 2001 assesseees disclosed unaccounted income of Rs. 52.18 crores. The second disclosure scheme in the same year brought forth Rs. 145 crores by over one lakh assesseees. The Income-tax Department was able to impose penalties amounting to Rs. 39.94 crores between 1964 and 1968 for concealing an income of Rs. 161 crores.

Then, the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India for 1969-70 contains startling statistics. This report reveals that the gross tax arrears amounted to the staggering figure of about Rs. 960 crores of which 82 per cent was due to tax on incomes (personal and corporate).

Why should this government ask for more powers when they have been unable to use what they have already got in their hands? This shows that they are not really serious about this business. They want only to hoodwink the public by asking for more legislation. They have so many laws in the statute book which they do not use. It is just like a beautiful library with a large number of books which is seldom used.

Here I want to say either the hon. Minister or the Auditor-General has misled the House. In reply to Unstarred Question No. 1027 in the Rajya Sabha Shri K. R. Ganesh stated that the total outstanding amount of income-tax as on 31st March, 1971 was Rs. 490.8 crores as against Rs. 507.91 crores on 31.3.70. He added that the figures for 1971 are provisional as the final figures are not yet available. Whose figures should we take as true, that of the Auditor-General or of the hon. Minister? Shri Ganesh promises to meet this point; otherwise, we shall take it for granted that

he had deliberately misled the House and the people of this country.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Misled about what?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : About the figures of arrears of taxes.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : What has that to do with the acquisition of immovable property?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Now I come to Government's failure. "Operation 'RAT' fails to enrich exchequer", I am quoting from papers. It says :

"Operation 'RAT' (Reduction of Arrears of Tax), which was launched by the Finance Ministry with much fanfare last year, has failed to fetch the Central exchequer tax outstandings running into several crores."

These paper tigers are only trying to have a lot of mane on their body ! It says :

"Further, this increase was by no means a record, as the department had recovered nearly Rs. 40 crores more between 1967-68 and 1968-69."

So, the recent recovery, this Rat business, really assumed the size of a rat. It did not really cut much ice.

What I read new will reveal the extent to which evasions are made. I quote Shri K. R. Ganesh again :

".....consequent upon Mr. Chandrasekhar's charges in Rajya Sabha in 1967-68, had yielded to the Exchequer an additional tax revenue of Rs. 30.24 crores."

This was not on Government's initiative. Shri Chandrasekhar had to reveal certain things on the floor of the House and the Government took the clue from that and acted.

SHRI PILOO MODY : He did not even get his percentage for disclosure !

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : That they will not give.

I come to the next item here. It says :

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

"Birla empire had been informed in advance about the Government's decision."

It refers to Government trying to look into the matter and catch him. What is the outcome ?

"The Hindustan Engineering and Construction Company of the Birlas had shown a profit of only Rs. 2.6 lakhs. The Government was informed that the profit was faked up and that the real profit was Rs. 72 lakhs."

That was later substantiated. A man can get a rubber seal by paying tax on Rs. 2.6 lakhs while his actual profit is Rs. 72 lakhs, just about 36 times of what he has paid if not more !

About Mundhra, the big patron of the ruling party.....*(Interruption)*.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai) : Who is Mundhra ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Haridas Mundhra.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : He is not the patron of the ruling party.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Have I got to talk about Shri Subramaniam here ? I do not wish to, particularly today. The steel deal and the Steel Minister's friendships, we do not want to talk about at the moment. There are other occasions when I will tell you about that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Aminchand Peareylal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I know, they are the patron saints of the ruling party.

The total arrears of Shri Haridas Mundhra, as quoted in one of the most circulated papers in India, is Rs. 2,38,97,000 although the ministers from the Finance Ministry had been giving wrong and misleading figures at different forums.

In Calcutta, where the capitalists are constantly talking about labour unrest, law

and order, and where misappropriation of the money given for provident fund has been one of the highest in the country, income-tax arrears of big assesseees in Central Calcutta area amounted to Rs. 50 crores while the total arrears for the whole of West Bengal is approximately Rs. 240 crores. These big industrialists cannot be disturbed because they are helping Shrimati Gandhi in furthering her political cause in West Bengal. Therefore, they cannot be pressed for payment of money...*(Interruption)*.

If Shri Chavan is really serious, he can go in for a cost accounts audit about which I have mentioned time and time again in this House. The usual *modus operandi* or the method of evasion of big industrialists is through inflated cost of production and deflated sales revenue. That is the main head. If you really are serious about treating the disease at the very root, you go in for immediate cost account auditing and your job will be far more simplified. But my party will never think that you will ever go in for that.

Coming to the question of physical verification, an Income-Tax Officer, sitting in his office, delegating his powers and working through files and letters, seldom comes anywhere near satisfaction. There should be more provision for physical check and physical verification. There is very little departmental set up and the Income-Tax Office today is a terror for the small assesseees but it is a big joke for the big ones. Today, there is a lot of dissatisfaction amongst Income-Tax Officers in regard to distinction that exists between Class I and Class II ITOs doing the same job and have the same workload but on different terms and on different salaries.

I want to make another submission also that a worker when he gets his salary, when he gets his bonus and when he gets his other emoluments other than his salary, should not be taxed all at a time. It should be done either on quarterly or on monthly basis.

Then, I come to the question of back money. Black money has been responsible for stagnation in industrial growth for the

simple reason that the industrialists are not revealing their true profits and the true profits are being siphoned out to the second line of currency circulation, namely, black money. As a result, the white money sources in the books of accounts are getting dried up. That is the reason why the industrial growth stagnation has come about. As has been pointed out this morning, the spiralling rise in prices in daily items and the cost of living are also due to the predominance of black money in circulation which is collected out of evaded money.

This is what Mr. Chavan is stated to have said that there is more black money than white money in the country. Mr. Chavan, the Finance Minister, speaking at a meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Party's Executive Committee is reported to have said, "A parallel economy of unaccounted money now exists" and that black money was being added every minute. What are you doing about it, Mr. Chavan ?

There is a currency circulation of about Rs. 2,450 crores. But you will be surprised to hear that black money is almost near-about that amount because the whole amount is not in cash and cash is converted into kind, like, precious stones, jewels and many other things.

We have seen that political factional fights within the ruling party have revealed certain things. I have a clipping here which says, "MP in black money racket". It says :

"A series of raids by Income-tax officials for black money in Andhra Pradesh launched on the eve of the Chief Minister, Mr. Brahmananda Reddy, agreeing to step down from power, is still going on and the latest victims are two Members of Parliament."

I do not want to mention the name here. It further says :

"...was elected to the Lok Sabha on the Congress (N) ticket during the snap poll and is one of the top industrialists of the State. He is director of a number of concerns including banks,"

Because of serious factional fights within the ruling party, these things have come to light. Otherwise, you would have never seen these things happening before you.

These safe deposit vaults and lockers are another menace. You have been talking about having some sort of control on the lockers. But so far you have done nothing and the lockers are now holding more black money, more undesirable currency, than anywhere else. I do not know what you want to do about it. I would like to hear from you today as to what you propose to do.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He is going to unlock it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : About this racket of converting black money into white, I have here a very interesting press clipping. Official sources said that the prize-winning raffle tickets for several lakhs of rupees were seized from the custody of the agents. It has become a common practice, and also if you make a trip to the apple-growing areas of the north like Kulu and Kashmir and other places, you will see that big industrialists who have no interest in horticulture are investing money by the millions because that has become a beautiful and convenient machinery for converting black money into white.

There are other menaces too. What can we do ? The black money had been the saviour of certain political parties, particularly, the ruling party. During the last election they had to collect Rs. 50 to 60 crores and who would give them white money ?

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat) : Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, start writing fairy tales. That will give you more money...(Interruptions)

SHRI PILOO MODY : They won the elections without spending any money.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This discovery of Rs. 50 lakhs from the State Bank's strong room—Mr. Nagarwala case, should act as an eye-opener as to where the money comes from. Who is the controlling authority

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

of the State Bank ? Let Mr. Chavan speak the truth. Where did the money come from ? Who were the people who had to receive that money ? How was that money accounted for in the books of the bank ? How was it going to be disposed of ? These are the things we want to know.

Another greatest evil is the menace of over-invoicing and under-invoicing. A committee headed by Mr. M. G. Kaul has given a report and in the morning I have alleged that they have deliberately tried to underplay the magnitude of the menace with a certain motive—I am sorry to say this. They have said that under-invoicing and over-invoicing is not so much, it is perhaps of the order of Rs. 60-80 crores. But the Administrative Reforms Commission panel has said in so many words that over-invoicing and under-invoicing is to the tune of Rs. 200 crores. But if I have any conviction based on experience, I have seen with my own eyes that under-invoicing and over-invoicing runs to Rs. 300-400 crores a year.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is your experience ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have 14 photostat copies of correspondence between British firms and their mother firms in Europe. These should also be with the Ministry of Finance. I can name the persons who have got it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : They collected from all of them ?

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : You produce the photostat copies after the House adjourns.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I can give it to him again tomorrow if he wants.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : It is not a question of my wanting. If you want, you can give...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The Public Accounts Committee of the Fourth Lok Sabha says in its 56th report—it was headed by Mr. Minoo Masani, not a CPM man. What does he say ?

“An idea of the extent of over-valuation can be had from the fact that the imported raw hide and skin, both cleared and uncleared, the value of which was estimated at Rs. 1,35,000 was in fact invoiced at Rs. 1,54,32,438.”

Do you know how much it works out to ? 14,900%. Inflation was done to the extent of 14,900%.

I come to another paragraph.

Then the Committee says :

“The Committee got an impression during evidence that hardly any check was exercised against over-invoicing at the licensing stage. Even though there was a provision for indication of the quantity in the import licence, no such indication was given in the case of non-capital goods. Nor was there any check at the foreign exchange releasing stage.”

So, Mr. Chavan, this is what it is. Then it says :

“The Committee are concerned over the performance of the Customs Department in these cases. It appears to them surprising that the appraising staff of the Department, who were supposed to keep in constant touch with the market and maintain registers showing the prices of commodities coming from various sources, should not have been able to detect these cases, overinvoicing in some of which was as high as 228 times the assessed values. It was urged in evidence that the appraising staff at minor ports was not high-ranking enough...”

—All bogus things.

Then it says :

"The Committee are pained to observe that at a time when this country was facing a serious shortage of foreign exchange, the Ministry of Commerce should have issued licences worth crores of rupees for the import of raw hides and skins to persons who were not interested in importing these materials. As pointed out by the representative of the Central Bureau of Investigation in evidence, the licencees had perhaps enough materials of their own, with the result that most of them sold their import entitlements at a paltry commission of 2 to 3% and some of them even surrendered their entitlements. This shows how wrong the Export Promotion Council had been in their assessment of the need for imports of these materials."

This only shows that the people behind all these were very rich and influential persons. I am only quoting from the Committee's report. They get away after doing all these things.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : But what happens to the Bill ? Do you support it ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have already said that my party will support any measure that will bring more taxes to the Exchequer.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : That is philosophy. But, in terms of concrete action, do you support the enactment ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I take it that you are a person without a philosophy in life ? I did not know that my colleague had no philosophy in life.

I had been to London recently. I would like to tell about one interesting thing. I know the way tea transactions are sold and bought. I was once assistant there in the fifties. In those days we could not finish the transaction in Mincing Lane for 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ days. Today the whole catalogue is over in half an hour. This is the position. Why should this be so ? I request Mr. Chavan to kindly enquire into this. Several crores of rupees

worth of taxes are evaded. This is being done to hoodwink the people at the Foreign Exchange counters. This is being done to hoodwink the sales tax people in this country, to hoodwink the workers who are working hard in the plantations. They are selling tea under forward contracts, they sell tea on water so that it does not pass through the auction. All these things are happening and this is a thing where I request Mr. Chavan to make enquiries and see what is happening.

These over-invoicing and under-invoicing transactions run into several crores. For the last 6 years we have been pointing this out to the Government, but they are complacent about it and they don't move an inch in this matter. It is because they don't want to annoy their foreign monopolists. Again, I would ask my hon. friend why they behaved so leniently in the BOAC gold smuggling case. They did so because they had no alternative. They received such great pressure from Whitehall that they had to do so. Again, what did they do in the case of Bird & Co. ? Mountbatten came here and pressurised them and they developed cold feet and they would not dare to touch them. They may talk about a small assessee making Rs. 30,000 a year and harass him, but they dare not touch these big assesses. But I say that we shall always be with them whenever they make an attempt to collect more revenue for the exchequer. In fact we had supported them when they nationalised the banks; again, we had supported them also when they nationalised general insurance. But what has been the outcome ? If this Bill really means collection of more tax and more tax money for the people, then my party will be with them.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: (Gauhati) : Tax arrears and black money have been the two gigantic problems that we are facing today on the economic front of the country. In fact, the entire economic complex of this country can be changed and almost the entire deficit in the budget can be bridged, if we can find out effective ways and means to collect these tax arrears and stop the foul play of the thousands of crores of black money. Therefore, any measure which

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

will try to achieve these twin objectives will undoubtedly get the support of all the Members of the House and also the people outside in the country. But I am in agreement with the previous speakers that the Bill in the form in which it has been brought forward before this House will not be able to achieve these two twin objectives. We have complete support for the objectives, but the measures suggested in the Bill suffer from various lacunae to which attention has already been drawn by Shri Sezhiyan and also Shri N. K. P. Salve.

Apart from those legal niceties, I have also my personal doubts as to whether certain provisions of this Bill would be able to stand the test of articles 19 and 14 of the Constitution. Further I feel that the complex procedure laid down in the Bill for the acquisition of properties will leave no benefit but will only mean a further drain of the State revenue and overburdening of the two departments. Firstly, how out of the hundreds of the transfers that take place every day the income-tax authorities or the officers of the Income-tax Department will determine whether a person has sold the property at a lesser value with the intentions as has been mentioned in the provisions of sec. 269 (c) of the Bill. Assuming that the authority detects such a case, under the said provision objections shall have to be called and there will be objections, and then there will be a hearing, and then after completion of these formalities there will be an order. All this will take a sufficient amount of time. Then there is the provision of appeal to the Board. By that time, the party may go to the High Court and the Supreme Court. During this period, certain improvements may have been made or certain deteriorations may have occurred to the property. These again will have to be determined with a view to fixing the quantum to be allowed for the improvements or for depreciation. If there is no agreement on this, again the matter will have to go to a civil court. We know how the civil courts function in this country, and it will take about ten years. So, the case will involve a lot of litigation and hardly one case will be disposed of within twenty years. Therefore, I think that the objectives will be

frustrated. Rather, it would mean overburdening the Income-tax Department and also a further drain on the national resources.

We cannot also forget the fact that the income-tax authorities have not been able to show the desired efficiency in the collection of revenues. The tax arrears are mounting up. For instance, in 1960-61, the amount payable was Rs. 242.2 crores, and the amount collected was Rs. 167.4 crores, which reflected only 63.8 per cent of the demand. But this has gone down in 1966-67 to 58.9 per cent. Therefore, while we are all in favour of the basic objectives with which this Bill has been brought forward before this House, personally I feel that this Bill will not be able to achieve the purpose in view. I am in complete agreement with the previous speakers that an amending Bill or a new Bill should not be brought forward frequently in the case of tax statutes, if they will not be able to achieve the purposes for which they are brought forward. So, I feel that the Finance Minister may have a second look at the entire thing, so that after two years he may not have to come back and say that he has not been able to achieve the objective in view, because that will not help us in any manner.

In this context, I would like to refer to two other aspects which though not strictly relevant to this Bill do require consideration. To have an effective machinery of income tax, we should have a set of contented officers. But as has been pointed out by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, an artificial creation of Income Tax Officers class I and class II has led to a lot of resentment and discontentment in the country. I hold no brief for any officers but at the same time officers doing the same type of work should not be artificially classified separately. The old Income Tax Act of 1922 as well as the present one does not differentiate between ITOs class I and class II. In actual practice also, there is no distinction between these two classes of officers so far as allocation of their duties is concerned. In assessing their work, the standard applied by the

CBR is identical. The Government of India also had affirmed in an affidavit in connection with a writ petition, in the Supreme Court, No. 5 of 1966, that in the Income Tax Department, the functions and responsibilities of the Class I and Class II Income-tax Officers are the same. Considering all these aspects, the Chairman of the Central Board of Direct Taxes in a note appended before the Public Accounts Committee, in the 29th Report of the Public Accounts Committee, on 29-4-68 observed that 'to improve the conditions of service of the officers and to combat the temptation to leave the department, the class II services of ITO should be abolished.' Government intimated the PAC on 4-1-69 that they would examine this suggestion made in the 29th report and would take suitable action thereon. but unfortunately, nothing has been done so far. In fact, the then Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, had also assured the Income Tax Officers in 1968 that he was trying to abolish the distinction.

My submission is that this type of creation of artificial barriers between officers doing identical work should go so that each officer know where he stands. It is also unfortunate that today there are no comprehensive statutory rules which actually regulate either the appointment or promotion or other conditions of service of ITOs. There are certain administrative rules which have become obsolete. To gear up the administrative machinery, a set of comprehensive statutory rules should be framed as early as possible.

The other aspect to which I want to draw the attention of Finance Minister concerns tax incentives. There has been so much talk of black money and arrears of tax. One of the reasons of successful evasion on both these matters is that today all industries are located only in certain places. The prime need of the country at the present juncture is decentralisation of industrial complex to correct regional imbalances. Can we not at this stage formulate the tax policy to help in diverting the industries so as to rectify regional imbalance? I do not know whether it will find favour, but it may be that we can try to

have a tax incentive for starting industries where there is no industrial atmosphere today. Take for example the State from which I come. There are so many difficulties there due to which industrialists are not keen to open industries there. It is obvious that for a successful industrial complex, certain basic amenities like transport, water, electricity, housing, technical facilities are required but those are missing in my State, for which an industrialist is not keen to have a new venture. A tax holiday or tax incentive may act as a fillip to the establishment of industries in such places.

This type of tax incentive will not be a measure new in this country alone. It has been tried in different countries like Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Iran and Italy with success. I would request the Finance Minister to consider whether this sort of incentive can be given a trial in industrially backward areas. One such tax incentive now is offered in the tribal areas of Assam by exempting persons belonging to scheduled tribes from payment of taxes. Obviously the purpose of this measure is to create a healthy economic climate in backward areas, but it has not in my humble opinion, been achieved. What has happened is that people who are affluent nowadays take all the contracts or do the business in the name of the scheduled tribes with the result that all the money goes into their pockets and they have not to pay any tax. The measure was undoubtedly not intended to provide benefit to such unscrupulous persons.

Instead of that if we try to give tax incentives for the purpose of building new industry, that will probably reap more benefits from the economic point of view. So, I request the Finance Minister to reconsider the whole Bill in view of the various arguments put forward by the previous speakers also and consider seriously removing the artificial barrier between two classes of officers and also the provision about tax incentives.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL
(Moradabad) : The objective of the Government in bringing forward this Bill

[Shri Virendra Agarwal]

may be good but if this Bill is approved in the present form in my opinion it would benefit neither the Government nor the honest assessee, nor will it serve the larger objective of social justice. Personally I hold the view that a Bill of this nature should be considered by a select committee so that all the pros and cons could be analysed.

Every year when the Finance Minister presents the budget, he talks in terms of simplification and rationalisation of the tax structure. And during the last decade more than 600 amendments have been brought forward to the income-tax laws; all meant to simplify the fiscal policy. But the tax laws have been made more complicated and cumbersome and have become difficult to implement. Therefore the Government should consider whether they could stop amending the taxation laws so often as they have been doing till now.

This particular Bill gives great scope for corruption. The Valuation officer has been granted sweeping powers which are likely to be misused; they will tempt him to go corrupt, and will also induce the honest assessee to hoodwink the Government. Therefore, I suggest that a select Committee be asked to consider the proposition that the immovable property in question should be auctioned straightway under the supervision of some competent judicial authority. Is that case there would be no question of determination of market value by the valuation officer. The valuation officer as designed in this Bill will lead to so much corruption that in the whole process of taxation only the honest assessee would in the end suffer. Therefore, while supporting the objectives of the Bill, I suggest that the Bill be considered by a Select Committee in detail.

SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM (Coimbatore): This Bill, which comes in pursuance of an assurance given by the Finance Minister during the Budget speech that he would take the deceptionists at their word and pay the value for which the document was registered is, according to us, a mere eye-wash in the context of the magni-

tude of the problem of black money and the extent of evasion in our country.

15'44 hrs.

[SHRI SEZHIAN in the Chair]

Their complacency was understandable some time back but in the context of today when they are declaring day-in and day-out a situation of national emergency, this is mere tinkering with the problem.

The speakers before me have enumerated the forms that black money takes. It is in currency, It is in movable property, it is in immovable property. Its extent also has been to an extent sized up by the Government. This Bill wants to deal with transfers. It is one more addition, as the previous speakers have pointed out, to this jungle of rules and regulations and laws. The bigger the jungle the more scope for escape, the more scope for hiding oneself and the more scope for lawyers to interpret the law and find more loopholes. I can at the very outset on behalf of my party say on the basis of our experience that this Bill is not going to lead to the capture of any single transfer, on the other hand it is creating new scope for corruption. The so-called valuers are going to reap a harvest in the name of this Law, but the exchequer is not going to benefit because it is a half-hearted measure.

If the Government is earnest, it must have exhibited its earnestness in one form or another. With regard to black money in currency which, according to many are in thousands of crores, we have been suggesting every time demonetisation. Even if you do not gain anything, what do you lose? But they cannot contemplate it. Black money made in a hundred ways is preserved in a thousand ways and here is an attempt of dealing with transfers in a very half-hearted manner. I thought the conception of compensation had changed with the 25th Amendment of the Constitution brought in this House, I thought you were not going to pay the market value but if necessary something so that there is no hardship to the person concerned, but here is a

person who has defrauded the exchequer and evaded taxes but you want to pay compensation at the value registered in the documents, and you are going to pay a solatium of 15 per cent. So, the whole approach in bringing the Bill seems to be to explain away saying that the Government has done all that it can, that there is enough legislation on the statute book. As the Finance Minister said in the morning, there is nothing wrong in the law. As the Railway Minister said, they have rules that the saloon should not be attached to express trains, but he can only talk about rules and not about what is happening. Similarly, the Finance Minister also can talk only about rules. The rule is that if there is a difference in value between the apparent consideration and the fair market value, the property will be acquired, but what happens will be a different matter. That is why I say this is an eyewash.

Even in a time of emergency when the rear has to be strengthened, when the co-operation of the entire people has to be won over by the Government, they resort to indirect taxation by ordinances, but when you come to dealing with evasion of taxation, you have got evasive Bills. Mr. Salve has pointed out all the loopholes in the very drafting of the Bill, but it is not accidental. I do not believe that our Secretariat is so inefficient that they can be caught by Mr. Salve. There must be strong links that operate that make the Secretariat inefficient, make the Ministry incapable of dealing with evasion by the big sharks. They become very capable when it is a question of indirect taxation by ordinances. So, I am not prepared to walk into their net and start giving suggestions in the clause-by-clause consideration when the whole approach is merely to satisfy their conscience that they have brought a Bill.

You have brought a Bill and passed it. But what is going to happen? You are not serious at all. I have come across a case where there was a raid in the house of a big shark in my State and 19 officers were beaten up. The police came to their help, but the next day, the police were questioned as to why they exceeded their jurisdiction by walking into another area. The double account seized by the 19 officers who were in the hospital were taken back and handed over

to the shark. When we intervened, they said, "It is beyond us. The pressure is from above, at the all-India level. At the State level, we cannot do anything. He has all-India pull." There is another case of an excise officer who gave clues which led to the discovery of 63 sharks who were evading taxes and keeping crores of black money. All the offences were proved, but the fellow who gave the clue instead of being rewarded, was blacklisted. All our efforts to get him at least removed from the black-list failed, in spite of ministerial intervention.

In another case, a habitual offender against property broke into the house of a cine artist in Bombay and looted jewels, etc. All that property was seized by the police. Some admirers of the cine artiste caught hold of him and brought him to the court. That fellow, who unearthed so much of concealed jewels and diamonds was not rewarded. I think only after that, the ministry thought of providing safe deposit vaults to protect the big sharks from such habitual offenders, who alone will be able to unearth the concealed wealth of such big-sharks.

In view of this past experience, we feel this Bill is just an eye-wash. The sharks do not understand anything except confiscation and jail sentences. If you are serious about implementing it, you should put one of the big sharks behind the bars. Pandit Nehru spoke of hanging them from the nearest lamp-post in the streets. The provision should not only be exemplary but it should put the fear of God into them and make them realise that the Government is serious. Otherwise, nothing will happen. You are going to have valuers and after that a solatium! About penalty, it is six months' imprisonment or fine. I would like to delete the fine. When I proposed it to a group of lawyers, they said then the courts will always acquit them, because the courts cannot imagine such eminent people being put into jail!

If I am the officer in charge and if I unearth a lot of concealed money, when he offers officers a part of it to me, why should I go ahead with the prosecution and try to convict him? But if I am an honest man and if I do

[Shri Balathandayutham]

not yield to the temptation of accepting a share of the concealed wealth, I take him to the court, but he is simply fined. For the first offence, he is acquitted. For the second offence, he is fined. So, this is not going to deter them. I thought this Bill would act as a deterrent and reduce such offences. But the Bill is so wishy-washy, so inadequate and so scrappy. You are just trying to create the impression that you are up against evaders trying to save your conscience. If the Minister agrees to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, I appeal to him not to confine it to transfer of immovable properties alone.

You should take into account all forms of concealment, all forms of black money and have a Bill to simplify the whole Income-tax Act. You should seriously see to it that you are able to get what is legitimately due to the exchequer. Otherwise, I warn you, you are going to face a very serious economic crisis the like of which you have not faced so far. I want you to bear in mind what Ceylon has passed through. Ceylon, inspite of having a progressive government, had to go through a very trying period. So, I want you to learn a lesson from that and take drastic steps, if necessary, even nationalisation or confiscation and failing people for the offences mentioned in this Bill. The punishment should be made more deterrent. If you are really serious, you should bring forward a legislation which will deliver the goods.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Mr. Chairman, I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister and the Government that after talking about this subject for the last twenty years they have at least buckled down to doing something about tax evasion. But, unfortunately, their present attempt, as you have heard the last speaker say, is as futile as their past attempts and I sometimes wonder whether there is any seriousness of purpose behind arming the government with all the powers that it continues to arm itself with year after year. If you were to read the massive legislation that this government has produced, I think you will find that nobody

in his right senses, not even a genius, not even a computer would be able to define clearly the area of honesty and the area of dishonesty. My charge against this government has been that during all these years it has not produced any legislation that protects the honest man against the tyranny of the government. They have produced laws which will ultimately share a few modest small people and all the big fish always manage to find their way out of the net cast by this government.

They talk about market value. Have you defined at any time what the market value of a property is? You are about to make legislation which puts every single property under the purview of your department and yet you have not defined what the market value is at any time. I think the citizen of this country has a right to know what the actual market value is and it should not be left to some officer, some Engineer in the PWD or some valuer in the Income-tax Department, who will arbitrarily decide what the value of the property is. I do not want to go into the details of this particular problem, but I hold very strong views on this and I hope I will have an opportunity of passing them on to the hon. Minister in the Select Committee.

15-59 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

There is also a vast area of discretion which is discriminatory to an honest man; discretion is there at every stage. The income-tax department arbitrarily catches hold of an innocent man.

MR. SPEAKER : May I request the hon. Member...

SHRI PILOO MODY : There are yet two minutes to four and I can finish today.

MR. SPEAKER : Would he like to finish his speech today or continue tomorrow?

SHRI PILOO MODY : All right. I will finish it tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : Then, what about those two minutes ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Overnight time always multiplies. I have left the option to you and you have allowed me to continue tomorrow.

16:00 hrs.

MOTION RE. FAILURE OF DELHI
POLICE TO PREVENT VIOLENCE
AT 7, JANTAR MANTAR ROAD
AND INCIDENTS CONNec-
TED THEREWITH

MR. SPEAKER : We will now take up item 11 fixed for 4 o'clock.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY (Gorakhpur) : I rise on a point of order and I want your ruling on it.

MR. SPEAKER : This is in the name of Shri Shyamnandan Mishra and Shri Morarji Desai.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : May I seek a clarification from you ? Suddenly an addendum to the Revised List of Business has been circulated saying,—

“ Item 11

after ‘SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA’

add “SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI” ”

This was not circulated this morning. The name has suddenly come up. Therefore, will you allow that my name also be added to the discussion tomorrow ? I know, when Shri Dange, who was the leader of our group then, wanted to start the Pay Commission discussion, you gave the ruling that Banerjee should start it. I have every respect for Shri Morarji Desai. Let him speak. But if it is a mistake on the part of the office...(Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a mistake on the part of the office. They had applied later

that this motion was in the name of both of them. So, this name was added later on, afterwards. But only one of them will be allowed, not both of them.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I know it. But Shri Shyamnandan Mishra might move it for a minute and then Shri Morarji Desai may speak. We do not mind that. But this will be a dangerous thing. Supposing, I know of a calling-attention notice being admitted at 10:30 today, which I have not tabled, I can send my name for inclusion.

MR. SPEAKER : This motion is under rule 184. The procedure for calling-attention is entirely different from that under rule 184. Under rule 184 they gave another name. We bracketed it. But only one of them can place it before the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Tomorrow there is a motion on West Bengal by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and Shri Samar Mukherjee. They belong to the same party. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu might drop out and ask Shri Samar Mukherjee to speak. I can understand it. But there was only one signatory to this motion, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara) : On a point of order, Sir. Can there be any ruling on a hypothetical matter ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I really pity his intelligence. He says, it is hypothetical. It is on the agenda. They gave only one name. Even on today's order paper it says, “Shri Shyamnandan Mishra to move the following”. Suddenly we find that Shri Morarjee Desai's name has been added to it. I do not mind; let Shri Morarji Desai speak, but let Shri Shyamnandan Mishra initiate the debate. There were no two names on the motion. It has been added afterwards. It is an afterthought. I can challenge. If you have allowed it, I bow to your ruling. But it will set a bad example. Tomorrow, I may claim the same thing.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : The Speaker has the power to prepare the Order Paper. In this case, the Order Paper

[Shri M. Kalyanasuandaram]

has been prepared and circulated to Members. Then, it becomes the property of the House. Even the Speaker on his own direction cannot amend the Order Paper without the consent of the House.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) : Both are national leaders. It does not matter whether he speaks or Mr. Morarji Desai speaks. It does not make any difference. Both are national leaders; both belong to Congress (O).

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I do not think the same applies to Mr. Pandey. It makes a lot of difference whether he speaks or his leader speaks.

MR. SPEAKER : If he is a Member of the same party and his name is substituted by another name...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It can never be done. It has never been done in the history of Parliament. You quote even one instance and I will bow to your ruling. It has never been done. Let us make the rule; I am for it. Tomorrow, I will also say that my name may be substituted by another name.

MR. SPEAKER : The Rules Committee will examine.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Let the Rules Committee examine it. But let us begin the debate.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : We are only suggesting that it should not be made a precedent. If you have agreed to make it a practice, then we will also follow it.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY : On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I know you are entrusted with certain duty.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY : I am not entrusted with any duty. This is

my duty as a Member of Parliament. I want to raise a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : On behalf of the party, you are performing some duty. I know it.

I think, there is a valid point. I allow him but later on I will send it to the Rules Committee to examine it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : One thing can be done. Let Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra say, "Mr. Speaker, Sir,....." and then Mr. Morarji Desai continue it.

MR. SPEAKER : The more I part with my discretion, the more he is emphatic. I am referring it to the Rules Committee. Shri Morarji Desai.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY : On a point of order, Sir.

My point of order is that the matter is *sub judice*. It is in the Magistrate's court and both parties have been served with notices under Section 145. Now, you are going to debate a Motion under Rule 184 and it says, "...and incidents connected therewith."

It means that it is not only connected with the law and order position but it also concerns with 7, Jantar Mantar Road, and what has taken place there, all these things, will be debated. I want your clear ruling on it. The matter is *sub judice* under Section 145 and both parties have been served with notices. This Motion cannot be discussed. I want your ruling on it.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra) : This Motion cannot be discussed under Rule 186. It says :

"In order that a motion may be admissible it shall satisfy the following conditions, namely :

× × × ×

(viii) it shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India,"

So I support my friend that this motion cannot be discussed in this House because before the Magistrate the same matter is being adjudicated upon and this is the latest order which has been passed by the Magistrate on the application of Mr. Manubhai Patel...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara) : Is it a certified copy ? *(Interruptions)* You must get a certified copy.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : This is a UNI news item also. I am reading from the news agency report. In this House newspapers are being read. Therefore, I am entitled to quote a news agency report.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mohanty, don't do it.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : The news report reads as follows :

"The Opposition Congress General Secretary, Manubhai Patel, to-day filed an application in the court of Sub-Divisional Magistrate, A. G. Cutting, praying that the premises at 7, Jantar Mantar Road, here be attached under Sec. 145 Cr P. C.

Mr. P. N. Lekhi, Counsel for Mr. Patel, said in view of the situation at the Jantar Mantar Road office which was taken by the Ruling Congress, the court should, in the interest of maintaining peace, order that the premises be sealed and attached.

Mr. Cutting asked the Police to make an on-the-spot enquiry and report by Wednesday."

What I submit is that this is under consideration of the court. Therefore, this motion should not be discussed.

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta—North-West) : It shall not relate to any matter.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : The word used is 'related'.

SHRI A. K. SEN : If I may say, Sir, it says that it shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication. So, the word 'relation' has a very wide implication. So long as the matter relates to any matter which is under adjudication, as a matter of decency and decorum and convention. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI PILOO MODY : A most unfortunate choice of words.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : We are going to discuss the failure of the Police.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वाजपेयी जी, अगर आप ही इस तरह से बोलेंगे तो मैं और किम को कह सकता हूँ ।

SHRI PILOO MODY : You must not expect a better behaviour from them.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North) : The Congress Party should not become the Swatantra Party. Yesterday we have decided that there will be a discussion. Now among themselves there is a quarrel. What is it ?

MR. SPEAKER : When the motion came up yesterday, it was entirely in a different from and not that motion. It mentioned about forcible occupation, this and that. Last evening when we had a Leaders' Meeting, we discussed in the presence of all of them—West Bengal and the present one. Of course the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and other Ministers were also present. I personally had this view that so far as occupation, forcible occupation and all that, that is already pending before the court. But, there are two sides to this question.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Like decency and decorum.

MR. SPEAKER : I read the report... *(Interruptions)*. If you want to speak, I can sit down.

I read the report of the Presiding Officers' Committee that was appointed sometime back. They examined this issue in detail, especially the matters partly *sub-judice* and partly not *sub-judice*. And in this matter, so

[Mr. Speaker]

far as the forcible occupation and title of the Jantar-Mantar building is concerned, nobody knows anything about it, and why this name is there for that building. We do not know. I have been in the Congress since the last 35 years; I learnt it only today that Jantar-Mantar has got something to do with this building.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) :
Choo Mantir also.

MR. SPEAKER : I hope it has nothing to do with shoes that you wear. So I allowed it; they amended it. Shri Mishra was good enough to delete that part, forcible occupation and all that and he agreed to discuss only the role of the Police. Therefore, you have to be clear about it. If you want to, discuss about the merits of the occupation which is already in judicial determination, it is very difficult for the Speaker to allow it. This was agreed upon last night and all of us agreed to bring it in the House and I hope you will have a clear-cut idea about the demarcation. Thank you. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Banerjee, I would request you not to be agitated about it. You will have enough time about it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I think he was also there, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I would request Shri Morarji Desai to come to the front benches.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI (Surat) : I can speak from here.

MR. SPEAKER : It is up to you but we would have been very happy if you can come here. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move the following motion :

“That this House deplores the failure of the Delhi Police to prevent violence and assault on the Congress (O) President Shri Sadiq Ali and some Members of

Parliament on the 13th and 14th November, 1971 at 7, Jantar-Mantar Road, New Delhi and incidents connected therewith.”

Sir, I know that there is a *sub-judice* matter involved in this particular motion also and I shall try to keep clear of it and see that is not prejudiced. But I have to relate the facts of the case as they have taken place, without going into my controversy about it.

The Supreme Court decided an appeal on the symbol case on the 11th of this month. While deciding in favour of the ruling party and giving them the symbol, the Supreme Court specifically stated that this does not in any way decide the matter of property rights of the parties, and the symbol is not property; the question of property will have to be decided by the Civil Courts. It has been specifically stated by the Supreme Court. And yet on the 13th, the president of the Congress (Organisation) who was sitting in one of the rooms on the first floor was bodily removed from there.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame shame !

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : ...by men and women belonging to the ruling party led by Shri Chandrajit Yadav, by Shri Shankar Dayal Sharma, by a Deputy Minister of the Government and Shri Yashpal Kapoor who has been working for several years as the secretary of the Prime Minister and who was the chief election agent also of the Prime Minister in the last election. Then, he was put out in portico from the upper floor, bodily lifted and taken there. The police were there but they took no action. If the police had not been there, it would have been a different matter. We did not do anything because we believe in the rule of law and not in the rule of the jungle, and it is, therefore, that even though the police did not take any action at that time when they were present and the president was taken out of the building, and two others also, the

president went on an indefinite fast as a protest. He is in one of the rooms of that building, which is occupied by the office secretary of the Congress (Organisation). Fortunately, nothing was done there and he is still there alive.

AN HON. MEMBER : They may be killed also. That is also there.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If this can happen, that will also happen in the future, I am quite sure, and the speakers will not be immune from it also; they also might have the same fate.

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : यह सही नहीं है ।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : This is how my hon. friends behave inside and outside, and this was how they behaved there. After that...

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY : This is how the hon. Member is behaving in the House. Let him try to understand what his position is. I can shout more than the hon. Member. I am not saying anything without authority. May I know in what capacity he is speaking ? I am not here to be bullied by him in this way. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Let him not lose his temper. After all, they are all in this House as hon. Members.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : May I request my hon. friends from the opposite side to hear patiently and then say whatever they have to say ? It is a very serious matter.

I am not trying here to raise the question of property so that it may be decided by this House. I am only raising the question of the rule of law. This is fundamental to democracy, and it is guaranteed by our Constitution.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY : The judicial judgment is there. Let him kindly try to honour it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The judicial judgment states specifically that it has got to be decided by civil courts and not by force.

Then, on the 14th again, they would not allow our people, that is, the police would not allow our people, at the instance of the members of the ruling party, to go into the compound whereas others were allowed all the while. And at that time, when some of our prominent members were sitting there in the portico as a protest and to assert our rights, they were manhandled.

Shri Gurupadaswamy, Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha, was severely beaten as he was sitting in front of the portico and was thrown down.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY : This is all white lie.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : This happened in the presence of so many witnesses. It was not one man only. Then Shri Mahavir Tyagi, who is a veteran Congressman and a leader of great standing...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) : On a point of order. When he refers to the Congress Organisation, which organisation does he mean ? He should say 'Congress (Organisation).' The Organisation must be in brackets.

SHRI PILOO MODY : He should know that the Congress (I) means her and not him.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : And the Swatantra Party does not mean Pilo Mody.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Shri Tyagi was beaten and he fell down and was hurt. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, another person of great standing in the public life of this country, who was also a Chief Minister of UP, was also pushed down and she fell on her face and was injured. Then others were

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not allowed to come in afterwards by the police at the instance of these men who became the lords and masters there. Even Shri Kripalani was not allowed to go and see his wife. Only when later in the night on the 14th he brought this to their notice that his wife was there that he was allowed. People were not allowed to go to the room where Shri Sadiq Ali has been fasting to enquire about him. The worst of it was that his wife who had gone out to bring his clothes from his home with the permission of the police was not allowed to re-enter. It would be very pertinent to see what she has stated in this matter in a letter which has appeared in the press. That will explain the facts without my having to comment on anything.

"Sir, November 14, Jawaharlal Nehru's birthday, is a very special day in the lives of many of us. My husband and I in particular recollect the affectionate concern and personal interest he evinced in helping us, specially to overcome the insurmountable difficulties we faced in our marriage.

"But this year his birthday has been the saddest experience in our lives. I was with my husband in the AICC office room where he is observing his fast. In the morning, he asked me to bring his clothes and some toilet items. I took the permission of the police officer on duty and he said I would be allowed to come in. I also pointed out that my family members who were escorting me in a taxi would return with me. When I came back, however, with a small suitcase, I was refused entry. When I disclosed my identity, the officer on duty said I should wait and he would consult his superior. When he did not return for a very long time, I asked a member of my family to go and look for him. He found that he was with a group of officers who were talking and smoking under a tree. They did not pay any attention. In the meanwhile, another officer appeared from the AICC compound to open the gate for some ruling Congress members to enter and I tried

to get in with them. but the Police on duty caught hold of me physically while some onlookers from inside the compound laughed and some young boys jeered at me. I am grateful however to one young man who released me from the clutches of the Police. In the meanwhile, the Police Officer returned with Mr. Patki, newly appointed Permanent Secretary of the Ruling Congress, who ordered that I alone be permitted to enter. I refused to take orders from Mr. Patki. I was then told to sit down on the side of the entrance and wait. By then, some Members of Parliament came and helped me and my family members with some difficulty to enter.

I would also like to add that during this period several threatening calls were made at my residence, my servant was abused and told that the Police would ransack the house. I would have welcomed this as I am proud my husband is a man of integrity and the Police would have gone away rather disappointed.

I know that the Senior Officers on duty will be given awards for the 'exemplary' manner in which they carried out their duties. But may I ask if all this vulgar display of authoritarian power was necessary? The nation has given a massive mandate to the Ruling Congress which the Indian citizens respect and which have aroused great expectations among the masses. Are there not more urgent tasks to which the Ruling Party members should turn their attention? Should the Police be used to humiliate defenceless people? Are our young sons to be exploited to hurl insults on women when during the Freedom struggle they were taught to give their sisters protection against the British Police. We in India are proud of our democratic institutions—a freely elected Parliament an independent judiciary and press. Is it necessary then to imitate Yahya Khan and resort to these methods? Let us not pay homage to

Jawahar Lal Nehru with roses, but all the decencies of life which he stood for and upheld when he could easily have been a benevolent dictator."

This letter shows how the police have been behaving against all laws and rules. People who are entitled to go there were prevented from going there. When Mr. Gurupadaswamy who is the leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha asked the Police to register a case when they were all assaulted by these people and beaten severely, they would not do anything. That is how the police have behaved and they have behaved like this because it is the ruling party that is doing all these things that have been done there.

As I said, they were led by the two Secretaries of the ruling Congress, a Deputy Minister and a person who has been the Secretary to the Prime Minister for many years. If I said that this must have been with the knowledge of the Prime Minister, I would not be making an exaggeration. But if I am wrong I would certainly apologise to the Prime Minister.

I read in the papers today where it has been indirectly reported that the Prime Minister had expressed unhappiness over what has happened and that she felt embarrassed and she did not like it. What prevented her from reversing the whole process? Her word is law with her party. I have no quarrel with it. How can it be said that anything can happen without her knowledge? It all happened after her return to the Capital. If it had happened on the 12th I would not have said this.

But more than that, she is not only the Prime Minister but also the Home Minister and this happens in Delhi, and in New Delhi above all. Taking the clue from this, something has happened afterwards at Dum Dum in Calcutta where the New Congress people went with bombs and they have taken possession there. This is what is reported in the *Hindustan Times*. The papers have reported in all these matters and several papers have called this disgraceful and as arrogant power being used. This is not said by me,

but said by them. Even one of the principal leaders of the CPM, Shri Namboodiripad, has said that this is something completely wrong and illegal and criminal and that he would have also taken possession of their office in Kerala which belonged to them, but that he has not done it. They say they are more decent than the ruling party. That is what Shri Namboodiripad has said.

And this is now this whole matter has been handled by the members of the ruling party at the highest level. It is not done by some people who are raw. Yes, they may have been the instruments of doing it, but the direction is all given by the principal people. This is how the rule of law has been eroded and has been thrown to the winds. If we are to live in a democracy as we are determined to live, and we shall pay whatever price is necessary for upholding it, we cannot allow this to pass unchallenged in this manner. The President has already taken action about it, whatever he can. Others also will have to follow it, but this august body, which is the custodian of the Constitution of this country and which is the highest authority, ought to see that the rule of law is maintained and that the police do not behave in the way they have behaved, as partisans, and then allow all these things to go on. There is an assault on Members of Parliament and respected leaders of the country which the police do not take cognizance of.

The other matter may be *sub judice*, even there one does not know what is going to happen, but I am not going to comment on that just now because as I have said and as you have said it is *sub judice* and I should certainly not comment on that. I am not like my friends on the opposite side who do not have respect for law and rules. I certainly will keep within the rules and not speak about it, but this is how this is done and I cannot understand how this has happened. I do not understand what intelligence has been applied to this method. It will hurt them, it will hurt the country, it will hurt everybody. If it hurt them only, I would not be very sorry because they have brought it on themselves, but it hurts the country. Where shall we be, what will happen to this

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country, if this sort of abrogation of the rule of law is allowed and if this august body does not take any notice of it and does not see to it that the police act impartially and objectively and give protection wherever it is necessary to do so to respectable members of the public, Members of Parliament and also leaders? That is why I have moved this motion and I hope that my hon. friends will give it the deep thought that it deserves and make amends for it. If the Prime Minister is unhappy about it, what is the meaning of it? There is nothing to prevent her from reversing the whole thing and making amends. I hope that is what will be done.

MR. SPEAKER : We are late for the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee. So I think the Committee will meet at 4.45.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Tomorrow.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : I am also a Member of the Business Advisory Committee and I request you to cancel it.

MR. SPEAKER : We can have it at 3.30 tomorrow.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA (Domariaganj) : Sir, I sincerely feel sorry for the confusion that was created the other day on account of many aspects of the situation that occurred either before or immediately after the incident in the Jantar Mantar Road office of the AICC. I am not a student of law. All my life I read subjects other than law. Therefore, if I intrude into the realm of law, my friends may interrupt me and I will change my course. I personally like to deal with the political aspect of the matter, because politics is certainly involved in it.

The conduct of the police has been quite often under examination and censure in this House and also in the State legislatures. But it is always the Government which was associated with the attempt of censuring the police conduct. Therefore, there is nothing

new in what my friend, Shri Morarji Desai, said while he was trying to censure the conduct of the police. The long list of letters of lamentations he read reminded me of many lamentations which must have occurred when he was Chief Minister of Bombay. What did not happen there with the connivance of the then Chief Minister. (*Interruptions*). I do not wish to provoke the opposition; I only want to say some facts for the consideration of my hon. friend. I was only saying that these stories of lamentations will not make a speech political. It has, of course, enabled my friend to re-enter politics and speak in Parliament after a period of silence. I am glad and I welcome his having spoken here for the first time during the session. Perhaps he will continue to speak, although he is always conscious of the great defeat inflicted on his party, which once lived, but which does not live now. After the Supreme Court judgment, I say that there is no other Congress to which I have the honour to belong. Mr. Morarji Desai, therefore, represents himself or any other political group, by any name he might like to call it. (*Interruptions*). It is certainly not a question of property. I would like you to go back to the period when there was difference of opinion before the country between the two Congresses. That difference has now been resolved. There is no other conflict. It is not a question of some building, Jantar Mantar Road building, or some property, or a little bank account that might be possessed by this group or that group. It is the question of an organisation, an institution which has certain values, certain ideals and certain principles. A group of people, using the name of Congress, were using this building which was not their right. The building never belonged to them, the office never belonged to them, the library never belonged to them. I am quite sure that they have always been there as trespassers. They were nothing more than and nothing less than trespassers. Yet, we kept quiet and we never said a word.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Sir, I was asked not to refer to these matters as they are *sub judice*.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : I am referring to certain political trends. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have ruled that matters which are pending before the court will not be referred to.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : I am not referring to the case.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : Politics and political matters attached to this problem are not before the court... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : I am merely referring to certain political trends in the country... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PILOO MODY : May I make a submission ? ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I know very well that Shri Piloo Mody wants to submit something. But I would request him not to make interruptions so frequently. His interruptions are welcome but not quite so frequently.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : Sir, I am grateful to you for this. I hope my hon. friend will take a lesson from this and will not interrupt me. He is a good friend of mine and I am sure he will not interrupt me.

I was only trying to put before you the background. I have nothing to do with the case. I am not a student of law; I am a student of politics. Therefore, I am naturally entitled to put forward the relevant political viewpoint.

A little before the general elections were taking place certain trespassers were occupying a certain building, which is being questioned today. Even after the election was over these people occupied this building which was legitimately ours. We never said a word about it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : May I say that this amounts to going into the merits of the case ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have expressly stated that no reference should be made about the proceedings which are pending before the court until the judgment is given. The merits and the rights of occupation and other things are left to the court. We cannot refer to them here until and unless the judgment comes. I had already laid down certain limits for these gentlemen. They apply to you also.

SHRI PILOO MODY : All he can really talk about is the virtue of the police.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I have no objection to their saying all this. Let them say it but then I will be entitled to refer to these matters in my reply.

MR. SPEAKER : In that case I will not allow the debate.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : That is what I had said earlier, that you should not have allowed the debate. This is what is going to happen. You wash out the entire thing and cancel the debate.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : On the narrow question of excess committed by the police, we on this side of the House are not aware of any excess that was committed by the police or by anybody else. If certain persons, who were eminently connected with politics and Congress before, came to visit the house and went away, we do not know what steps the police took.

I do not know who has resorted to the fast and why he has resorted to the fast. I hope, my friend, Shri Sadiq Ali, who is reported to have gone on a hunger strike, will give it up. I hope, he will realise that this was not a very wise act on his part, in my opinion, to resort to a hunger strike or to such threats. It amounts to intimidation. He is my friend and I feel sorry for him. I hope, he will not continue this fast and will give it up. It is not that there are great principles involved behind it and somebody is going to appeal to him. I consider this as an unwise act.

There was no police excess committed there. It was a simple case of a large number

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

of officials of the AICC inviting the legitimate body of office bearers to that office. So we went there. No harm was committed in our going there. The judgment of the Supreme Court is there. The officers of the AICC knew that they had lost the case. They have no ground to say that the police was involved.

MR. SPEAKER : You are again entering into the merits of the occupation.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : I have nothing more to add except to say that no excess to our knowledge was committed by the police and that it has given a chance to my hon. friend, Shri Morarji Desai, to appear before Parliament once again. I am happy about it and I hope that he will continue to appear before Parliament.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as the dispute and the quarrel is concerned, we do not hold a brief as far as this group or that group of the Congress is concerned. It is not a question of a quarrel between two groups of the Congress ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : There is only one Congress, the Indian National Congress. There are two Communist Parties.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : I do not want to speak if they do not want to hear me. I say two groups because the Congress (O) and the Congress (N) are reported in papers. That means, there are two groups. I cannot speak according to what they desire. My understanding is that there are two groups, the Congress (O) and the Congress (N). I do not know whether they will dispute that also. It is seen in the papers. So, I will say Congress (O) and Congress (N). There is a dispute as far as the possession of the building is concerned. As far as we are concerned, we have no brief about the Congress (O) or the Congress (N) ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : May I just say that most of them have been here for so many years, since we were just kids. At least you must show some respect to them...

I know there is an uncontrolled blood in you. But kindly do not do it.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : I want to tell you, Sir, as far as I am concerned, nobody can say that I interrupted any Member of the Congress Party when he spoke. I was listening patiently. It may be that all are not like me. That is what is happening in the country also. They must understand that. If I am provoked, I will also do something...

MR. SPEAKER : I think, you should not get provoked.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : There is limit. When I began with a sentence, say Congress (N) and Congress (O), they started interrupting me.

As far as this quarrel about proprietary right is concerned, I do not hold any brief. But I have to say that there are certain fundamental principles involved in it. That is not the concern of the Congress or the Opposition. That is the concern of the people and the country as a whole. I want to talk about those principles and policies. I want an answer from the Congress party whether they are strictly following those principles and policies or they have changed them.

If tomorrow they say that the law can be taken into their own hands, I have no objection. Because I can see even today in the country the law is taken in the hands of the people. So many things are happening. If they say that nobody should take the law into their own hands, and those who say it take the law into their hands, what will be the position in the country? How can you then blame others who take the law into their hands?

That is what I want to say. It is not only a question of two parties. It is a question of how the matter has been dealt with. As far as I am concerned, I do not say that the law should not be taken in the hands of the people. In some cases, they will have to take the law into their own hands as the Congress party does today. It is an exam-

ple. So, don't say, "Don't take the law into your hands."

A legislation is passed by the Government and for 10 or 15 years that legislation is not implemented. A land is given to a man. But when he goes and occupies the land, he is beaten. Certainly, he will take the law into his own hands and resist it. Don't say, "Don't take the law into your hands" and leave it like that.

I went to Hyderabad about a month back. The peasants told me that they have got *patta* into their pockets but the land is with the landlord. They went to occupy the land but they were beaten. They say that they are given *patta* and they have got it in their pocket but the land is in the hands of the landlord. And the police are also helping the landlords. That is not only one instance. There are so many instances like that.

What I ask is : Does the Government want that nobody should take the law into their own hands ? Does the Government want that ? If the Government wants that, what is done here ? About the police and other things, only Shri Morarji Desai has got surprises. We have no surprises about the behaviour of the police because we have been seeing it in the last so many years. Shri Morarji Desai thought that the police at least as far as they are concerned will behave well, and that he has also by practice understood. I am sure, he will understand it now. Anybody in the Opposition, whether it is Shri Morarji Desai or A. K. Gopalan or anybody else in the Opposition will get *lathis* and blows. I am not surprised about it. I do not complain about it. I complain why it was done against the Congress (O) friends. Why was it done ? They say, they are non-violent. But we have seen that. I do not know what will happen. Not only here. This is what has happened—my friends may howl—as is reported in the press a few days back.

17.00 hrs.

There was an incident in the office of the West Bengal Pradesh Congress Committee.

There is a lady Secretary of the Midnapur Congress (O) District Committee, Miss Abha Maity, was man-handled and molested... (Interruptions).

SHRI A. K. SEN : No, no.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : Which paper is that ?

SHRI A. K. SEN : This is all wrong. We have to answer these charges.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South) : You are financing Miss Abha Maity. We know that.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : I don't know who is Abha Maity. My able friend knows.

This is what I have read in the papers. If it is not correct...

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : What is the name of the paper ?

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Most of the papers in West Bengal have reported this. If you want the paper, I will get you tomorrow.

If it is not true, let the Home Minister reply that it was not correct and what is reported in the paper is wrong. It should have been denied by the Congress Committee that this was not correct and this was not what has happened. That was not done. I did not read in any paper this kind of denial. If that was done, then I can say that there are two versions.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : With your permission, Sir, and with the permission of Mr. Gopalan, may I say that one or two papers did bring out that kind of allegation which was immediately denied, I found later on, by the persons concerned.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : By the Congress Committee ?

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR
RAY : Yes.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : I am saying what I read. I can only say what I have read and seen.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR
RAY : If you only read the beginning of a novel and not its end, you will not get the whole story.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : I got the story from the paper I read. If that is wrong, you can say that.

It was said in the paper that she was stripped off her clothes and kicked and thrown out.

SHRI A. K. SEN : This is all wrong.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : A lady Secretary being thrown out ! The Police might have been there but the Police will act according to the directions of the Government. If they are not acting according to the direction, what happens the next day ? A direction should have been given that nothing like that should be done. As Mr. Morarji Desai said, it was not only on the first day, but on the second day also it was done. Afterwards when the wife went to see her husband, then also she was not allowed to go in. What would have happened if she was permitted to go in ? If everything is wrong and only what you say is correct, then nothing can be done. Why was it done ? Why did the papers that support you report like this ? So the question is that these are the things that are being done.

As far as I am concerned several things are being done not only here but elsewhere also. This is a small thing against the law. There is no rule of law because there is the law that when a man is arrested, he must be produced before the Magistrate within 48 hours.

SHRI A. K. SEN : 24 hours.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : I can quote instances. Lately, 15 days back, people

who had been arrested and interrogated had not been produced before the Magistrate. I went to Tiruchirapalli. I wrote to the District Superintendent and asked him, 'Where is that man who was arrested ? Did you produce him before the Magistrate ? If you had done, when did you produce him ? I want to take him.' That evening he was released.

There is not only one instance; but before this Parliament also many instances have come, where the people had been arrested and had not been produced before the magistrates. Do you want instances ? I will give you hundreds of instances where such things are being done. Only a week back, in Kerala there was an agitation. People were beaten. One man broke his arm. He was arrested. He was produced before the doctor. The doctor said, it is very serious, immediately you should rush him to the headquarters hospital. They did not do it. He was produced before the magistrate and the magistrate said, immediately you go there. But that was not done.

So, I want to show, Sir, as far as respect for law is concerned, the ruling party has no respect for law. They do not want to act according to the law. So, they have no right to say to anybody that "you are not acting according to the law, according to the rule of law" and all that, when there is no rule of law for them. I have got so many instances which I can give. I want to say this that the country has come to this position today. The ruling party which has got a vast majority today thinks that the opposition is nothing, they can be beaten up, they can be crushed, anything can be done "because we are strong." Then why do you call this Parliamentary democracy ? You must have respect for the law. Not only did they not show respect for the law but those Members of Parliament who went, there were beaten. It is only because they are in the opposition. That is all. If Mr. Morarji Desai had been a Member of the ruling party he would not be beaten up. Only opposition Members are beaten; they cannot go there. And the most cruel thing is this. The wife of the man who is on fast is not allowed to go there. What will

happen, will Jantar Mantar fall down, if, Mrs. Sadiq Ali goes there ? It only shows that the ruling party thinks only in terms of lathis, CRP and all that. They say : We have got the Chhatra Parishad and the Youth Congress and all that and so anybody who is against us will be crushed. That is why this is happening. People today are suffering under heavy taxation; today even a sheet of paper costs 2 paise more. There is heavy taxation and people are discontented. Some people think it is better to die rather than to live because of this hard life. Whatever law is there, whatever provision is there in the Constitution, it is the ruling party which violates them. There are so many Central Awards which are given regarding wages but we find that these are all not implemented. But when somebody takes some action of satyagraha or something for the implementation of these things, then law and order comes in, they are beaten up and they are even killed.

The Supreme Court has said that as far as the right of the building is concerned, the Civil Courts will decide that. If they had any iota of respect for the Supreme Court, they would have waited for some time. What would have happened if they had waited for some time more ? That they did not do. They follow these fascist methods. If it continues like this the country will go to dogs.

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत (पूर्व दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने इस मोशन पर बहस करने की इजाजत दी और साथ ही आज्ञा भी दी कि जन्तर-मन्तर रोड पर बिल्डिंग के कब्जे के बारे में, उसके सर्कमस्टान्सेज के बारे में कुछ न कहा जाय। उसके बावजूद भी मोरारजी भाई ने, जिनका मैं बहुत आदर करता हूँ, थोड़ा डायरेक्टली और कुछ इनडायरेक्टली कहा, लेकिन मैं कुछ नहीं कहूँगा। गोपालन साहब ने भी उसके बारे में कहा, लेकिन मैं नहीं कहूँगा। लेकिन एक बुनियादी बात मैं जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ। हम रूल आफ ला का जिक्र कर रहे हैं लेकिन इस मामले को इस हाउस में डिस्कस करके हम इस रूल

आफ ला की स्पिरिट को नेगेटिव कर रहे हैं। जो इल्जाम या एल्लेगेशन्स मोरारजी भाई ने लगाई, हालाँकि वे उस मोके पर आई-विटनेस नहीं थे और मैं भी उस मोके पर आई-विटनेस नहीं था, उन्होंने भी कुछ जाँच की होगी और मैंने भी कुछ जाँच की है। मैं बहुत अदब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो इल्जाम उन्होंने लगाये हैं, वे गलत हैं, बे-बुनियाद हैं। उनका यह कहना कि श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव, श्री शंकर दयाल शर्मा और श्री यशपाल कपूर, इन लोगों ने किसी ग्रुप को लीड किया, इनकी डायरेक्शन में वहाँ हमला हुआ, श्री सादिक अली को वहाँ से उठाकर बाहर फेंका गया, यह सारा काम हुआ, ये इल्जाम गलत हैं, बे-बुनियाद हैं और मोरारजी भाई को इस मामले में मिसलीड किया गया है।

मैं उनको रिमाइण्ड कराना चाहता हूँ, वे हमारी पार्टी के बहुत बड़े नेता रहे हैं। प्रेजिडेंट गिरी के इन्वेक्शन को चेलेन्ज करने के वक़्त उन के सपोर्टर्स ने जो इल्जाम लगाये थे, उस वक़्त यह कहा गया था कि मोरारजी भाई को भी किसी ने पम्पलेट दिया था, लेकिन जब उस की स्कूटिनी की गई तो वे सब बातें गलत पाई गईं। मैं मोरारजी भाई से कहना चाहता हूँ कि गिरी-पेटीशन केस की तरह से ही उनको इस मोके पर भी गुमराह किया गया है। मैं यह तो नहीं कहता कि उनकी राय से ही वे

17'12 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

लोग ऐसा कह रहे हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने बहुत होशियारी से प्राइमिनस्टर पर बात को डालने की कोशिश की है, जिसको मैं बहुत स्ट्रॉंगली डिप्लोर करता हूँ। सही मायनों में इन एल्लेगेशन्स के जरिये एक प्रोपेगण्डा स्टैंट की तरह से हमारी आर्गनाइजेशन को बदनाम करने की कोशिश की गई है। जब इस मामले की सींगल स्कूटिनी होगी तब मालूम हो जायेगा ये इल्जाम सही हैं या गलत हैं।

[श्री एल० के० एल० भगत]

मोरारजी भाई ने जो इल्जाम लगाये हैं—ही इज ब्यूटिफुली वेग — उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा कि किसने श्रीमती सुचेता कृपलानी को पुश किया, किसने श्री महावीर त्यागी को मारा और यह भी नहीं कहा कि पुलिस उस वक्त मौजूद थी या नहीं। उन्होंने सिर्फ इतना कह दिया—दे वर सिवअरली बीटिन। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि लफज सिवअरली बीटिन के मायने क्या हैं, अगर सिवअरली बीट किया जाता है तो उससे इन्जरीज होती है, लेकिन उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया कि किस को इन्जरीज लगीं, कोई मैडिकल एक्जामिनेशन भी हुआ या नहीं। कि किसी को खरौंच भी न लगे और मोरारजी भाई कह दें—सिवअरली बीटिन यह कितनी गलत बात है।

वे बहुत तजुर्बेकार नेता हैं, हमारे केन्द्र के बहुत बड़े लीडर रहे हैं, जब उन्होंने श्री सादिक अली साहब का नाम लिया तो यह भी नहीं कहा कि उस वक्त पुलिस वहाँ पर मौजूद भी थी या नहीं। उन्होंने एक इल्जाम यह लगाया कि श्री सादिक अली साहब की पत्नी को पुलिस ने अन्दर नहीं आने दिया, क्या सर्कम-स्टान्सेज थे, कोई टेन्शन थी या कोई झगड़े का अन्देश था, कुछ नहीं कहा। पुलिस की उस वक्त क्या ड्यूटी थी, क्या सादिक अली साहब को उठा कर उनके कमरे में बैठा देती या त्यागी साहब को दफ्तर में ले जाती, उस वक्त पुलिस की क्या ड्यूटी थी? पुलिस को लॉ के मुताबिक काम करना होता है। अगर कोई जुर्म होता है और वह भी अगर कागनिजेबल आफेन्स हो, तब पुलिस एकट कर सकती है, वरना पुलिस एकट नहीं कर सकती। है, चाहे पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर हों या बड़े लीडर हों या आर्डिनरी सिटीजन हों, कानून के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने का किसी को अधिकार नहीं है। वहाँ पर कोई आफेन्स नहीं हुआ। इसमें दोनों चीजें जुड़ी हुई हैं मान लीजिये जन्तर

मन्तर में जो कुछ हुआ, वह लीगल था या इललीगल था, अगर इललीगल था, तो उस सूरत में पुलिस को ला के मुताबिक कार्यवाही करनी पड़ेगी और अगर लीगल था तो दूसरी तरह की कार्यवाही करनी पड़ेगी। इसलिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मोरारजी भाई ने जो ऐलीगेशन्ज लगाये हैं, वे बिल्कुल गलत हैं, सही मायनों में श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव और श्री शंकर दयाल शर्मा जब वहाँ पर गये, उस वक्त कोई किसी किस्म का वाकया इस तरह का श्री सादिक अली के साथ नहीं हुआ।

अभी उन्होंने एक लेटर कोट दिया। मैं खासतौर पर श्री गोपालन साहब की बात सुनकर बहुत खुश हुआ, वह मुझे बहुत रेफे शिंग लगा जब उन्होंने डेमोक्रेसी और रूल आफ ला की बात कही क्योंकि अभी कल ही इसी हाउस में उनकी पार्टी ने उसका मुजाहरा दिया है। मुझे खुशी है कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (मार्क्सिस्ट) ने कम से कम रूल आफ ला का नाम तो लिया लेकिन जो पार्टी यह कहती है कि किसी स्टेट को मिसेजन करने का अधिकार है वह पार्टी अगर आज डेमोक्रेसी और रूल आफ ला पर लेक्चर देती है तो अजीब बात लगती है।

मैं एकआध बात कहकर समाप्त करूँगा। मोरारजी साहब ने सादिक साहब की धर्मपत्नी का तजकिरा किया और पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू का नाम लिया और डेमोक्रेसी का वास्ता दिया। मैं बड़े अदब के साथ श्री मोरारजी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेन्ट को जरा पढ़ें। सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेन्ट क्या कहता है? सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेन्ट कहता है कि इंडियन नेशनल काँग्रेस जिसके आज श्री संजीवैया प्रेसीडेन्ट हैं वही काँग्रेस है एलाटमेन्ट आफ सिम्बल के पर्पज के लिए। इसका टेस्ट मेजारिटी के अलावा और कोई हो नहीं सकता है। मैं मोरारजी साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या सिम्बल के लिए इंडियन नेशनल काँग्रेस एक होगी, जन्तर मन्तर के लिए दूसरी काँग्रेस होगी और काँग्रेस फ्लैग के लिए तीसरी काँग्रेस

होगी ? अगर मोरारजी साहब और सादिक साहब में डेमोक्रेटिक कांग्रेसनेस होती तो वे कहते कि हम कबूल करते हैं कि कांग्रेस वही है और जो नाजायज कब्जा उन्होंने कर रखा है उसको छोड़ देते। डेमोक्रेटिक कांग्रेसनेस से डेमोक्रेसी की फंशनिंग होती है।

निजलिगप्पा साहब कहने हैं कि उनकी पार्टी स्लिम होती जा रही है। मैं उनसे कहता हूँ Slimming exercises in old age and stage, whether of a person or party, is very dangerous. पार्टी स्लिम होती जा रही है या पार्टी है ही नहीं ? मुट्ठी भर आदमी एक तरफ और सारी कांग्रेस एक तरफ, मार्ग पार्लियामेंट एक तरफ, ए० आर्डी० सी० सी० एक तरफ और सारे डेलिगेट्स एक तरफ, जनरल चुनाव भी हो गया और जनता का वर्डिकट भी आ गया फिर भी वे यही कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस हम है। क्या इसी को डेमोक्रेसी कहने हैं ? अभी भी इन्होंने कुछ नहीं सीखा है। सारी जनता ने बता दिया है हमारे इन नेताओं को लेकिन फिर भी टेक्निकलिटिज में, गिमिक और पोलिटिकल स्टंट्स को लेकर खासतौर पर प्राइम मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ चलाते रहते हैं इन सीजन और आउट आफ सीजन।

आखिरी बात कहकर समाप्त करूंगा। आप हमें छोड़ दीजिए। आपके डा० राम सुभग सिंह और श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी गिन्हा भी अब कहने लगी हैं कि आपकी पार्टी कांग्रेस के उसूलों पर नहीं चलती है। तो जहाँ न्यूमेरिकल स्ट्रेंथ नहीं, कोई उसूल नहीं फिर भी कितने झगड़े होते हैं। इसलिए मैं मोरारजी साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी पार्टी में डेमोक्रेटिक कांग्रेसनेस नहीं रही। अगर डेमोक्रेटिक कांग्रेसनेस है तो वे कह दें कि हम कांग्रेसी नहीं रहे, हमारी पार्टी का सेप्रेट नाम है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने माफ फैसला दे दिया है। लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इनका क्लेम यह नहीं है कि कब्जा इनका है बल्कि इनका कहना यह है कि बिल्डिंग आल

इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी के कब्जे में है तो कौन है आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी ? आप हैं या हम हैं ? ... (व्यवधान) ... गोपालन जी के कहने से या वाजपेयी जी के कहने से आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी नहीं बनेगी। अब सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने, जिसपर आप बड़ा भरोसा रखते हैं, कह दिया है कि सिम्बल के परपंजे के लिए यह आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी है इसलिए सारा झगड़ा खत्म हो जाता है। आप भी अब कहिए कि आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी यह है और हम अपनी अलग पार्टी बनाते हैं। मैं एक बार फिर मोरारजी साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनके नाम पर कितनी बार फंटास्टिक, बेसलेस एलिगेंस गिरी साहब के चुनाव पर लगाए गए और आज फिर वही बात दोहराने की कोशिश की जा रही है। पुलिस ने क्या किया उसके लिए कोई प्रसाइज एलिगेंशन नहीं। हमारे चन्द्रजीत यादव और शंकर दयाल शर्मा को भी पुलिस ने रोका, अन्दर जाने नहीं दिया क्योंकि वहाँ एक टेंशन था। पुलिस का काम दायित्व करना और निकालना नहीं है। किसने मारा उसके लिए एक भी नाम नहीं। एफ आई आर के कुछ पर्टिकुलर्स होते हैं लेकिन उनका कोई नाम नहीं, गवाहों के नाम नहीं। लेकिन फिर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ क्या पार्लियामेंट डिमाइंड करेगी कि कोई जुर्म हुआ है या नहीं या इस बात को कोर्ट डिमाइंड करेगी आप कोर्ट में नहीं जाते और यहाँ पार्लियामेंट से फैसला लेना चाहते हैं। आप यहाँ पार्लियामेंट को इन्वाल्ड करके कोर्ट के जुरिस्डिक्शन को खत्म करना चाहते हैं। इन गद्दों के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो मोशन पेश किया गया है उसका मैं पूरे जोर से विरोध करता हूँ और यह मोशन गलत है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, No. 7, Jantar Mantar Road has a very old history. This was an evacuee property but it was occupied by the All India Congress Committee. I do not know whether it was done legally or illegally because when we

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

tabled a question in this House the late Mr. Mehr Chand Khanna who was the then Minister gave an evasive reply. It was in fact auctioned without giving notice to any body else expect to the Congress. I think Shri Morarji Desai will bear me out. This was done in a very peculiar fashion. It has had a long history. That history is repeating itself this time.

We are not discussing whether this occupation was correct or not. Should this be done by any political party? We know that in 1962 when the Chinese aggression took place we were accused of being anti-national. Not only I, but my mother who was 75 years old was also beaten by a shoe by a Jan Sangh volunteer in Kanpur. Nobody started any discussion in this House. When our offices were burnt in 1962 from Kashmir to Kanyakumari, we wanted to raise this issue in this House and all those champions of Parliamentary democracy who were sitting here did not raise their voice, but some of them said : You deserve it, My friend Gopalan was correct. (*Interruptions*). A man in khaddar had been beaten; police should never have touched khaddar.

AN HON. MEMBER : You should also wear khadi.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : If it is given free.

The question is whether this method should have been adopted. I could have understood some small boys moving into a particular house and occupying it or damaging property. If there is an idea of truth in the statement made that respected leaders as those whose names have been mentioned have been treated badly when they went there, I should say with folded hands that it should never be repeated in the larger interest of good politics of the country.

Otherwise what will happen? Tomorrow other offices will be captured. And any ruling party which has the police under its control can utilise it. I know what the

police will do if they are given powers. In Kanpur itself the General Secretary of the U. P. Congress Committee, Mr. S.D. Sharma was mercilessly beaten by the police because he stopped a small boy being beaten by the police. The police said that the orders were to stop anybody from approaching the office of the City Congress Committee and if anybody did not stop he should be beaten and they followed the orders when the General Secretary approached that building.

I am only saying that we do not support such action. The ruling Congress has a massive majority and we bow down to the mandate of the people. We have said so. They have got a massive majority and they have won even in Supreme Court, and the Congress Organisation or Organisation only minus the Congress lost their case, lost the symbol and they are sure to lose the office also. How can they retain the office in Jantar Mantar Road? It should have been taken over after some time, waiting for the Court decision to come. But this has created a very bad precedent. I can tell you in all honesty with due respect to Malaviyaji, for whom I have the greatest regard, that such a level should never be descended to. I may not be as old as he or a very mature politician, but still I say as a sincere politician who wants to die as an honest politician in this country that such things should not happen and should never be allowed in the larger interests of our democracy. Otherwise if the 50,000 employees of Delhi who have no quarters want to occupy the Rashtrapati Bhawan, how can you check them?

I have also read in the papers that the Prime Minister has said something, and I expected the Prime Minister to be here to say something because she has to set an example. The country looks forward to her today, not to Malaviyaji but to the Prime Minister. The more powerful they are, the more sublime they should be, the more sober they should be, the more humble they should be. We have a saying in Urdu :

कह रहा है शोर ए दरिया से समन्दर का सकूत,
जिसका जितना जर्फ है, उतना ही वह खामोश है।

It is the rivulet which makes noise, but the sea which is unfathomable does not make any noise. Today they are like the sea. The Jantar Mantar building is immovable property and even with this Congress which is immovable you could never move it. Why should they be afraid of these things? They could occupy it after some time.

I, on behalf of my party, beg to differ from what Malaviyaji has said. Mr. Bhagat is a good *bhakt* of the Congress, but let him not as a *bhakt* defend everything. What is the use of attacking a party which is dying its own natural death? In our country whenever a man dies, we give him our shoulder, taking him as a good man. That is our tradition, and I hope that tradition will be kept up and such things will not be done in such a fashion.

श्रीमती मुकुल बनर्जी (नई दिल्ली) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तक जो लोग बोल रहे थे, श्री मोरारजी देसाई सहित, वह सब सुनी सुनाई बात बोल रहे थे। लेकिन मैं जो कुछ कहूँगी वह आई विटनेस के रूप में बोलूँगी क्योंकि मैं वहाँ मौजूद थी।

मैं चौबीस सालों से ए० आई० सी० सी० के स्टाफ में रही हूँ और आज भी हूँ। वहाँ पर जो कुछ हुआ है मैं आपको बतलाना चाहती हूँ। जो हमारी बिल्डिंग है, जिसमें मैं चौबीस साल से काम कर रही हूँ, वहाँ से "हमारी महिलायें प्रगति पथ पर", अर्थात् वीमेन आन दि मार्च, नाम की पत्रिका छपती है—7 जन्तर मन्तर रोड पर। यह मैं यहाँ रखना चाहती हूँ। यह 1947 से निकलती रही है और आज भी निकल रही है। कोई भी इश्यू मिस नहीं हुआ है इस पेपर का। मैं वहाँ खुद काम करती रही हूँ और मैं जानती हूँ कि वहाँ पर कितना सामान था और कितना सामान पड़ा हुआ है तथा कितना हटाया गया है। छोटी-छोटी चीजें तक, जैसे कांग्रेस वर्किंगकमेटी की चाय पिलाने की क्राकरी, हटाई गई हैं और दूसरे ग्रुप के लोगों के यहाँ गई हैं, मैं उस ग्रुप का नाम

क्या है यह नहीं जानती। यह चीज मुझे पता पता चली है। वहाँ से काफी चीजें हटाई जाती रही हैं। टेलिविजन सेट था जो कांग्रेस प्रेजिडेंट को प्रेजेंट के तौर पर मिला था, वह भी जनरल सैक्रेटरी के घर में चला गया है। टेप रेकार्डर चला गया है, काफी फाइलें चली गई हैं। जब ऐसी हालत हम ने देखी और हम भी वहाँ गये तो देखा कि वहाँ के स्टाफ वाले हमारा इन्तजार कर रहे थे। हम भी वहाँ पर काम कर रहे थे और दूसरे ग्रुप के लोग काम कर रहे थे जिन्होंने चन्द कमरों पर कब्जा कर लिया था। वहाँ पर करीब 50 स्टाफ के लोग थे जिन्होंने पहले साइन नहीं किया था, उन्होंने अब साइन कर दिया था इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस के पक्ष में। सिर्फ एक ने साइन नहीं किया था, बाकी सब ने साइन कर दिया था। वह और हम सब एक साथ गये, हम को माला पहना कर ले गये। वहाँ पर कोई झगड़ा नहीं था, कोई कगमकग नहीं थी। बड़े आराम से हम भीतर गये और डेढ़ घंटे तक हमारी मीटिंग हुई। वहाँ पर कोई पुलिस नहीं थी। मैं बोल रही थी, फिर और लोग भी आ गये। मेरे बोलने के बाद वहाँ के स्टाफ के लोगों ने कहा पिछले दो सालों में उनको ब्रिटिश जेलों की बीस सालों की तकलीफ सहन करनी पड़ी है। उन लोगों ने हमको माला पहना कर, मिठाई खिला कर, रखा और हम अच्छी तरह से रहे।

जब सादिक भाई वहाँ आये तो काफी लोग मौजूद थे। मैंने सादिक भाई को नमस्ते किया और कहा कि सादिक भाई, आप की तबियत तो ठीक है, घर के लोग ठीक हैं? मैंने कहा कि आप आइये, तो उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं नहीं। मैं श्री मोरारजी देसाई को बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि वह गलतफहमी में हैं। मुझे पता नहीं था कि इतना झूठ श्री मोरारजी देसाई बोल सकते हैं। सत्य से काफी दूर की बात उन्होंने चुनाव के पहले कही थी। जब स्प्लिट

[श्रीमती मुकुल बनर्जी]

हुआ था उस वक्त भी कहा था। लेकिन सारे देश को असत्य बोल कर वह धोखे में नहीं रख सकते हैं। जब उनकी सारी इज्जत चली गई तब उनको खड़े हो कर मारली सोचना चाहिये कि जब दूसरे गिमिक्स शुरू करने से देशवासी उन की बातों में नहीं जायेंगे।

दूसरी बात उनको यह भी पता होनी चाहिये, शायद उन को अभी पता नहीं है कि सादिक भाई जिस कमरे में भूख हड़ताल कर रहे हैं वह आफिस का कमरा नहीं है। बालकृष्णन नाम का स्टाफ का आदमी है उस के रेजिडेंस में भूख हड़ताल कर रहे हैं। आफिस प्रेमिसेज सारी इंडियन नेशनल काँग्रेस के स्टाफ के हाथ में है। वहाँ पर पहले कोई पुलिस बैठी हुई नहीं थी। जब हम लोग गये उस के बाद डेढ़ घंटे तक मीटिंग हुई, और पुलिस मौजूद नहीं थी। बाद में पुलिस आई। श्री गुरुपद स्वामी को किसी ने नहीं मारा, मैं इसका सबूत दे रही हूँ। 14 नवम्बर के 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' में एक फोटो निकली है। उस में लिखा है कि श्री शंकर दयाल जी और श्री गुरुपद स्वामी हाथ मिला कर फन देख रहे हैं। उस में लिखा हुआ है कि :

"Dr. S. D. Sharma, General Secretary of the Congress (N) and Mr. M. S. Gurupadaswamy, Congress (O) Leader in the Rajya Sabha seem to be enjoying the fun."

यह उन की फोटो है। वह हँस रहे हैं। किसी को सीविअरली बीट किया जाये तो वह इस तरह नहीं हँस सकता।

इस के बाद मैं बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि जिस वक्त सादिक भाई की पत्नी शान्ति बहन जा रही थीं, उसके पहले काफी टेंशन हो चुका था। श्री मोरारजी देसाई के लोग काफी आदमियों को ले आये थे और टेंशन पैदा करने

की कोशिश कर रहे थे, इस लिए गेट बन्द कर दिया था पुलिस ने। जिस वक्त सादिक भाई की पत्नी शान्ति बहन आई, पुलिस को पता नहीं था कि गेट के पास जो व्यक्ति है वह कौन है। (व्यवधान)

शान्ति बहन को किसी ने गोली नहीं दी। उस वक्त पुलिस वहाँ थी तब डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा भी आए तथा दूसरे लोग भी आये। पुलिस ने उनको घुमने नहीं दिया। लेकिन जैसे ही पुलिस को पता चला सादिक अली जी की बीवी शान्ति बहन हैं और वह आई हैं तो पुलिस ने चार पाँच मिनट में उनको भीतर जाने दिया।

जहाँ तक महावीर त्यागी जी का संबंध है, उनको किसी ने नहीं मारा। वह इतने दुबले पतले हैं कि उनको दिल्ली के लोग एक मुक्का भी मारें तो वह बेहोश हो जाएँ। वह परमों भी मेरे साथ थे। उनसे मेरी मुलाक़ात हुई थी। उनको मैंने नमस्ते की थी, उनका हाल चाल पूछा था। वह बहुत अच्छी तरह से है। अभी भी ऊपर बैठे हुए हैं।

उस दिन शाम को ए० डी० एम० वहाँ गए थे दफ्तर में और सब कुछ देखने के बाद वह इस नतीजे पर पहुँचे थे कि कोई ब्रीच आफ पीस का खतरा नहीं है। वह मेरे साथ घूमे थे। पूरा आफिस घूम कर उन्होंने देखा था कि बहुत शान्ति से सब काम और कार्यवाही चल रही थी। उस वक्त शंकर दयाल शर्मा जी की अध्यक्षता में हमारे दल की, दिल्ली प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी की कोऑर्डिनेशन कमेटी की मीटिंग चल रही थी। चौदह तारीख को दो बजे महिलाओं की मीटिंग हुई थी। शाम को हमारी कांग्रेस की मीटिंग हुई। सारी चीज़ चली। कोई ब्रीच आफ पीस नहीं हुआ। ए० डी० एम० सब कुछ देख कर चले गए

और कहा कि सब शान्ति है और शान्ति को खतरा नहीं है।

अभी यहाँ श्रीमती सुचेता कृपलानी की बात कही गई है। जो कुछ उनके बारे में कहा गया है बिल्कुल गलत है यह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहती हूँ। उन्होंने हम लोगों को प्रोवोक किया है। सारा वक्त उधर रहती हैं। उन्होंने श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का पोस्टर उतार दिया और उसको फाड़ने की कोशिश की और थोड़ा फाड़ भी दिया। यह चीज़ हमारे कुछ लोगों को बहुत बुरी लगी इस कारण से शान्ति को कुछ खतरा भी पैदा हुआ। यह उन की वजह से हुआ। उसी वक्त उनके दल के जो मिक्न्दर वस्तु हैं वे आ गए और उन्होंने उसको पेस्ट कर दिया और कहा कि गलती हो गई है। हमारी इनके प्रति श्रद्धा है, ऐसा उन्होंने कहा। इस तरह इतना बड़ा मफेद झूठ, सत्य से दूर हट कर कोई कहे ऐसा मैं सोच भी नहीं सकती हूँ। इस तरह से झूठ बोला जाएगा और इस तरह से गलत तस्वीर दुनिया के सामने खींचने की कोशिश की जाएगी, ऐसा मैं सोच भी नहीं सकती थी।

मैं प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि जो फास्ट पर हैं वे अपना फास्ट तोड़ दें, उसको विदड़ा कर लें। हमको पता है बिल्डिंग का क्या होना है। लेकिन वह दूसरी चीज़ है। अभी श्री मोरार जी देसाई ने चिट्ठी पढ़ी है। मैं उनको बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि पडकी परमानेंट सैक्रेटरी नहीं है, यू० एन० जोशी रूलिंग पार्टी के परमानेंट सैक्रेटरी हैं। वह इसको शायद जानते नहीं हैं।

महिलाओं के ऊपर कोई ज्यादती नहीं हुई है।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It was said only by Smt. Sadiq Ali, not by me. I have only read that letter.

श्रीमती मुकुल बनर्जी : उन्होंने गलत कहा है। महिलाओं के ऊपर कोई सख्ती नहीं हुई

है। जब सुचेता जी उधर आईं तो मैं वहाँ थी। मारा दिन हम महिलायें उधर रहीं। कोई महिलाओं के ऊपर ज्यादती नहीं हुई। कब ज्यादती हुई ? जब स्प्लिट हुआ और मैंने धरना दिया था तब इनकी पार्टी के लोगों ने, चन्ना रेड्डी आदि ने मुझे मारा था और उस की तस्वीर ब्लिट्ज़ इत्यादि में निकली थी और उसको आप देख सकते हैं, रेफर कर सकते हैं। इनके आदमियों ने मुझे मारा था। जहाँ तक इस घटना का संबंध है महिलाओं के ऊपर कोई ज्यादती नहीं की गई है, उनको किसी ने नहीं मारा है हमारे लोग कभी ऐसा नहीं करते हैं और न ही करेंगे।

मुझे याद आता है कि जब मैं धरने पर बैठी थी तो जिन्होंने कृपलानी जी का नाम लिया है, उनको मैं याद दिलाना चाहती हूँ कि तब कृपलानी जी मेरे पाम आए थे और मुझसे उन्होंने कहा था हैम कर कि महिलाओं को यह चीज़ गोभा नहीं देनी है। अब उनकी बीबी जब बैठी हैं तो उनको वह जा कर क्यों नहीं समझाने हैं और कहने हैं कि महिलाओं को यह चीज़ गोभा नहीं देनी है ?

यहाँ प्राइम मिनिस्टर का नाम लिया गया है और कहा गया कि उनको मंत्र पता था। प्राइम मिनिस्टर को कुछ पता नहीं था। उनको बाद में पता चला। यह काम हम लोगों का था। आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी के लोग यह कैसे बरदाश्त कर सकते थे कि जिस दफ्तर को उन्होंने बनाया है अपने खून से और जिस में सब कागज़ वर्ग रह रहे हुए हैं वे नष्ट हो जाएँ। हम लोगों को उनकी हिफाजत करनी थी। श्री एम० एम० बनर्जी बता रहे थे कि वेट कर सकते थे। लेकिन वेट करने का क्या नतीजा निकलता ? दिल्ली प्रदेश कमेटी का अजमेरी गेट में दफ्तर है। वह आप देखें। सारी फाइलें उधर से हट गई हैं। टाइपराइटर हटा लिये गए हैं। टेबल्ज़ और चेअर्स हटा ली गई हैं। जो कुछ भी वहाँ था उस रात को एक एक

[श्रीमती मुकुल बनर्जी]

हिस्सा हट गया है। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या हम इंतजार कर सकते थे ? इंडियन नेशनल काँग्रेस का ही नहीं बल्कि सारे देश का इतिहास दफ्तर में है और वह सब चीज खराब हो जाए, चोरी करके घर में ले जायें, उसको जला दें, क्या इसको हम सहन कर सकते हैं ? कभी सहन नहीं कर सकते हैं। ऐसा अगर होता है तो यह बहुत बड़ा जुल्म होगा।

पुलिस वाले वहाँ पर गए थे। वहाँ मीटिंगें हुई हैं। मैं कहूँगी कि पुलिस के लोगों ने बहुत अच्छी तरह से व्यवहार किया है, बहुत शान्ति से काम लिया है। वहाँ बहुत शान्ति से काम चल रहा है। कोई ब्रीच आफ पीस नहीं हुआ है।

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[Shri K. Manoharan]

7, Jantar Mantar Road belongs or how much it is worth about. I don't know. I did not have any opportunity to visit that building. I think it will never happen to me also. What I say is, 'Can't you wait?' You have got a wonderful case on your side. Can't you exercise caution? Can't you exercise patience? And you are the people having 350 members in this House and it is established beyond doubt that yours is the only party which could rule the country and the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, has proved herself that she is the only lady who could deliver the goods. In spite of all this, what I expected of you was that in your speeches, bellicosity should be eschewed. The hon. Lady speaker—I heard something of her speech. I have got the greatest admiration for her and she has delivered a fiery speech to-day. Is it necessary?

While I am admiring you, I am pitying Mr. Morarji Desai and his Party. That is the factual position. While he spoke, he created pathos in us. But while she spoke, she spoke nothing but arrogance and an element of arrogance. I would request you to consider this case. What is the solution? You may ask me. I don't like to take up the role of a mediator here. If I am accepted, I have got pleasure to do that. But offering myself as a mediator and thinking myself as a mediator...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
They won't accept you.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : I don't mind that.

I would suggest that the Prime Minister should immediately give instructions to the Congress President to visit Mr. Sadiq Ali and request him to end the fast. This is No. 1, No. 2, the occupied forces must be withdrawn from the territory. And No. 3, I request Mr. Morarji Desai—I can never share his political or economic views or anything else, but I have in my life never criticised him—is a leader of the country and there is Mr. Mahavir Tyagi. These are

people who have contributed the maximum for the liberation struggle for India's independence. And to think of such people being bodily lifted and thrown into the gutter and streets by yesterday's entrants, the ruling party...(Interruptions) I am sorry.

The third point is, Mr. Morarji Desai is a sober man. At least after he came to the opposition, he is still more sober. I request him one thing. Considering the Supreme Court judgment, do you think it is fair on your part to stick to the property which belongs to the other political party? So, immediately and hurriedly you convene your disorganised party and then and there decide, 'We must uphold and respect the judgment of the Supreme Court. Therefore, it is our duty, without going to the court and wasting the time, to hand over the property to the National Congress.' That is this Party.

Let me quote one incident; I wish that such incidents would be followed hereafter by any political party. That is this. Differences are bound to occur; split is bound to appear; parties may split. It is like that in any party. We, in our party, separated ourselves from the parent party, the Dravida Kazhagam. While we separated, the same position existed. While the Congress was divided into two—the Indira Congress which was the majority party and the party which was led by Mr. Nijalingappa was a magnificently zero party, everybody knows it,—what happened in our party in Tamil Nadu was this. Our party in Tamil Nadu could have occupied the properties; we could have adopted guerilla tactics. But my leader, Mr. Annadurai—the true Gandhian of the era,—said, "Let us not waste our energy through going to the Court, let us leave the property to the leader of the party, Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker. Let us concentrate our attention on building our own party." I expected such kind of magnanimity from them, but I am sure, it will never come.

From the newspaper reports I learn that Mr. Sadiq Ali has lost 4 lbs. He is not

quite healthy, he has got some complicated disease. I was told about this and his wife's letter has been read by Mr. Morarji Desai. If it is true, if she has been manhandled, no civilized nation can tolerate it. If she wanted to get there to see her husband and she is prevented,—if that is true,—no civilised nation can tolerate it. I am speaking with a passion, with a feeling, to my young congress friends, who are enjoying the status of a national congress, to do this immediately, namely, to convene immediately a conference or a meeting of their party and see that the fast is ended, so that we may save the life of Mr. Sadiq Ali. I did not have the opportunity to see him. I do not know whether he is black or brown or white. But I have heard a lot about Mr. Sadiq Ali, and his association with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's family. I have got the highest respect for Shri Morarji Desai, and my highest regard to him. Therefore, I wish to say that this sort of political civilisation we must try to evolve.

Before concluding, once again, I request the Prime Minister to give instruction to the National Congress Leader President Sanjivayya to visit Jantar Mantar Road—with police protection or otherwise—to request Shri Sadiq Ali to end his fast and start negotiations immediately to see that the dispute is ended.

We have got umpteen works to do. The whole attention of the nation is on the borderside. That you should not forget. We should discharge our responsibility in a manner which we are expected of doing. Let us behave like civilised politicians. Let us behave like civilised administrators. Let us behave like civilised parliamentarians. I hope, without siding any political party, I have submitted my viewpoints. If they are accepted, do accept them; if they are to be rejected,—if you cannot accept them, reject them, with your own pleasure. That much I would say. Thank you.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) : I have been patiently hearing Shri Morarji Desai who moved the motion. He was preaching about democracy and democratic principles. While hearing his speech I was

reminded of the character of Shakespeare, King Lear. King Lear gave up his kingdom; he was in the last days of his life; but he was trying to dictate when nobody would listen to him. He was a lunatic. Shri Morarji Desai thinks that he belongs to the old party with so much of tradition and that he has got the power and support of the people, but he has been rejected by the people during the last mid-term poll. He is presenting a case which has no basis or background. He said about democracy and democratic principles. What does he mean by democracy? Is it illegal occupation of the office of a national political party and using the goodwill and name of a national party, which has national reputation in this country?

18.00 hrs.

We are living in a democracy. But it is a mockery of the political democracy which he and his party have indulged in. Shri Morarji Desai and his political party have been rejected by the people of this country not once but many times. They had presented a very pitiable picture in this country during the mid-term poll. Now, they have been rejected also by the highest pedestal of the judiciary. The great temple of justice has rejected their case. Still, they are occupying the office of the political party which has been accepted by the people. It is not just 7, Jantar Mantar Road, but it is the office of a political party. The question is what that political party is. The question is whether it is the office of a political party, and if so, of which political party. I say that it is the office of a political party and that political party is the Congress. Again, the question comes which Congress it is. I say that it is that Congress to which I belong and not the Congress to which Shri Morarji Desai belongs. It is his party which is in illegal occupation of our office, and they have been in illegal occupation of it for a long time.

I would like to point out also that our youth congress office was also located there. That room had been locked by these disciples of democracy. Shri Morarji Desai's great friend who is now going on fast, Mr.

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

Sadiq Ali, had locked my office, namely the youth congress office two years ago. And we had to have it opened by force. What else could we do? There was no police to help us at that time. The police were there at that time also, but they did not help us. They did not do anything to restore the youth congress office to our possession. And our party people had to go on fast in those days.

Is it democracy to lock the office of a huge organisation? And yet that has been done by the political party to which Shri Morarji Desai belongs. Then, they had collected also Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee's militia. The RSS people had come there with lathis to protect their own alleged syndicate. That was what had happened. Still, I am glad that the police had done a great thing. Shri Morarji Desai is complaining and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee is complaining that the RSS people were not allowed to enter into the campus and beat into the new building. I say that the police did a great thing, because they had prevented a big chaos and they had prevented a big clash there. Otherwise, the RSS would have marched in with their arms and lathis; the RSS goondas would have marched in there. But the police prevented them. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee thought that he could enter 7, Jantar Mantar Road with his RSS goondas...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Nonsense.

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA (Bhilwara) : Nonsense. Let him shut up. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Let him not get provoked...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : What is he talking about? I went there with Members of Parliament.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : He came there with the RSS people. I am speaking on the basis of the press report, and I can show him the press report.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
He should have a sense of proportion.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Let him not get agitated. It is a fact...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर आर० एस० एस० वाले वहाँ होते तो आप अन्दर नहीं घुस सकते थे। अगर हमारे आफिस पर कब्जा करके आप दिखाएँ तो हम आपको बताएँगे कि क्या होता है कब्जा करना। आर० एस० एस० की बात करते हैं? कुछ तो शर्म करो। यह कोई तरीका है?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : I am sorry I did not follow what he said. I am glad that Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee is now disowning the RSS : I am glad that he is saying that he has no concern with the RSS...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I have connections with the RSS. I am connected with the RSS. So, what?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : We know what the RSS is. It was the RSS which disintegrated this country. The RSS is anti-national. I do not want to enter into that dispute now. So, I do not want to go into all that.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापूर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह इसमें कैसे आया—आर० एस० एस० एंटी नेशनल है, डिसेंट्रीगेशन और यह सब यह कैसे बोल रहे हैं?

Are we entering into the merits of all this now? Are we now going into the question of which party disintegrated this country?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Then, Shri A. K. Gopalan was speaking about Kerala...

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : I would like to know as a Member of the

House whether Members could keep on speaking about the RSS and we should go on listening to it. He talked about RSS goondas. What goondaism was committed there? Who was there? Our leader was there. Some Members of Parliament were there. So, let not the hon. Member go on making baseless allegations for nothing. I challenge him to say who signed on that partition pledge. Was it the RSS leader or was it Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who was his own leader? And yet he has got the check to speak like that.

We will not tolerate these things. He is free to say what he wants about Jantar Mantar. But let him not make baseless allegations against the RSS by saying it is 'anti-national'. What does he mean by 'anti-national'? These are just baseless allegations for nothing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What he has said is on record. That is enough.

I would request the hon. Member not to deflect from the main subject and raise unnecessary controversy. We have already exceeded our time and we have to conclude this today.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Shri A. K. Gopalan referred to the rule of law. I would be very happy if he would advise his own party to surrender the Alleppey party office to the CPI. The matter went to court and the High Court of Kerala gave a verdict in favour of the CPI. But still the CPI(M) are occupying the Alleppey office illegally. So Shri Gopalan should advise his party to give up possession of the Alleppey office.

Shri Gopalan spoke about the sanctity of the rule of law. Can he deny that during the regime of Shri Namboodiripad several atrocities were committed?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are straying far away from the subject proper.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : The rule of law was subverted when Shri Namboodiripad was the Chief Minister. So let him not talk

about it to us. I do say that what the Congress has done is the right thing because the office promises belong to us.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, मत्तारूढ़ दल के सदस्यों के भाषण सुन कर मुझे बड़ा दुःख हुआ है। जन्तर-मन्तर रोड पर जो कुछ हुआ, वह तो निन्दनीय है ही, लेकिन उसके औचित्य को सिद्ध करना, उसको सही बताना, जो कुछ वहाँ पर गुण्डा-गर्दी की गई उसके समर्थन में इस सदन में भाषण देना, उस पाप को और भी ज्यादा बढ़ा चढ़ा कर पेश करना है।

जो कुछ भी वहाँ पर हुआ है, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कोई भी ईमानदार कांग्रेसी उसका समर्थन नहीं कर सकता। सदन के बाहर मैंने कई प्रमुख लोगों से बात की है, उनके नाम लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, वे इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं कि जो कुछ हुआ है, वह नहीं होना चाहिए था। क्या हम इमारतों के लिए लड़ेंगे? एक तरफ मत्तारूढ़ दल दावा करता है कि जनता उसके साथ है, संसद में भारी भरकम बहुमत है, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने उसके पक्ष में निर्णय दे दिया है, लेकिन फिर भी वे जन्तर-मन्तर की इमारत के लिये लड़ रहे हैं। जो कानून बनानेवाले हैं, उन्होंने ही कानून को तोड़ा है। जो जनता से अनुशासन की आशा करते हैं, उन्होंने ही अनुशासनहीनता का निन्दनीय प्रदर्शन किया है। जिन पर कानून और विधि का राज्य कायम करने की जिम्मेदारी है, उन्होंने ही उस कानून के राज्य के अन्त का आरम्भ किया है। क्या कोई इस बात का समर्थन कर सकता है?

मान लीजिये, कांग्रेस संगठन वहाँ गलत तरीके से बैठा था, लेकिन गलत तरीके से बैठने वाले किरायेदार को भी आज मकान मालिक निकाल नहीं सकता। उसके लिये अदालत से इजाजत लेनी होगी और उसके बाद भी वह काम पुलिस कर सकती है, लेकिन यहाँ तो

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

आप जबरदस्ती घुस गये और वरिष्ठ नेताओं के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया गया...

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: On a point of order. When the Speaker permitted this motion, he made it absolutely clear that the circumstances resulting in the Jantar Mantar episode would not be discussed as they are *sub-judice*. But Shri Vajpayee is directly discussing them. He is speaking against the clear instructions of the Speaker. The Speaker also said that if these were discussed he would stop the discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I should expect everybody to observe that direction, but I do not think it has been observed by many. All I can do is to appeal to members to be dignified and restrained in their observations. We have heard some very constructive speeches in the midst of this confusion and indignation.

I would request everybody to cooperate in this.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): This side observes the rules while that side does not.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, तथ्यों को कैसे झुठलाया जा सकता है। क्या कोई इस बात से इन्कार कर सकता है कि 7, जन्तर-मन्तर रोड पर पहले कांग्रेस संगठन का कब्जा था? आप यह कह सकते हैं कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय के बाद उन्हें अपने आप वह दे देना चाहिये था, लेकिन अगर वहाँ पर उनका कब्जा नहीं था तो आप को वहाँ जाने की जरूरत ही नहीं थी, आप। उनको हटाने के लिए वहाँ गये और उस कब्जे को हटाने में कांग्रेस संगठन के नेताओं के साथ दुर्व्यवहार हुआ, इससे कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता। क्या आप चाहते हैं कि हम श्री सादिक अली की ईमानदारी पर शक करें? वह कल तक आप के साथ थे। उनको हमने कांग्रेस

संगठन के नेता के रूप में देखा है, वह आजादी की लड़ाई के सेनानी के रूप में हमारे सामने आये और आज वह भूख-हड़ताल कर रहे हैं और यहाँ उनका मज़ाक बनाया जा रहा है। अगर सत्तारूढ़ दल अपने दल के सहयोगियों के साथ ऐसा व्यवहार कर सकता है तो अपने विरोधियों के साथ कैसा व्यवहार करेगा, इसका अन्दाज़ा लगाया जा सकता है।

सत्तारूढ़ दल ने, जो संविधान में विश्वास नहीं करते, जिनकी लोकतंत्र में निष्ठा नहीं है, आज उन्हें इस सदन में खड़े होकर यह कहने का मौका दे दिया कि हम जो कुछ कर रहे हैं, वह ठीक कर रहे हैं। आज यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि कर्मचारियों ने हमको निमंत्रण दिया था कि आप इस भवन में आ जाइये और हम उनका निमंत्रण स्वीकार करके भवन में चले गये। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे घर में एक कर्मचारी है, वह गरीब आदमी है, उस को खरीदने की शक्ति उधर बँटे हुए महानुभाव रखते हैं। कही ये उसको अपनी तरफ लेकर उससे पत्र लिखवाने तो मुझे डर है कि कहीं 1, फीरोज़शाह रोड पर भी ये लोग कब्जा न कर लें। यह कहना कि हम कर्मचारियों के निमंत्रण पर वहाँ गये थे—यह तर्क मालवीय जी दे रहे हैं, यह तर्क सत्तारूढ़ दल की तरफ से दिया जा रहा है, कोई भी एक सदस्य ऐसा खड़ा नहीं हुआ, मुझे दुख है, जो यह कहता कि जो कुछ हुआ, वह गलत हुआ, अत्यधिक उत्साह में हो गया, नहीं होना चाहिये था।

कल प्रधान मंत्री ने अपील की है देश की जनता से एकता की, कल प्रधान मंत्री ने अपील की है राजनीतिक दलों से सहयोग की—क्या यह सहयोग लेने का तरीका है? क्या यह देश की जनता में लोकतंत्र के लिये निष्ठा बनाये रखने का ढंग है? मालवीय जी मूल्यों की बात कह रहे थे—कौन से मूल्य? जबरदस्ती किसी

इमारत पर कब्जा कर लेना, यह किसी मूल्य की रक्षा करना नहीं है। यह देश में फासिस्टवाद का प्रारम्भ है और याद रखिये आप इसे प्रारम्भ कर सकते हैं, लेकिन जो दैत्य जगाया जा रहा है, वह आपको ही खायेगा। यह भस्मासुर जगाया जा रहा है, अलोकतंत्रवादियों के हाथ में यह खेल खेला जा रहा है। कल तक हम सोचते थे कि पश्चिम बंगाल में ही ऐसा हो रहा है और सारा सदन उसकी निन्दा करता था, लेकिन अब तो भारत की राजधानी में, केन्द्रीय सरकार की नाक के नीचे, पुलिस को निष्क्रिय रख कर ऐसा हो रहा है।

कल पुलिस सक्रिय हो गई थी, अकालियों पर टीअर-गैस छोड़ने के समय पुलिस की निष्क्रियता कहाँ भाग गई। जब शान्त सत्याग्रहियों पर गोली चलाने का मौका आता है, तब दिल्ली की पुलिस शान्त बनाये रखने की चिन्ता नहीं करती। विरोधी दलों के प्रदर्शनों के साथ पटेल चौक में क्या व्यवहार हुआ है, यह सदन भूला नहीं है, देश भूला नहीं है। पुलिस हस्तक्षेप कर सकती थी, पुलिस जो जबरदस्ती घुस गई थी, उनको रोक सकती थी, लेकिन पुलिस तो निष्क्रिय कर दी गई थी, कानून और व्यवस्था को अपंग बना दिया गया था और आज नैतिकता की आवाज भी सदन में सुनाई नहीं देती। एक आशा की किरण है, मैं नहीं जानता प्रधान मंत्री जी सदन में क्यों नहीं हैं, मैं नहीं जानता उन्होंने अपनी नाराजगी प्रकट की है या नहीं की है। लेकिन अखबारवाले कहते हैं, अखबारों में खबर छपी है और कुछ वरिष्ठ नेताओं से भी मेरी बात हुई है, उन्हें यह भी अच्छा नहीं लगा है, लेकिन कोई बोलता नहीं है, किसी आदमी की आवाज सुनाई नहीं देती है। यह देश के भविष्य के लिये अच्छा नहीं है। अखबारों ने लिखा है—ये कोई जनसंघ के अखबार नहीं हैं—

Arrogance of power — Hindustan Times

A disgraceful affair — Times of India
Disgraceful — Indian Express

मैं इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस के एक अंश को यहाँ उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ, यह आज का ही अंक है—

“The action of the political hooligans who took the law into their own hands ignoring the judgment of the Supreme Court in effect constitutes contempt of the highest judicial tribunal in this country. The perpetrators of this mischief cannot be allowed to get off unscathed. Public opinion irrespective of party should unreservedly condemn this outrage. If not condemned it will mark the beginning of the end of law and order in this country.”

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कितनी झूठी बात कही जा रही है कि जन्तर-मन्तर की रक्षा आर० एस० एस० वाले कर रहे हैं। इन्हें आर० एस० एस० वाले सभी जगह दिखाई देने हैं। कम को हर जगह कृष्ण ही दिखाई देने थे। आर० एस० एस० वाले होने तो आप घुस नहीं सकते थे। मैं गया था जन्तर-मन्तर तीन पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों के साथ और पुलिस ने मुझे जाने नहीं दिया। अभी हमारे पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर श्री वीरेन्द्र अग्रवाल वहाँ गए थे, उन्हें इंडीकेट के समर्थकों ने, इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस के समर्थकों ने पीटा, उनको मारा-पीटा और उनका वोट फाड़ दिया।... (व्यवधान)... अभी-अभी जन्तर-मन्तर पर ये घटना हो रही है। ये लोग जिन्हें कांग्रेस का समर्थक कहा जा रहा है, उन्हें भी मैंने देखा था, वे जन्तर-मन्तर पर कब्जा करने के बाद ट्विस्ट कर रहे थे। ये ट्विस्ट करने वाले कांग्रेस में कब आये? वे अपना ट्विस्ट नहीं कर रहे थे, वे कांग्रेस पार्टी का ट्विस्ट कर रहे हैं, वे लोक तंत्र का ट्विस्ट कर रहे हैं। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि भस्मासुर मत जगाइये, सत्ता के संघर्ष में भी कुछ मूल्यों की रक्षा करिये। अभी भी कुछ बिगड़ा नहीं है, आप जन्तर-मन्तर छोड़ सकते हैं। आपने नं० 5,

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

राजेन्द्र प्रसाद रोड ले ली है। आप जो भी बिल्डिंग चाहें ले सकते हैं। हुक्मत आपकी है। मगर सत्ता का दुरुपयोग करना, सत्ता के नशे में चूर होने का परिचय देना, जनमत की खुली अवज्ञा करना, इस संकट की घड़ी में मुझे लगता है देश का भविष्य आपके हाथों में सुरक्षित नहीं है। मैं भी प्रधान मंत्री से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि वे अपने सहयोगियों से कहें कि वे जन्तर-मन्तर छोड़ दें। जब आप जनता के दिलों पर अधिकार कर रहे हैं तो आप इमारत के पीछे मत लड़िये। यह देश एक बड़ी लड़ाई लड़ रहा है। सीमा पर संकट है। याह्या खाँ से लड़िए, सादिक अली से नहीं। बंगला देश मुक्त करिए, जन्तर-मन्तर रोड का भवन नहीं। लेकिन याह्या खाँ से निपटने के लिए जिनके हाथ फूलते हैं वे सादिक अली को भूख हड़ताल करके अपनी जान देने के लिए मजबूर कर रहे हैं। यह गलती हुई है। इसका प्रायश्चित्त होना चाहिये। एक अपराध किया गया है जिसके लिए क्षमा मांगी जानी चाहिए। लेकिन इसका औचित्य सिद्ध करके झूठे आरोप लगाकर, आर० एस० एस० को घुसेड़कर और यह कहकर कि मैं गया था आर० एस० एस० वालों को लेकर, इससे आपके अपराध की गुरुता कम नहीं होगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो गलती की गई है उसको अभी भी सुधारा जा सकता है और इस देश के वातावरण को बिगड़ने से रोका जा सकता है।

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : I have to be very respectful to Shri Morarji Desai and I am not certainly going to make any attack personal or otherwise in so far as he is concerned. After all I cannot forget that he belonged to the Congress when my grandfather was also in the Congress. Therefore, I shall treat him with the utmost respect possible. I shall even thank him for

having brought this motion for I shall presently say that by doing so he has allowed us, at least allowed me, to raise a matter of principle affecting persons in politics. It is of course not mentioned in the motion, but in view of the wide nature of the language used in the motion, fortunately I can take this up, and that is this, how should persons in politics really behave? In what way should people who believe in democracy, who say that they believe in the rule of law, really behave when certain circumstances actually occur? I shall in fact while saying this be making an appeal to Shri Morarji Desai. He says he is a Gandhian, he says he is a democrat, he says that he believes in truth, non-violence and justice. In the name of non-violence, in the name of truth, in the name of justice, in the name of democracy and in the name of all that is honourable in public life I shall be making one appeal to him after I have given him certain facts.

I am speaking as a Congressman. Fortunately, I was born in a Congress family. I am not talking of other parties. I am only talking of those who say that they are Congressmen. We were brought up as children on this belief that the Congress and the people were absolutely connected with each other and they are not separate. Whatever the people say, the Congress must do, because Congress is the people's party. People's wishes have to be respected. People's desires have to be honoured. People's aims and ambitions have to be fulfilled. That is the duty of the Congress. Never as children, never as school boys, never as youth, did we differentiate between the people and the Congress. I therefore ask Mr. Morarji Desai one question : During the last election you went to the people saying that you were the Congress. Didn't you? We went to the people saying, we were the Congress. That was a very sad dispute, which certainly troubled many of us. It was heart-rending to see the Congress being divided in that particular manner, but nevertheless, there was a dispute. We believed that we were the Congress, because we wanted to implement the policies of the Congress, which we

thought those who belonged to the other section did not implement and did not want to implement. I have addressed more than a hundred meetings in Bengal saying, we are the Congress which was born in 1885 and we are seeking your support, we told the people, because we are the only Congress Mr. Morarji Desai, Mr. S. K. Patil Mr. Atulya Ghosh and every one of them told the people. "No; they are wrong. We are the Congress." What did the people say? In Bihar you won 3 Lok Sabha seats, in Tamil Nadu 1, in U. P. 1, in Gujarat 11... *(Interruptions)*.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is irrelevant.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY: This is very relevant. In Bombay 0, in West Bengal 0, in Orissa 0, in Haryana 0... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If it is a question of relevance, the motion is about failure of the Delhi Police. I think we have been talking of everything else but this. I am not talking about the speech of Mr. Ray. Everybody has gone out of that subject. Therefore, the question of relevance cannot be raised now. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : You are quite right when you said that it related to Delhi Police, but if you look at the latter part of the motion, it is couched in such wide language that everything was possible. If the opposition does not like to hear the story of the zero, very well; I shall stop; I shall not repeat that in practically every State, excepting three, Shri Morarji's party did not obtained any seat whatsoever. What I was, therefore, saying was that the people have refused to accept that he was the Congress. If he is true Gandhian, if he believes in truth, in justice he will have the courage to say "we are not the Congress we are vacating and giving up everything that is Congress property; we are giving up everything that belongs to the Congress."

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Then you will capture it ?

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY: No, I am not on that. I am coming to that later on. I am trying to raise this debate to a higher level... *(Interruptions)*. This can happen to any one of us to any party. It can happen even to our own party and we want a precedent to be set up. When Shri Morarji replies, I want him to say whether he still says that the people have accepted him as the leader of the Congress, or his party as the Indian National Congress. Does he still say that the people of India have accepted him as the Congress of Mahatma Gandhi or Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru ? Does he still say that the people have accepted him as the leader of that Congress which was born in 1885 ? They have said "No". Yet, if he still says so, I have to say very regretfully that he is not democratic, he has no regard for democratic values, he is a dictator, he has no regard for truth, he has no regard for Gandhism and he has no regard for democracy ... *(Interruptions)*. The Supreme Court judgment has been misunderstood... *(Interruptions)* The Supreme Court judgment has not been read in detail by hon. Members. I make this very humble request to Shri Morarji to read the judgment in its proper perspective.

I had the pleasure, privilege and honour of conducting this case before the Chief Election Commissioner when it was being tried before him for months together. Shri Mishra was also there. I knew that the question of property was not there because it was not one of the matters which was within the jurisdiction of the Election Commission. There the question was only of the symbol, but our argument was that the principles which will apply for the purpose of deciding the question of property will have to be applied for the purpose of deciding about symbol also. Let us see what the Supreme Court has said... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL (Mehsana) : The judgment does not mention any such thing. The Minister is not expected to give false information... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : I can give him information, but I cannot give him intelligence.

[Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray]

The hon. Member said that no question of property was determined. But our argument was on the same basis and the same legal principles were involved. It was argued before the Supreme Court...*(Interruptions)*. These are the people who say that law and order should be maintained...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL : Let him go to Bengal and try to maintain order there...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let us have order so that everyone can hear him. The hon. Member may not like what the Minister says but how can he prevent him from saying that ?

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL : He cannot give wrong statements.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : I was saying that before the Supreme Court it was contended by Shri Morarji Desai's party that they were in the majority in the Working Committee and, therefore, they formed the majority, and that the majority in the AICC and among the delegates should not be taken into consideration, what should only be taken into consideration was the majority in the Working Committee—a very democratic argument ! That was dealt with by the Supreme Court in the following language—I am reading from the Supreme Court judgment :

“In view of the fact that the wishes of the majority of the members of the AICC as well as the delegates have been ascertained, we find it difficult to accede to the contention that the majority enjoyed by Congress ‘O’ against Congress ‘J’ in the Working Committee should carry so much weight as to outweigh the majority support obtained by Congress ‘J’ amongst the delegates and the members of the AICC. In any case, we find that against the slender majority enjoyed by Congress

‘O’ in the Working Committee, Congress ‘J’ had substantial majority amongst the members of the AICC and the delegates as well as the Congress members of two Houses of Parliament as also the sum total of members of the State Legislatures.”

This is one finding of the Supreme Court. The other finding of the Supreme Court is this. The Supreme Court has not found us as a section of the party having majority. The Supreme Court has found us to be that section of the party which is the Indian National Congress. I am reading from page 27 of the judgment :

“The allotment of a symbol to the candidates set up by a political party is a legal right and in case of split, the Commission has been authorised to determine which of the rival groups or sections is the party which was entitled to the symbol.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What you are trying to establish is well known and accepted by the majority of the House.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : I am trying to disabuse the minds of certain hon. Members who were thinking that in so far as the people were concerned and in so far as the Supreme Court was concerned, they had, both the people and the Supreme Court, given a judgment which was not very clear. I want to make it absolutely clear that there is no doubt about that. The Supreme Court said :

“The Commission.....*(Interruptions)* in resolving this dispute does not decide as to which group represents the party but which group is that party.”

The Supreme Court held that the Commission rightly decided that our group was the party, was the Indian National Congress.

I am not appealing to anybody else. I am appealing to Shri Morarji Desai and his conscience if he still has any. My appeal

to you is, in the name of Gandhism.....
(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : I respectfully submit, please tell us or convince us : Has Mr. Morarji Desai ever repudiated the contention that you are making today ? Never.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : He has. I am very happy that the leader of the D. M. K. party has raised a very important question. I am grateful to him. He has recognised the force of the argument. But he still thinks that Mr. Morarji Desai has accepted that. Will Mr. Morarji Desai say that we are the Indian National Congress ? You are saying : Has he ever repudiated it ? Let him say that we are the Indian National Congress.
(Interruption).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order Whatever Mr. Morarji Desai will say, he will say when he replies to the debate. Kindly be brief now.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Is he prepared to say that his party men did the wrong thing ?

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : I have never in my life judged a case before the Judge has judged it. The entire case is before the court. I am not going to say a word with regard to that. I have never done it. But you, Mr. Morarji Desai, you, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, and some others did refer to facts which are pending before the court. Is that respect for the judiciary ? You have gone into the merits of the case which is pending before the court.

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA : You are doing it. You are a Minister, you are an advocate. You are doing it.
(Interruptions).

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : Therefore, I am not deliberately going to refer to the merits of the case or to the facts of the case which is before the court. What Mr. Morarji Desai has said

has been stoutly denied by many. I do not know what the facts are. Unlike Mr. Morarji Desai, nobody writes me letters in secret. Therefore, I do not know what the facts are. The facts are before the court. Tomorrow is the hearing. Do you expect that with all my experience in the courts of law, I would venture to say something now with regard to facts which are pending before the court ? I have that much respect for law which none of you have, it seems. I am sorry I have to say these things.

With regard to the other things, I could not say anything, because if we went into the police action and anything else, we would really be debating the merits of the case which is pending before a court of law. Therefore, all that we can put forward is a political argument and an appeal to Mr. Morarji Desai to publicly declare, in his reply, as suggested by the leader of the D. M. K. party, that you are not the Indian National Congress and that we are the Indian National Congress and we should be recognised as such.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Frank Anthony.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let us adjourn now. It is already 6.30 P. M. The debate can continue tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I personally feel it will not be advisable to continue till tomorrow. We have two or three speakers. If the rest of the speakers co-operate, we will conclude it today.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated-Anglo-Indians) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall obey your injunction and be very brief.

I am sorry the Prime Minister is not here and, frankly, I had hoped that she would make some sort of an act of contrition, whether it was an apology or not, on behalf of her party and drawn curtain over what I consider an extremely sordid incident.

I was a little surprised. My learned friend, Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray, as a

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senior lawyer, I didn't think, would even attempt to get up and defend a palpably indefensible case. His was, if I may say so, a very special exercise in irrelevance.

As far as I could see, I have just read the report and the relevant excerpts, I am trying to put the matter in focus. What the Supreme Court has said is. It said advisedly that property is not being adjudicated upon and in fact, they gave what was in the nature of an injunction that any dispute as regards property would have to be adjudicated upon in the proper civil courts. That was the crux of the matter.

Now, Sir, I am sorry, friends of ours and also on that side tried to defend this. I do not know. Most of them are laymen. Apparently, one or two are supposed to know the law. What is the legal position? It is axiomatic and it is elementary-proceedings under Sec. 145. Under Sec. 145 the court is not concerned with the merits so far as title is concerned. It is not even concerned with the merits so far as rightful possession is concerned. Under Sec. 145, I hope at least Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray will agree with me, even a trespasser who has been in continuous possession for two months prior to the incident cannot be dispossessed. He cannot be removed.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : I am rising on a point of order, Sir...*(Interruptions)*. He is going into the merits of the case.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : You don't understand. This is not the merit. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What I understand is that he is trying to put the whole thing in focus. I don't think he has said this merit and that merit.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : He is arguing on court case.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : That is the law. I am accepting that the Congress (I) is the Congress. They are the only

Congress. They are the National Congress. They are the super-national Congress. I accept all that, I also accept that Congress (O) is nothing at all. But, surely, the legal position must outrage the conscience of Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
He has no conscience.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : And people have condemned that. With a rare unanimity the Press has said that it was a disgraceful affair...*(Interruptions)*. Here, I am dealing with laymen.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY : Nobody is a more layman than the hon. Member...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please hear me first. I would request hon. Members not to interrupt. I am prepared to hear only points of order. If you think you have a point of order, you are welcome to raise it. Don't just interrupt and make noise.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : I am assuming that these people are trespassers. But the world knows and the papers have proclaimed it to the world that for at least two years they have been in undisputed possession...*(Interruptions)* since the split—I don't know whether it was two years or one year...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : I want to raise a point of order. Mr. Deputy Speaker, you are a very eminent lawyer. You know very well...

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : He is a Professor.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : I am sorry. What Mr. Frank Anthony is trying to say is just commenting on the merits of the case. He has clearly said that none of us will be...*(Interruptions)*. Knowing full well, he is not entitled...*(Interruptions)*. There are various aspects of law. We understand

law. We are not to make comments on the court cases.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is a very fine balance; if we cross a little beyond a certain point, we will be passing into the merits of the case. Now, for example, when it is said, for two years there was undisputed possession, we are going a little beyond the limits.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : I heard the speeches of the hon. of lady Member, of K. D. Malaviya and one Member there. What I could gather from the speeches was this. We have the right to the title; therefore we went to take possession. All the time what I am saying is this. I am accepting their facts, but that is not permissible under the law. What I am trying to tell my honourable but not very learned friends in law is that if a person had been for two months in undisputed possession, if you go there and try to force him out, it is only you who are guilty of criminal trespass. That is what I am trying to point out to my hon. friends.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : I rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When we are going into the merits of the case, we are over-crossing the limits. I would only request the hon. Member not to go into the merits of the case.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY : He is raising a matter which is a matter in the court.

श्री शशि भूषण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। आम्नेबल मेम्बर की इत्तिला गलत है। बराबर दो साल से बिल्डिंग का ऊपर का हिस्सा इंडियन यूथ कांग्रेस के कब्जे में है। वहाँ पर बराबर उसका दफ्तर चल रहा है। यह गलत इत्तिला दे रहे हैं।

SHRI PILOO MODY : He is going into the merits of the case.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is only fair to allow a Member to make his sub-

mission to refute that. That is also on record.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : Once again, I am not canvassing the merits, but may I make a submission ? I hope at least my friend Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray will accept a leading judgment of the Calcutta High Court, a famous one, where a special bench of 5 judges said that in a matter where the Press has proclaimed a certain fact, it becomes a matter of notorious knowledge, we take judicial notice of it. That being a matter of judicial cognizance, you in your quasi-judicial capacity, could take notice of it. That is all that I am saying.

What outrages the conscience of a person like myself who has been conditioned by the law is that they have not prosecuted anybody for the action. What will ordinary people think ? Here are not ordinary people, here are senior members of the ruling party doing this. The only inference will be that Government have approved this action. That is the tragedy of it. Do you think Jawaharlal Nehru, who was so sensitive to democratic values, would ever have tolerated such a thing ? Never. Do you think that he would ever have tolerated a thing like this that the ruling party should set an example of utter lawlessness, of cynical disregard for the elements of the rule of law as they have done now ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, look at what the ruling party has done now. My hon. friends may not like what I am saying. But this is in the tradition of Nazi political thuggery. This was what the Nazi political thugs did; because they belonged to the ruling party, they purported to set themselves above the law; they purported to commit crimes with impunity. And that is what the new Congress of Jawaharlal Nehru is doing. That is the tragedy, as I see it.

My hon. friend from the CPM was ranting against my friends opposite. I have no time for the CPM, I have no time to devote to the CPM, because they do not even purport to pay lip service to the Constitution. the law and other things. Only the other day they held the House to ransom. But could anyone opposite have any moral

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authority to tell them to stop holding this House to ransom by not behaving in a lawless way? If they had said it, what would they have said to them? They would have said 'At least, we are not committing offences. We are not carrying out helpless little men like Sadiq Ali...

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Shri Anthony is holding us guilty even before the court has done it. I am very sorry that he is holding us guilty even before the court has done it.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : I am not holding them guilty.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : But that is what he has done.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : I say that have condemned themselves. All the press has condemned them.

श्री शशि मूषण : यह तो टाटा, बिड़ला और डालमिया का प्रेस है। यह तो कहेगा ही।

SHRI PILOO MODY : They stand self-condemned.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : He is not to judge it, but it is the court which has to judge.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : Some Newspaper Reports have been referred to. The newspapers to which my hon. friend referred and which my hon. friend says should be accepted on the basis of a full court judgment of the High Court are the very newspapers which said that we would never win the elections and we would get only 150 to 160 seats. Therefore, let him not rely on those reports.

SHRI PILOO MODY : By the same argument,—Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray has often said something that has not come out true. Are we to take it that we are never to believe him at all?

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : Very well done.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : If the CPM had done it, I would not have thought anything of it, because we could expect them to do it. But when the ruling party, the party of Jawaharlal Nehru, as I knew him, does it, it is an outrage on the country.

What will happen tomorrow? Tomorrow the Government servants will go and gherao their officers. With what authority will my hon. friends opposite say, 'You are acting in a lawless manner'? If they tell them so, then the Government servants would tell them 'At least we are not committing offences; we may be wrongfully restraining them, but we are not doing what you are doing'. With what authority could they tell the college students to stop doing certain things? For instance, the college students tomorrow may say, 'At least we are not committing the offences which you are committing'. Again, look at this amazing, utterly amazing argument that they were invited by the employees to go there. Tomorrow, the students of a college will unanimously pass a resolution saying 'All the property, all the movable property in the college has been purchased with our fees, and, therefore, we will go and take possession of them and seize them all'. If they do so, then with what moral authority will my hon. friends opposite be able to speak to anyone of them? That is the tragedy that the ruling party, synonymous with the Government, lends itself to this kind of utter lawlessness. They are setting fire to the country. The country today is racked with indiscipline and lawlessness, and they are only leading the way. That is the supreme tragedy. In another way, they are destroying the rule of law. Why are they trying to burke this issue? Here obviously, the police have been immobilised. They are an instrument of the rule of law. But my hon. friends opposite are making them an instrument and agency of the ruling party. To that extent, they are completely eroding and destroying the rule of law. They are bringing the police, an instrument of the rule of law, into contempt and ridicule. I was going to say something about the magistracy, but I would not say it. But all I can say is

this that an executive, a junior magistrate is not going to have the independence with these pressures to do justice in this case.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Let him not have a prejudiced mind.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri K. C. Pant.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : You must decide how long we are going to sit and whether speeches are going to be allowed indefinitely. In that case, some of us would like to be called.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is true we have exceeded the time allotted by almost an hour. But it would be best to conclude this debate today. We have two or three more speakers.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : Postpone to tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When there are interruptions, members get emotional and it is difficult to check them. Shall we allow ten minutes to each speaker ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think ten minutes should do.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : My colleague, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, has already participated in the debate and covered various political aspects. I do not propose to take up the time of the House repeating what he said. It is no pleasure to me to participate in this debate. I feel unhappy that a vein of personal hurt and personal distress has been evident in many speeches. Regardless of the rights or wrongs of this incident, I feel unhappy at this sense of personal heart detected in speeches.

I have every respect for hon. members opposite, all of them, most certainly for those who have been our erstwhile collea-

gues. I have respect for Sadiqbhai, for Morarjibhai and for Tyagiji. Shri Gurupadaswamy is a friend of mine. So, on our part it can never be our intention to hurt their feelings. I do hope that regardless of the acrimony of this debate, at the end of it, we shall be able to restore that feeling of mutual respect that has usually guided debates in this House and informed our mutual relations.

The police are duty bound to protect all citizens under the law. They are most certainly bound to protect political leaders and persons of eminence. There can be no doubt about that. I would categorically state that this has always been, and will continue to be, the approach of Government and the police.

On this occasion, I have to stick to the wording of the motion before us and in that motion there is a condemnation of the police. It is a little difficult to deal with this whole situation because as the Speaker said in the beginning, the incident is *sub-judice*.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Failure of the police is not *sub-judice*.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I can only say that it is a little difficult because some of the facts do get mixed up in the matter of police action, but I shall nevertheless try to deal with the facts, particularly the behaviour of the police.

Before doing so, I should like to inform the House that only a little while ago, a court of competent jurisdiction has passed an order attaching the property.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : He should have done it—a long time ago.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Some people are never satisfied.

19'00 hrs.

Further proceedings are due to continue tomorrow. The question whether the order of attachment should be issued or not was argued yesterday at some length before the Magistrate who directed the police to submit

[Shri K. C. Pant]

a report to him. That report was submitted this morning and the order was issued by the Magistrate attaching the property... (*Interruptions*). Certainly the Magistrate exercised his own discretion. But I am glad that my friend Shri Shyamnandan Mishra has given credit to the Central Government and is only establishing our case that we are no impartial...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : You have corrupted the magistracy. That is what I am saying.

SHRI K. C. PANT : that the Government is acting with impartiality and that it has permitted attachment.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Under pressure. You know now where you are.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Unwittingly though he paid us a compliment.

With the passing of those orders one phase of this dispute should now be regarded as over. I would like my friend Mr. Manoharan to know this because now the building is in the possession of the Court and that is what he advised in the course of his speech. Now the law should be allowed to take its own course and the decision of the court should be respected without any reservation. It may not suit Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra if the Court takes the correct decision. It may take the wind out of his sails... (*Interruptions*). I expected a word of commendation from him.

Let us now examine where the failure of the police lies. The resolution says that the Delhi Police has failed in the discharge of the duties. I think Mrs. Mukul Banerjee and some other members who spoke made it clear that the police were not there at that time. The allegation is not that the police allowed people to trespass into the building. Nobody says that the police was there at that time. So the police could not have helped at that time if they were not there. That is clear.

Then the question is: what happened after the police came? Police did not come as soon as someone went to the police station and registered a complaint. Thereafter the police was despatched and it arrived there. There was no contention from anybody that after the police arrived anybody forced his way in... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
All according to a set design.

SHRI K. C. PANT : How is the police to be held responsible? This is the basic point because nothing has taken place in the presence of the police even according to the allegations made. This is a fact that has to be noted.

Then I think it has to be noted that the police were also acting in a situation which was not just an ordinary dispute about private property. Several hon. Members from my side have pointed to the larger dimensions of the question and I do not want to repeat all of them. But the fact is that after the split in the Congress there was an election in the country and that election went a certain way. The verdict of the people was very clear. The fact is that the Supreme Court has in a recent judgement allotted the symbol to our party. All these things are bound to influence everybody in the country and they are certainly bound to influence the policemen standing there. He knows all those things. I doubt if he has read the judgement as carefully as my friend Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray. If he was under the impression that the Congress (R) had been given possession of the property, even that would not be surprising.

It is a general impression that is created by the Supreme Court judgement and I hope my hon. friends will appreciate this point of fact which has in a way affected the thinking of the entire country. The *dramatis personae* involved on either side would also not have gone unnoticed by the police. Therefore, these things are facts of life, and so what could the police have done?

The police was duty bound to see that there was no breach of peace, and it is nobody's contention that there was any breach of peace. So you must see that the police in the situation acted as it ought to have acted. Some reference was made to the editorials, but if you go into the accounts of the happenings in the newspapers, now here is it said that there was any breach of the peace. There was no breach of peace for which you could have held them responsible. After all, a tense situation did develop in which there could have been a breach of the peace and I think the police acted with tact to see that a breach of the peace did not take place. These are facts. I am not talking fanciful things, and I think that a tribute should be paid where it is deserved, and I think that they should be commended for this part of the work.

There was some criticism of the fact that some people who wanted to go in could not go in and the police prevented there going in. This is a fact that they did so. Morarji bhai knows this very well and I am sure other friends also know this that in a situation of this kind the police has to be the judge. They are the men on the spot. In fact, a Magistrate went with the police and all the senior officers, D. C., D. I. G. etc., visited the place. The man on the spot has to be the judge whether any particular action will aggravate the situation or not. If in this particular situation when a certain amount of heat was generated, allowing other people to go in had created more heat and led to a breach of the peace, you could have blamed the police for not doing their duty, but they were kept out when their going in would have possibly led to a deterioration in the situation and a breach of the peace.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :
Shri Sadiq Ali was one of them.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Therefore, this is a matter in which we have to go by the judgment of the man on the spot, there is no other go. I think Shyam Babu in his cooler moments would appreciate...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :
Shri Sadiq Ali was seized and bodily lifted.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I shall come to that and I shall come to Mrs. Sadiq Ali also.

A complaint was received alleging trespass into the building. Nobody has said that the complaint was not registered by the police. After all, what is the police supposed to do ? The complaint was registered and straightaway police re-enforcement was sent. This is the duty of the police and they did it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :
When Mr. Gurupadaswamy was badly beaten, did he not ask for the cognizance of that offence ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : According to my information, he was not beaten.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :
Your information. Here is the leader of the opposition, he has made a complaint in that House.

SHRI K. C. PANT : If he was beaten I would feel very sorry for it, and I think that now that the whole matter is under investigation, this can also be investigated.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
Then why are you defending ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : This kind of continuous interruption is not improving your case. You should try to understand.

A complaint was received that Shri Sadiq Ali had been bodily lifted and taken out of his room. That has not been suppressed. It is there in the police records. That will also be investigated.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :
Why did not the police prevent that ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : For the simple reason that this complaint was registered at 5 P. M.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :
They were standing by and looking on.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Even according to the allegation, Shri Sadiq Ali was lifted at 4 P.M. or so from his room. The police registered the case at 5 P.M. as they received the information at 5 P.M. How could they have prevented it ? Now it can only be a matter of investigation. No written complaint has been received from Mr. Gurupadaswamy till now. If he had been so seriously injured, would it not be reasonable to expect that he would have filed a written complaint ? (Interruptions). You could have filed a written complaint on his behalf (Interruptions). This kind of restlessness, constant interruptions and refusal to hear facts is indicative of the fact that you are not interested in knowing facts and you want to make political capital out of this. All the facts that have been given to the police will be investigated.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY :
What about the allegations about the police, if the police is investigating the charges ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : So many members have spoken. Who has made allegations about the police ? (Interruptions)

The police brought the dispute to the notice of the magistrate and the magistrate then took action under section 145 Cr. P.C. I too am not a lawyer and I cannot say off-hand what the remedy is under the law. But I was told that this was the normal procedure under which action is taken in respect of disputes of property and possession. So, normal action was taken. As soon as the facts were brought to the notice of the magistrate, he issued notices to both the parties and I have referred to the subsequent events. Where is the fault of either the police or the magistrate ? This is the rule of law, of which Mr. Anthony spoke. According to this rule, the police and the magistrate have acted. What other course was open to the police ? After all, could they have assumed the functions of the magistrate and decided on the merits of the

dispute ? Obviously they could not have done that. Could they, on the basis of the allegations, have used force to restore possession to the party which alleged that it had been dispossessed ? I think Mr. Anthony said even in a case of trespass this was not possible. What was the police expected to do then ? Should they have allowed the use of force of which could have provoked a more serious situation ? That would have been as dereliction of duty on their part. So, I have no doubt that given the situation in which the police found themselves that afternoon, they did the right thing in referring the matter for action according to procedure contained in section 145. Now it will be for court to decide as to who was in possession and what the remedy should be.

That was not for the police to decide, and they did the right thing in referring it to the court. If the police had tried to forestall this matter and taken upon itself to decide as to who trespassed and who did not trespass, they would obviously have had to decide the question as to who was in possession and who was not in possession. And everybody is agreed, Shri Anthony also agreed with this, that the fact as to who was in possession and who was not in possession is something to be determined by the court. Therefore, I do not exactly know as to what else the police was expected to do. A large number of persons were involved in this and according to the normal procedure of police investigation, the statements of various persons will have to be taken and inquiries will have to be made. I have no doubt that the law will take its course.

What is the function of the police in this situation ? Where danger is apprehended it should offer protection. I would like to inform Shri Morarji that there is another office of his party at Ajmeri Gate. With regard to this office the police did get information that some danger was apprehended by the people in that office and the police made adequate arrangements. When they had prior information the police did not shirk their duty. In that case also it was

the office of the party of Shri Shyamnandan Mishra and the police made adequate arrangements. Therefore, the police is not to be blamed in every case.

When an incident of this kind takes place the duty of the police is to see that a breach of peace does not take place. Wherever police was in a position to take action, it has done so, where it had prior information, it had acted accordingly and took action to control the situation. I repeat here that we have to rely on the judgment of the local officers in such cases. In this case the main anxiety of the police appeared to be to prevent any serious breach of peace on the 13th, as the rights and wrongs of the situation could be allowed to be determined by a competent court of law in due course. I for one cannot find fault with that approach and I think all reasonable members in this House will not find fault with that approach.

I will end very soon. A reference was made to Shrimati Sadiq Ali's attempt to get into the premises, as also Acharya Kripalani's attempt to get in. Here I would like to strike a personal note. On the 14th, I received three telephone calls. One was from somebody who said that Mrs. Sadiq Ali and some children want to go in and they are being prevented by the police.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : "Somebody" means whom ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am not sure. I do not remember it. The next call was personally by Acharya Kripalani who said that he would like to go in along with Suchetaji. The third call was by Shri Chandrajeet Yadav. He was also not allowed to go in. In Shri Piloo Modi's hilarity, which is contagious, I find that my point is lost. Really speaking, at that moment the police did not act except in the interest of not allowing the situation to deteriorate. Therefore, at that particular moment they were not allowing anyone to go in. The tempers were already very high and they apprehended that if they allowed a large number of people to go in, the situation will deteriorate. Therefore, at that moment

in their best judgment they thought it better not to allow anybody to go in. After the receipt of these three calls I rang up and tried to find out why this was happening and this is what I was told. I was further told that as soon as the situation calmed down they will allow them to get in. I am glad to say, and I am sure it will be corroborated by others, that when the situation calmed down they did allow everybody to go in, all these three persons who wanted to go in were allowed to go in, though not large crowds. Just some individuals were allowed to go in.

I am sorry that there was inconvenience to Shrimati Sadiq Ali. I am sorry if there was inconvenience to Acharyaji or to anybody else. But in this situation I do not see what other option the police had except to exercise their judgment as to whether at that particular moment the entry of these leaders and individuals might not have provoked the situation. In their judgment it would have and they acted upon it. I do not think one should find fault with them upon that.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Why have you become long-winded ? Finish.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I do not think I should trespass upon the patience of my hon. friend, Shri Piloo Mody.

It is really not for me to hold any brief in this dispute nor am I concerned with the merits of the dispute because I am prevented from commenting upon them in any case. You will agree that I have adhered very strictly to the ruling of the Speaker in not commenting upon anything that was in dispute and the merits of the question. But now that the building in dispute has been attached, the curtain has been drawn on this part of the incident, and the law is taking its normal course. I hope, this acrimony will end and goodwill be restored. It is in that spirit that, before I sit down, I would like to appeal to Shri Sadiq Ali to give up his fast.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Piloo Mody.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir...

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह पता चले कि हाउस कब तक चलेगा। रूल आफ लाँ को हम यहाँ भी ट्रेसपास कर रहे हैं। सात बजकर 22 मिनट हो गए हैं, यह पता चले कि हम कब तक बैठेंगे। आगे से यह इंतजाम होना चाहिए कि हमको पहले से इत्तला मिल जाये कि उस दिन 11 बजे तक या 12 बजे तक बैठना होगा। मावलंकर जी के जमाने में अगर 5 बजे के बाद 6 बजे तक भी बैठना होता था तो कई रोज पहले सूचना मिल जाती थी लेकिन यहाँ तो कोई रूल आफ ला ही नहीं है कि कब तक बैठेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will be the happiest person if Shri Bibhuti Mishra could get the co-operation of the whole House and keep to the time.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह वहस कल क्यों नहीं हो सकती है यह बात समझ में नहीं आती।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : स्पीकर का काम है फंसला करना कि कब तक हाउस बंटेगा। मावलंकर जी के जमाने में दो रोज पहले सूचना दी जाती थी। आज साढ़े सात होने जा रहे हैं लेकिन कोई पना नहीं कब तक बैठेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have said that we shall conclude this debate today. There are three more speakers before Shri Morarji Desai is called upon to reply. I will request every Member to make his submissions within ten minutes.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : On the basis of the strength of parties, for every Member from that side two from this side should have been allowed, but we have cut down our list of speakers at great displeasure of my own party Members. I do not know whether every party and every Member from that side will be allowed to speak, even

though he belongs to one-Member party or two-Member party. Some limit should be imposed. Everybody is trying to have political advantage out of this incident.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would love to hear the speech of Shri Piloo Mody and others and am prepared to sit up to 9 o'Clock, but tomorrow is a discussion which will not be concluded within two hours. Therefore, kindly start that at 2 o'Clock and not at 4 o'Clock like today.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : When the sitting of this House got protracted and continued up to 8 or 9 o'Clock, the Chair used to supply food. You remember that there was a serious crisis also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before Shri Mody begins his speech I would like to take the sense of the House whether we should complete this debate today.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : We must complete this debate today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Personally I feel, since we have begun and have given so many hours to it, we should complete it. But I would not like to give it as a ruling. I would like to take the sense of the House. May I have the sense of the House whether we should complete the debate today ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes, it should be completed today.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

SHRI PILOO MODY : How will you get the sense of the House unless you hear somebody ? I am trying to give you the sense of the House. I personally would like to see that this debate ends today. Not only because of its acrimonious content, acrimonious nature, but also from the point of view of the subject-matter that we have discussed. I think, if you continue this discussion tomorrow, we will be spoiling two

days in the life of this country. I think, what we are doing today is bad enough, sad enough...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mad enough.

SHRI PILOO MODY : ...and mad enough. I really do not know why we should continue this for another day.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why do you speak on it ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What about tomorrow ? Are you starting tomorrow's discussion at 2 o'clock ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think, the sense of the House is that we should conclude it today.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : I move closure ...*(Interruption)*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think, the sense of the House is to conclude it today. But if you want a clear decision on that, I am prepared to call division of the House.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So, the sense of the House is that we conclude it today. Shri Piloo Mody.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, really speaking, when this discussion is going on or any other serious matter is being discussed, an anxiety about time, an anxiety about food, an anxiety about all manner of things, in the context of what has happened or what I have witnessed today in this House pale into insignificance.

I am not going into the merits of the case at all. I am not even going to refer to what happened at Jantar Mantar Road. I am going to refer to what I saw and I heard in this House today.

I saw various reasonable Members of the ruling party getting up and saying things which I cannot expect intelligent, educated, civilised people to do. You have a man like Mr. K. D. Malaviya. Whatever we may think of him, his life is an open book, perhaps, a very open book. He has had a position in this country and he still holds a position in this country, a Member of Parliament, and yet he can get up and talk in the manner that he did.

We had a Supreme Court lawyer, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, and he started his speech by saying that he was going to raise this debate to a very high level ... *(Interruptions)* This is the sort of noises that you keep on hearing. He said that he was going to raise the debate to a high level because he had great respect for Mr. Morarji Desai. And then he asked Mr. Morarji Desai, "I appeal to his conscience if he has any." What sort of foolery is this ? What sort of a ridiculous utter useless use of words. Either you have respect for him or, otherwise, you be a man enough to say, "I do not like you".

Don't mouth these sanctimonious platitudes of having respect for the person and continue to talk in the cheep manner about a man like Mr. Morarji Desai. He does not have to agree with Mr. Morarji Desai, I don't agree with him. But there are certain decencies—decency, a word that has lost its meaning in recent times—that have to be observed. He continued to argue a case about who is the original owner—that also at the level of a primary school debate, quoting from here and quoting from there like a pregnant lawyer—as if it was relevant.

As far as the Minister of State, is concerned, the only thing I can say is that he did two good things. First of all, he performed his job for which he is paid. He upheld the Police, which is very good for their morale, and he contradicted Mrs. Banerji, which is very good for truth. Occasionally, even truth inadvertently comes out in this House.

SHRI K. C. PANT : So, you admit that I spoke the truth.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Inadvertently. I don't have to mention it again. It will go on record that I said it and you can read about it tomorrow morning and gloat over it that you were once accidentally paid a compliment.

The fact of the matter is that if this can happen in the Parliament of India, when the events that transpired at the Jantar Mantar Road can be explained away with facile arguments, glib use of words, then. Sir, we have no Parliament. We certainly do not have any democracy. I can see very clearly that in future these very people who are in the process of defending indefensible thing, protecting something that every decent and honest man is revulsed against, their turn is going to come. Not a single one of them can claim the longevity of immortality, except Sardar Swaran Singh, of course, and their heads are going to roll, not as gently or with such dignity as Mr. Morarji Desai's head rolled, but their hands are going to roll in the same brutal fashion as the events at Jantar Mantar have taken place.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please be relevant...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI PILOO MODY : These are very relevant to the country, Sir.

I will tell you another thing. When you have a subject like this being discussed in Parliament, I cannot imagine that the Prime Minister who is also the Home Minister should be away. Not a word of excuse. Not a word of explanation ! Not a word of regret ! I am sure that this miserable, halting regret that has been expressed in the name of the Prime Minister in the press is also a shame. There is no evidence of that regret at all and one of the speakers, I think it was my friend, Mr. Vajpayeeji, who said with what glory the Prime Minister had acquitted herself abroad...

AN HON. MEMBER : It was Mr. Manoharan.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Yes, he spoke about the glory with which the Prime Minister had acquitted herself abroad. When

she comes back, what did she have to face ? The odium of her own colleagues. Where are they ? They are not even here to listen to the condemnation.

Sir, as long as this country, as long as this Parliament and as long as these people keep swallowing this sort of glib arguments which substitute for truth, there is no future for this country. But I have enough hope for the future. I know that the time is coming when all the sins of the Government perpetrated on the people will some day rebound on them and we will at last have a decent Government in this country.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I expected my congress friends to express at least the same sentiments like that expressed by Mrs. Gandhi which as appeared in the press this morning that she expressed her unhappiness over the ugly incidents that had happened in Jantar Mantar. But I find instead of expressing regret they are jubilant, and not only jubilant, but they are over-jubilant. This action is committed by the youth congressmen on whom rests the prestige of the congress party.

In America the Prime Minister informed the American people that India is an open society. But by the way the subjugation of power is working in the head of congressmen I am afraid, if this trend is allowed to grow, our country may not long remain an open society but a close society due to the acts of these people.

I am not entering into the point who is the national congress and all that; I am not concerned with that. But I want to ask one question. Ajoy Babu was not the real Bangla congressman. Out of 5 he commanded only 2 members. You recognised Ajoy Babu as Bangla Congress President. It is not unknown in this country that parties are divided. There are two communist parties; there were two separate parties in PSP and also the Socialist party. Such divisions have always been there. But the main point here is this, whether by occupation of Jantar Mantar, they have done the right thing, whether they have adopted commonsense and decency and decorum of public conduct,

whether the ruling party on whom depends the fate of the country, will not allow brute force to override the rule of law. That is the moot question.

Mr. Malaviya said he does not know anything about law. But this is common-sense; it is elementary principle of democracy. Unless law permits you cannot forcibly occupy a building or forcibly eject a person or take force into your hands. Mr. Pant said that Jantar Mantar is now under the custody of the Court.

But I want to ask him whether one or two years before that building was under the custody of the court. If it was not, then was the forcible occupation of that building by their men lawful ?

Shrimati Mukul Banerjee was narrating incidents from her own personal experience. Whom are we to believe ? Are we to believe all the newspaper reports or her personal narrations ? If we believe all the newspapers almost all the newspapers all over the country have splashed the news and they have condemned what the Ruling Congress Party men in their jubilant mood have done. Therefore, we have to believe the newspaper reports and not the verbal personal narration of any person, whoever he or she may be.

I want to ask one other question of the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, What are the stakes involved here ? Firstly, they have allowed their men to override the rule of law. Secondly, they have allowed their men, being in power, to demoralise the police. They have allowed their men to dishonour and show disrespect to their erstwhile and very respectable leaders of their party ? That being so, with what face will they be able to accuse the Naxalites who are dishonouring our national leaders. And mind you, it is not ordinary men who are dishonouring those leaders, but men like Shri Shankar Dayal Sharma, Shri Chandrjit Yadav, and Shri Yashpal Kapur; they are not ordinary men of their party.

I would say in a sense of humility and in a sense of understanding what the impli-

cations of the whole thing are. The implication is not that a brick building at Jantar Mantar has been captured by them. That is not the implication. The implication is that it involves the faith of the people in democracy in our country. That is why we are agitated. It is not because they have captured a building at Jantar Mantar Road. That is no concern of ours. It is not because one has to be an arbiter between the Congress (R) and the Congress (O). That is not our concern. Our concern is what will happen in this country, if the dictators of the ruling party, if their principal functionaries, who are supposed to undertake the rule of law themselves violate the rule of law, and they act with the aid of the principle of, if I may use a strong word, hooliganism for the purpose of achieving their political objectives. If that happens, then what will be the faith of our people in democracy ?

One hon. Member has already reminded us of the Nazi pattern of politics. Again, I may say that over-intoxication of power may encourage them to get into the discarded apron of Hitlerite Nazis.

Again, in regard to the police, we know what happened in West Bengal. We have seen what happened there during the two U.F. regimes, and how the ruling party demoralised the police and how they took hold of the police and with the help of the police they completely demoralised the people and beat their political opponents. If they are allowed to do it, then tomorrow the discussion on West Bengal is coming up and with what face will they be able to face that debate ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Does he support the CRP there ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am not talking about the CRP now. He has become overloyal, in fact, more loyal than the loyalists. It is on record how he has conducted himself.

This Government will then lose their moral right to condemn and criticise what is happening in West Bengal. When they were in power, they utilised the people to crush

[Shri Samar Guha]

the Opposition and to crush the democratic parties and democratic values.

Lastly, I would make this appeal. It does not concern only their party. As I have said already and I would repeat, it concerns the faith of the people in the future of India and in the democratic values of India. In all sense of humility, they should express their regret because it has involved the fair name of the Prime Minister; I use the words 'fair name' because she has at least expressed some unhappiness over this. She should direct her party to express regret, vacate the house and wait for the decision of the court; when the decision of the court is given, certainly they will have the right to take possession of that building.

I would conclude by saying that what is involved is not a quarrel between two political parties, but the faith of the people in the democratic values of our country and the question should be looked at from that angle.

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कांग्रेस (ओ) पार्टी के वकील ने कोर्ट में कहा था कि इस बिल्डिंग की एटैचमेंट कर ली जाये और आज कोर्ट ने उनकी बात को मान कर निर्णय कर दिया है। पुलिस को भी उन्होंने ही बुलाया। उस बिल्डिंग में पच्चीस-तीस परिवार रहते हैं, जो वहाँ पर पंद्रह-बीस साल से काम कर रहे हैं। कम से कम डेढ़ लाख रुपया उनकी तनख्वाहों का बाकी है। उनमें से किसी को निकाल दिया गया है, किसी को धमकी दी गई है, किसी को मारा गया है, किसी से चपरासी का काम लिया गया है। वे सब लोग एक यूनियन बना कर इकट्ठे हुए। उन्होंने कहा कि जब तक हमारा पैसा नहीं दिया जायेगा, तब तक आप टेलीफोन इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकते, कोई चीज इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकते। उन्होंने कांग्रेस के नेताओं को बुलाया और कहा कि हम लोग हमेशा कांग्रेस के लिए जान देते रहे हैं, कांग्रेस के साथ रहे

हैं, लेकिन आज हमारी यह हालत है कि हम को प्रिजनर की तरह रखा जा रहा है, हमको गुंडों द्वारा धक्के देकर हमारे घरों से निकाला जा रहा है। उन्होंने हमारे नेताओं को बुलाया और हमारे नेताओं ने जा कर उनको आश्वासन दिया कि आपके साथ ज्यादाती नहीं होगी।

उसके बाद पुलिस आई। उसको बुलाने की रिपोर्ट सादिक अली साहब ने अपनी तरफ से कराई। आज उनके वकील ने खुद बिल्डिंग का एटैचमेंट कराया है, जबकि बराबर दो साल से ऊपर की मंज़िल पर यूथ कांग्रेस का कब्ज़ा रहा है। दो तीन कमरे बराबर उनके पाम रहे हैं और वे लोग उनको इस्तेमाल करते रहे हैं। नीचे ये काम करने रहे हैं। ऊपर ऊपर समाजवाद रहा है, नीचे नीचे मिण्डिकेट रहा है (व्यवधान)। ऊपर की मंज़िल पर समाजवादी ताकतों का कब्ज़ा था और नीचे इन लोगों का था।

लेकिन सबसे बड़ा फ़ैक्टर यह है कि जिन लोगों को इन्होंने लाखों रुपये तनख्वाहों के देने हैं, जिनको इन्होंने तनख्वाहें नहीं दी हैं, उन का ख्याल करके आज हमारा दिल भर आता है। उनको कोई प्राविडेंट फंड नहीं दिया गया है, उनको अपने घरों से निकाला जा रहा है, जबकि वे इनके इतने लाँगल रहे हैं। आखिर तंग आकर उन्होंने हमारे नेताओं को बुलाया कि हमारी रक्षा कीजिए।

जहाँ तक सादिक अली साहब का सवाल है, हम उनकी बहुत इज्जत करते हैं। वह हमारे पुराने नेता रहे हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि उनका फास्ट तुड़वाने के लिए कांग्रेस के हमारे बड़े नेता जायें। अगर उनको समय न हो, तो मैं खुद जाकर उनसे माफी माँग सकता हूँ, अगर उनको कोई चोट लगी है, और कह सकता हूँ कि वह अपना फास्ट तोड़ दें, हालाँकि जब मैं बिड़ला हाउस में फास्ट कर रहा था, तो

श्री मोरारजी देसाई और श्री कृपालानी ने उसका विरोध किया था। मुझे भी दिल्ली पुलिस से शिकायत है कि कल मुझे वहाँ नहीं जाने दिया गया। मेरे साथ पचास साठ साथी थे। जी० एस० पी० ने कहा कि यहाँ दंगा हो सकता है, आप चले जाइये। श्री कृपालानी भी वहाँ मौजूद थे। श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव को भी नहीं जाने दिया गया। पता नहीं, श्री वाजपेयी के आर० एस० एस० के साथी चले गये हों।

उस बिल्डिंग के अन्दर जो लोग हैं, उनमें वे परिवार भी हैं, जो बरसों से वहाँ रह रहे हैं। बिल्डिंग का एटैचमेंट हो रहा है, लेकिन जो लोग वहाँ रह रहे हैं, कल वे भूखों मरेगे। उनके बारे में इस हाउस में कोई चर्चा नहीं की गई है। चन्दा इकट्ठा करके उन लोगों की मदद की जानी चाहिए। यह बिल्डिंग उनके पोजेशन में थी। यह केस वही लोग लड़ेंगे। जो लोग उनकी मदद के लिए वहाँ गये, उनको ऐसे ही बीच में डाल दिया गया है। दरअसल यह लड़ाई इनके कर्मचारियों की है, जिनको तनख्वाहें नहीं दी गई हैं, जिनको परेशान किया गया है।

कहा गया है कि कांग्रेस फ़ासिस्ट है। जिनके हाथ गांधी जी के खून से रंगे हुए हैं, जिन्होंने पानीपत में भगनासिंह के साथी, क्रान्ति कुमार, को जिन्दा जला दिया, आज वे यहाँ बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करते हैं। जिन्होंने तामिल के नाम पर मद्रास में हजारों लोगों के घर जला दिये, आज वे फ़ासिज्म की बातें करते हैं। अंग्रेजी ज़माने में जब हम लोगों पर गोलियाँ चलती थी और जब हम जेलों में बन्द थे, तो उस वक्त ये टाम, डिक और हैरी क्या करते थे? आज यहाँ फ़ासिज्म की बात वे लोग करते हैं, जो सुबह से शाम तक स्कूलों में छुरेबाजी और लाठी चलाना सिखाने हैं, परेड कराते हैं। किम लिए? शान्ति भंग करने के लिए। आज वे शान्ति की बात करते हैं, प्रजातंत्र की बात करते हैं। आज उनके मुँह से बाइबिल और गीता

की भाषा निकलती है। जिन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के प्रजातंत्र को धोखा दिया, जबकि देश की सीमाओं पर खतरा था, आज वे सीमा की रक्षा की बात करते हैं, जब मुक्ति वाहिनी लड़ रही है, तो ये सत्याग्रह कराते हैं, कहीं सी० आई० ए० के इशारे पर पोस्ट आफिस जलाया जाता है, कहीं सी० आई० ए० के इशारे पर लोगों से कहा जाता है कि यहाँ दंगे-फ़माद किये जायें। आज वे बात करते हैं प्रजातंत्र की। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब श्री मोरारजी देसाई मूरत में इलैक्शन लड़े, तो कांग्रेस के 300 कार्यकर्ताओं के सिर तोड़े गये और वे हॉस्पिटल में गये।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It is a blatant lie.

श्री शशि भूषण : अगर यह बात झूठ है, तो वह इस्तीफा दें। मैं भी इस्तीफा देना हूँ। मैं मूरत में इलैक्शन लड़ सकता हूँ। उनके कार्यकर्ताओं ने कांग्रेस के कार्यकर्ताओं को मारा। मैं यह बात माबित करने के लिए तैयार हूँ (व्यवधान)। जहाँ तक झूठ का सवाल है, जनमंघ कहना रहा, श्री बलराज मधोक कहते रहे कि कर्मिकली ट्रीटिड पेपर्स से हम जीते हैं। आज सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने, हाई कोर्ट ने जनमंघ के झूठ का मुँह काला कर दिया है। आज ये लोग डेमोक्रेसी, सत्य और प्रजातंत्र की बात करते हैं। जिनके हाथ लाखों बेगुनाह माइनारिटीज के खून से रंगे हुए हैं, ...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आप इस बकवास की इजाजत देंगे? किस के हाथ रंगे हुए हैं? इस तरह के भाषण यहाँ नहीं देने दिये जायेंगे। जिन्होंने गांधीजी की हत्या की थी, वे तो फाँसी पर चढ़ गये, लेकिन जिन्होंने डा० श्यामप्रसाद मुखर्जी की हत्या की थी, वे सामने बंठे हुए हैं। (व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ये अनर्गल आरोप लगा रहे हैं। मैं उन आरोपों का खंडन करना चाहता हूँ।

श्री शशि भूषण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे, तो मैंने उनको बिल्कुल नहीं टोका।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने किसी पर आरोप नहीं लगाये।

श्री शशि भूषण : सत्य बात हमेशा कड़वी लगती है। श्री वाजपेयी से मुझे हमदर्दी है। उनको जरूर इस बात से दुख हुआ होगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पिछले एक सेशन में इन्होंने श्री मोरारजी देसाई के लड़के पर आरोप लगाया था और फिर इसी सदन में उसको वापिस ले लिया। आज ये इस्तीफा देने की बात करते हैं।

19.54 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री शशि भूषण : जन्तर-मन्तर में जो कर्मचारी वर्षों से काम कर रहे थे, यह झगड़ा उनका और उनके एम्प्लायर्स का है। हम लांग तो उनकी ट्रेड यूनियन की मदद के लिए गये और हमने उनकी मदद की। इन लोगों ने खुद ताला लगवाया है, खुद एटैचमेंट कराया है, इन्होंने खुद पुलिस बुलाई और उसके बाद प्रजातंत्र की दुहाई देने है।

अगर किसी पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर को कभी भी पुलिस के जरिये चोट लगी हो, तो उसकी इनक्वायरी होनी चाहिए। अगर किसी को चोट लगी है, तो मुझे उनसे पूरी हमदर्दी है। अगर यह बात झूठ है, तो उसकी भी इनक्वायरी होनी चाहिए।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Mr. Speaker, I am repeating the request that I made to the Deputy-Speaker, with folded hands, that

tomorrow you may start the discussion at 2 o'clock, instead of at 4 o'clock. Otherwise it becomes like this. I mean that the discussion about West Bengal should start at 2 o'clock... (Interruptions.)

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : May I say that today we have cut down our speakers' number drastically; We are entitled to two speakers for everyone speaker from that side. Tomorrow, we shall not be able to do so; tomorrow we shall require our time to be given to us.

MR. SPEAKER : When you allocate time for a debate or discussion, very often we find that we do not stick to that allocation of time. The time fixed for this debate was two hours and an adjustment could have been made for 15 or 20 minutes this side or that side, but when this long list of speakers comes and every group wants to speak, it is very difficult to keep up to the schedule. We should try to stick to the time fixed by the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is not possible.

MR. SPEAKER : Then why do you vote for it ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My party will abide by whatever you say.

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not take it to yourself. It is not addressed to you but to the whole House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You should help us.

MR. SPEAKER : We will see to it tomorrow. I cannot commit myself. I have not examined the business. But do not try to deviate from the decision that you have already taken in the Committee.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I listened to what was said by my friends opposite in defence of their most indefensible behaviour with great sorrow, and when especially they denied facts, it only convinced me that it is

impossible to expect from them any rule of law or consideration for rule of law. If in what I have said there is any untruth, I am prepared to be judged by you Sir. You can examine anybody whom you want to examine, and if I am proved wrong, I am prepared to take whatever penalty you prescribe, provided my hon. friends also suffer when they see that they are wrong.

What is the use of saying that there was no police? Yes, it is a half-truth. There was no police when they first entered because they took advantage of the lunch hour like thieves in the night and went and took possession. Then the police was informed about it. The police came there and the police have not helped in establishing law. I have no complaint against the police that they have assaulted anybody except in the matter of Mrs. Sadiq Ali who was caught hold of by one policeman and prevented from entering, not that she was assaulted but caught hold of physically and prevented from entering the compound. That is what she has said. Otherwise I have made no complaint against the police that they were not civil.

SHRI AMRIT NAHAT : He has no complaint against the police, then why bring this motion?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Let them have some patience.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Your men were interrupting.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I have not interrupted anybody. You started it when I was speaking first and now you are trying to be angels, what is the meaning of this? I cannot understand this, but this is of course the way with them, I understand that, and therefore, I should not be surprised about it.

When I say that the police did not assault, it does not mean that my complaint is not true that the police failed to take action and give protection from the hooligans of this party who were located there by these people. Afterwards this is what the hooligans did, and they went on doing it, and the police did not at all give any protection.

When I said that Shri Gurupadaswamy was assaulted and assaulted badly, When I say that Shri Mahavir Tyagi was assaulted, when I say that Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani was also man-handled, I mean that every word of it is true, and if there is anything wrong proved in it, I am prepared to suffer the consequences.

20.00 hrs.

The question is... (Interruptions). Why are they unnecessarily burking the issue here? I am offering myself, saying that if it is not proved by evidence that this happened there and to your satisfaction, I am prepared to pay any penalty. Otherwise, let these Johnnies pay the penalty. That is all I have to say to those who are telling here what is untrue all the while and no truth whatsoever. When Shri Sadiq Ali was bodily lifted from the first floor and put in the portico by these people, the police were present there. It cannot be denied, whatever my hon. friend, Mr. Pant, may say. It is true that they were there then and they did not prevent it. They were present when these people were assaulted and they did not prevent it. This is my complaint.

SHRI K. C. PANT : May I interrupt for a moment? The police were outside.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : No. They were with us.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I have also made my enquiries. According to the information with me, the police were not inside the building... (Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : They were there like menial servants, dishonest creatures... (Interruptions).

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is not fair to say such things. I can only give the information with me. (Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Some of them are working like your menial servants, dishonest creatures. (Interruptions). Like this Avinashchander. (Interruptions).

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी पुलिस अफसर का नाम यह न लें। जो अफसर

[श्री शशि भूषण]

यहाँ मौजूद नहीं है उन का नाम लेने का इन को अधिकार नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जब अफसरों का नाम लेते हैं तब क्या अफसर यहाँ मौजूद रहते हैं ?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : He is asking us to deny. Kindly look at this photograph and deny the statement. This is your own newspaper.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : When I quoted it, you said, it is Birla's paper. Now it is all right.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : What he is showing is a picture of the 13th. What I am talking about is what happened on the 14th. *The Times of India* correspondent has stated that he was present himself when he saw that Mr. Sadiq Ali was bodily lifted and the police were there. That is what he has stated. Not that the police were in the building. I have not stated that. There were within the compound all the while and they could see all this. There were so many of them.

Then it was said that no complaints have been made. Complaints have been made to the police, but no complaints have been made to the magistrate. We do not want to go into this kind of litigation now. We can suffer personal injuries and put up with them as befit satyagrahis. But that satyagraha, these people never know what it is. How can they understand anything of it ? That is where the whole difficulty comes in.

श्री शशि भूषण : बिरला हाउस पर सत्याग्रह गलत था और यह सही है ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : My hon. friend here—it is wrong for me to call him honourable, but I have got to call him honourable. What else can I do ? With the traditions of the House, I have got to do it.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : I did not expect it from a gentlemen

like Shri Morarji Desai. What does he mean ? He says, I have to call him honourable; what can I do ? We know it means that Mr. Morarji Desai is trying to suggest that he is really dishonourable, but because I am in the house, I have to call him honourable. If that is so, very well; we accept the proposition. And, we shall refuse to accept Mr. Morarji Desai as an honourable man.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Shri Morarji is a friend of his grandfather C. R. Das.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : But if he behaves like that, we cannot help treating him like that.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : He said he was not going to criticise me, he has respect for me. Immediately thereafter he said that I have no conscience, I do not believe in truth, I do not believe in democracy and so on. This is what he himself said. Then he went into the question of honourable and dishonourable... (*Interruptions*) Therefore, one has to take these remarks with a pinch of salt.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : We have every respect for Morarji and we do not want to wound his feelings in any way. But let him also try to reach our hearts. We are being politically exploited over this incident. That is how we feel. Let him not wound our feelings too.

MR. SPEAKER : I would request hon. Members not to accuse each other. All are hon. Members.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I referred to the hon. Member and said what I said because he made such a monstrous statement here about the elections in Surat which I could not expect from any gentleman. The facts are that he was nowhere near there at that time and he talked about it. On the contrary, we are the people who have made some complaint like that and the authorities said "they were all wrong, they were injured by their own men because of internal

quarries". Still they make these charges. The boot is on the other leg and it has been proved to the hilt. Yet, this man goes on saying all these things. That does not mean that I want to call him dishonourable. But there is a difference between not calling a Member 'honourable' and calling him 'dishonourable'. I did not want to call him dishonourable. At the same time, I did not want to give him a specific word like that. That is all. But here I have to call everybody honourable; that is the privilege of every Member and that is also my duty.

Therefore, I say let them prove any part of what I have said was wrong. Then I will pay the penalty for it. Otherwise, let them pay the penalty for it. What is the use of merely talking ?

The hon. Minister of Education and Social Affairs gets angry and hurls abuses which he has been longing to do for some time, I find. But he tried to do it in another way. He tried to bring in extraneous matters which I will not do. But when he says that I should declare today that they are the national Congress. The Indian National Congress is a name which is holy for me. I cannot give it to a body containing people who act like hooligans and talk like that... (Interruptions).

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : This is how you hurt our feelings. I again appeal to you not to use such language... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : I appeal to all hon. Members to be patient and calm and hear the hon. Member. Let him speak. If you just hear each other with patience, a lot of time can be saved. We will have to get that revolution bell now, I think.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : You trace out the history as to who removed whom. It was Shri Morarji Desai who removed Shrimati Indira Gandhi first, Shri Jagjivan Ram next and Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed later. This process started with the Syndicate. I want to know why you describe this as a dispute of the *bhavan*. बाजपेयी जी

ने कहा कि भवन ईंटों का है, भवन ईंटों का नहीं भावनाओं का है। यह सदन भी ईंटों का बना हुआ है, लेकिन यह हमारे लिये पवित्र है, उसी तरह से वह भी हमारे लिये होली-प्लेम है।

Who removed whom first ? I want to tell you the history. The decision was first taken in Jantar Mantar Road by the syndicate to remove Shrimati Indira Gandhi from the Congress. The country gave a massive mandate to Shrimati Indira Gandhi... (Interruptions). The judgment of the country cannot be given to hooliganism. People who have given their judgment have shown which is the Indian National Congress... (Interruptions). Those who removed Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Shri Jagjivan Ram and Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed are not the Indian National Congress... (Interruptions). Does that 7, Jantar Mantar Road belong to them then ?

MR. SPEAKER : I think, we are more concerned with the conclusion of the debate... (Interruptions).

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobilli) : With all due respect to Shri Morarji Desai, he may be having some anger against some people but to call all the people in this party as hooligans has hurt our feelings... (Interruptions).

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I will appeal to my friends not to ask for their withdrawal. Let those words remain. It will be a standing tribute to the greatness of Shri Morarji Desai. Let it remain on record. Our feelings are hurt but let it remain. I do not ask for its withdrawal.

श्री हेमेश्वर सिंह बनेरा : आप इसी लायक हैं।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : There is no question of withdrawal... (Interruptions). I have never said that all the Members opposite or all members of their party are hooligans... (Interruptions). I cannot call that party as the Indian National Congress because it contains hooligans. The hooligans

[Shri Morarji Desai]

are those who went to Jantar Mantar Road
...(Interruptions).

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : On a point of order. Let there be no disorder. My hon. friend, Shri Morarji Desai, is not a baby in diapers. He has been in the House for a number of years and he knows the procedure. When he says that some of these hon. Members, pointing out to hon. Members here, are hooligans, is it parliamentary ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : How can I refer to my hon. friends as hooligans ? I cannot do that...(Interruptions).

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : स्पीकर साहब, रिकार्ड एक्जामिन किया जाय, उसके बाद इनको बोलने दिया जाय। या तो ये इसको विदड़ा करें या पहले रिकार्ड को एक्जामिन किया जाय।

SHRI PILOO MODY : The record will show what he has said.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I have said that that party contains hooligans. That is what I am saying.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : We belong to the party.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : All people are not Members of the party. (Interruptions). Unless they belong to that party, how could they have gone there on their behalf ? I am referring to those people who did the act of hooliganism at 7, Jantar Mantar Road. (Interruptions).

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : He is referring to our party...(Interruptions).

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : I do not insist that it should be expunged. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please. He says, he never mentioned about hon. Members...(Interruptions).

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : I would like to clarify. So far as my memory goes, he said, "I am not going to hand over the name of the Indian National Congress to hooligans." (Interruptions).

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : How could I call all these gentlemen as hooligans ? (Interruptions). I do not think it is possible for me to proceed further...(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Piloo Mody, you are enjoying the fun from both sides. Kindly do not do it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : You are quite right. I must get enjoyment.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Now, Sir, it has been amply accepted by them that they were not in possession and that they had gone to take possession. They have said it themselves...

MR. SPEAKER : I think, you should drop it now.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I confined myself to the subject-matter. They were allowed to speak about everything else. That is what I am saying. They said, this did not happen or that did not happen. I have only confined myself to the facts as they have happened.

It was said I was not present at that time. It is true I was not present at that time. But I have ascertained the facts from all people concerned. I have taken other evidence. I find what I have said is the truth and that is what I have placed before you...(Interruptions). It is only such people who will challenge it. As I said, if they challenge it, let them prove it, and I am prepared to make amends for it or let them make amends for it.

What has happened is monstrous. If the police have acted like that, they have acted because they were not allowed to act properly. This is the charge. I am not finding fault with the police by themselves. Of

course, the fault is there in the sense that they should not have been swayed by these people.

I know of one case which happened on the 14th. Some persons wanted to go and see Shri Sadiq Ali as he was fasting. They were not being allowed to see him. They were not being allowed to go there by the people who were there. Then, one of the police officers said, "I will take you there." And the moment he tried to take them there, one of these people there — not these people here—went to the police officer, whoever he was, and said, "What are you doing ? You cannot do it." He simply obeyed and went away.

This is what I am saying is wrong. The police had been made to do things like that.

Then, it is argued that there are some people, some officers or officials or workers in the A. I. C. C. who have not been paid, as one hon. Member said. It is not their business to go to their aid. They could have taken it up with us. But they are experts in demoralising the people, in taking them away by offers of money which they have plenty. We do not have...

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : This is wrong. बिड़ला की सेवा ये कर रहे हैं फिर पैसा हमारे पास कैसे जा रहा है ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : They would never have gone. They have been tempted away. I can prove that. The people have been paid money...(Interruptions.)

That is what has been done, not here, but in many places it has been done and they do not mind doing it. That is all that I can say. Simply because some employees or even all employees go and say that you can go and take charge of the whole building, are you justified in doing so ? They accept that they went there...(Interruptions). And for the last two years they have had their office elsewhere. They were never here. This is also an accepted fact.

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI : That is absolutely wrong.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : What is wrong about it. They may be staying there because they have occupied some of the houses which they won't vacate and we are good enough in not going to the court to remove them. Only in the upper floor one room was with their Youth Congress. That also was taken by them with the help of the Police. They locked the door and then the police were called and we were worried at that time that the Police would have attached the whole building. That is why we allowed them to remain there. This is all what we allowed.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Give us the records and keep the building with you. We are not worried about the building. The history of the Indian National Congress belongs to us...(Interruptions).

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Any building can be given to Mr. Morarji Desai if he has got any political party.

SHRI PILOO MODY : 20 years ago they stormed the building.

MR. SPEAKER : We are not sitting here to settle and decide all matters...(Interruptions).

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : That building is our temple. It is a Gurudwara.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Stolen property is a temple. That building was stolen.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : My hon. friend considers it a temple. (Interruptions). If they prove in a court of law that it is their right to have it, we will vacate immediately the decree is passed. We are not here to disobey court's orders and court's decision. That we would not do. Here is the Supreme Court's judgment which is wrongly interpreted here by Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray. As is the custom with some lawyers, he does that. I have had the experience also in the Election Commission...

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : Which you lost...(Interruptions).

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Yes, we have lost because you are in power... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Again, it is insulting the Supreme Court... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Mr. Morarji Desai says that he lost the case because the Election Commission is in the hands of the party in power.

SHRI PILOO MODY : That is correct. That is quite right.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Mr. Morarji Desai was also in power as Chief Minister and then as Finance Minister. Does he mean that while he was in power, he used his influence with the judiciary ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : That is how you are proving my case... (*Interruptions*). Sir, I don't want to prolong their agency.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : Nor yours.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I only hope that they will realise their crime. (*Interruptions*). The only difficulty is that they are sitting here and not there. What can I do ?

I don't want to prolong it. I only want to say this that such an action that has been taken by them is devoid of any sense and I have no doubt that that is the prelude to their destruction as whom God wants to destroy. He destroys their intellect first.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the question is: "That this House deplores the failure of the Delhi Police to prevent violence and assault on the Congress (O) President Shri Sadiq Ali and some Members of Parliament on the 13th and 14th November, 1971 at 7, Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi and incidents connected therewith."

The motion was negatived.

20'26 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, November 17, 1971/Kartika 26, 1893 (Saka).

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, November 17, 1971/
Kartika 26, 1893 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Demand for Abolition of system of Annual Confidential Reports

*61. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the demands made by the Punjab Government College Lecturers' Association to abolish the out-dated system of Annual Confidential Reports;

(b) if so, the main points thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) . No such specific demand has been received from the Punjab Government College Lecturers' Association. However, the Government of Punjab have received the resolution passed by the Association on the 22nd August, 1971 for the rationalisation and revision of the procedure for Confidential Reports. This is being examined by the State Government keeping in view the general instructions covering all Departments.

2

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether a similar system of annual confidential reports is still in force in West Bengal or any other State ?

MR. SPEAKER : The main question relates only to Punjab and not to West Bengal or any other State.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : He had said that this was being said in accordance with the instructions issued by the Centre.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I did not refer to any instructions issued by the Centre in this respect. The instructions are by the State Government, because the annual confidential reports about the State employees are the exclusive responsibility of the State Government.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : May I know why such bureaucratic method of treating the college teachers who are supposed to be the nation-builders should exist anywhere in independent India?

MR. SPEAKER : He is entering into an argument now.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Why should it still be there ? That is his question.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI No body has pointed it out so far.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : With your permission, I may read out some portions of the resolution itself. The resolution of the Punjab Government Lecturers' Association does not say that there should be no annual confidential reports. It only says :

"It further reiterates its demand that the State Government's instructions

regarding the writing of annual confidential reports be strictly followed by the principals, and adverse remarks, if any, communicated to the concerned lecturers well within the prescribed time and in case of non-compliance with the instructions, the adverse remarks, if any, must be ignored."

The Association is not objecting to the basic issue of annual confidential reports, but they say that the Government instructions with regard to the writing of annual confidential reports and the communication of adverse remarks and their subsequent expunction, if necessary, should be strictly followed.

Revision of Fourth Five Year Plan

+

*62. SHRI JAGNNATHRAO JOSHI :
SHRI BISWANARAYAN
SHASTRI :
SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fourth Five Year Plan is under the process of revision due to the non-availability of the required resources; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the revision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). A Mid-term appraisal of the Fourth Five Year Plan is being done. A study of the resources position has indicated that even after taking into account the burden on account of refugee relief upto the end of December, 1971, the size of Plan in monetary terms may not show any substantial change. In the light of the commitments made to the people, it will be necessary to give a re-orientation to the Plan. This exercise is in progress and a final picture will emerge only when the exercise is completed.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : जहां तक योजनाओं का सम्बन्ध है, कम से कम चौथी योजना के बारे में यह कहा जा सकता है कि उसका आरम्भ ठीक घड़ी में नहीं हुआ है। मुझे हर्ष है कि नए योजना मंत्री ने कार्यभार

सम्भाल लिया है और वह यहां आए हुए हैं। मैं पहले तो उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूं, योजना मंत्रालय का कार्यभार सम्भालने के लिए। साथ ही मैं उनके ध्यान में यह लाना चाहता हूं कि इसमें रिओरियेंटेशन की बात की गई है और उसके साथ साथ कमिटमेंट टू दी पीपल भी है। प्रारम्भसे ही बेरोजगारी की समस्या ने बहुत ही विकराल रूप धारण किया हुआ है और आज तो उसका रूप और भी विकराल हो गया है। बेरोजगारी के दो पहलू हैं। एक तो शिक्षित बेरोजगार हैं जो शहरों में हैं और दूसरे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भी भयंकर बेकारी है। अंदाज़ा लगाया गया है कि लगभग ढाई करोड़ लोग ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बेकार हैं। साथ ही शहरों में लगभग सत्तरसे एक लाख तक इंजीनियर बेकार हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि रिओरिएंटेशन को किस अर्थ में लिया जा रहा है? क्या जो आइडल कैपेसिटी.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रश्न पूछें।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मैं पूछ रहा हूं। रिओरियेंटेशन का मतलब यदि बता दिया होता तो हमें सवाल पूछने में आसानी होती। After the complete final review, when exercise is completed, the final picture will emerge. Then no question arises.

जो सवाल होता है उसका पूरा और ठीक उत्तर नहीं मिलता है फिर हम सवाल क्या करें। रिओरियेंटेशन का क्या यह मतलब है कि जैसे आइडल कैपेसिटी है या जो शिक्षित बेरोजगार हैं इन दोनों को डोवटेल करके कोई हल निकालना है? जहां तक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का सम्बन्ध है—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझ से ज्यादा होशियार मालूम देते हैं। सीधा प्रश्न करिये।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मैं कर रहा हूं। शिक्षित और अशिक्षित दोनों की बेरोजगारी की समस्या बढ़ती जा रही है। चौथी

योजना में जो कमिटमेंट है वह लोगों को रोजगार देने का है। क्या यह सही नहीं है? ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेय जल की समस्या को चौथी योजना में हल करने का कम से कम आश्वासन तो मिलना चाहिये। अभी भी लगभग एक लाख गांव ऐसे हैं जहां पेय जल की समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगारी और पेय जल की समस्या इन दोनों को डोवटेल करने का क्या आश्वासन दिया जाएगा? क्या आश्वासन दिया जाएगा कि पेय जल की समस्या चौथी योजना के अन्त में नहीं रहेगी?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The question is related to non-availability of the required resources for the Fourth Plan. Though the supplementary is not relevant to it, I would like to assure the hon. member that we are taking all possible care to see that the problem of unemployment, both of the uneducated and educated in the rural areas is seriously considered by the Planning Commission while the reappraisal is in process along with the problem of drinking water facilities. This exercise will be complete by the end of this month.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : नान-एवेलिबिलिटी आफ रिसोर्सेस की वजह से प्लान पर पुनर्विचार हो रहा है, ऐसी खबर आई थी और उसके आधार पर यह सवाल किया गया है। मुझे खुशी है कि मानेटरी टर्म्ज में इसमें कटौती नहीं होगी। तीन योजनाएँ पूरी हो चुकी हैं। उनमें बड़े उद्योगों पर जोर दिया गया था। उनमें पूँजी अधिक लगती है और उसकी तुलना में बेरोजगारी की समस्या बहुत कम हल होती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि चौथी योजना के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कम से कम छोटे उद्योगों का जाल बिछा कर ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को काम देने की कुछ व्यवस्था की जाएगी?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Yes. While the reappraisal is in process, I can state to the House today that the whole planning should be such that it is employment—and also

production oriented. Care will be taken to ensure that.

श्री अमरनाथ बाबला : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि 31 दिसम्बर तक मानेटरी टर्म्ज में कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसके बाद क्या पोजिशन होगी, क्या इसको बाज़ूह करेंगे?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : The whole exercise is in process. I have said in my reply that upto 31 December 1971, so far as the resources position is concerned, there will not be any shortfall in the Fourth Plan. But I cannot say today what will happen to this problem of the refugees after 1971. During the reappraisal we shall consider that also and come before the House.

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE : May I know the Minister reconciles the assurances he has given in his last two answers with the statement in his original reply that in so far as the monetary aspect of the plan investment is concerned there would be no diminution, as far as he knows, as that implies that in real terms in view of the price situation being what it is there is going to be a very definite deflection from the original assessment? How do you reconcile this? Can you assure the house that in the reappraisal there will be no difference from what was envisaged earlier in the quantum of the investment?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): In view of the price rise, while the financial terms of the Plan may be the same, as the hon. Member pointed out, there is likely to be a shortfall in real terms to the extent of 10 to 15 per cent, and this is what we are trying to find out, so that the essential development of the Plan does not in anyway get affected and so that we may reach the physical target with regard to the developmental Plan. This is the exercise which we are making today.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो काम सरकार ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया

है और जो अभी अधूरा है, जैसे बागमती योजना, क्या इस रीप्रोरियन्टेशन में सरकार उस काम को प्रायर्टी दे कर पूरा करने की बात सोच रही है, या वह दूसरा प्लान बनाने जा रही है।

श्री मोहन भारिया : जो काम चले हुए हैं, उन को तो ज़रूर तेजी से चला कर पूरा करने की कोशिश करेंगे और उसके साथ एम्प्लाय-मेंट देने के लिए यदि और कुछ काम देने की शक्यता होगी, तो उस को भी हाथ में लिया जायेगा।

Low Rate of Urbanisation in India

*66. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent Census figures show a low rate of urbanisation in India ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have made any study of the problems connected with the low rate of urbanisation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN) : (a) The provisional results of the 1971 Census of India have revealed that urban population forms 19.87% of the total population. Although this proportion is low as compared to that of industrial countries like U.K., Canada, France etc., it is higher than that observed in neighbouring countries as Ceylon or Pakistan.

(b) In a vast agricultural country like India, urban areas cannot be expected to account for a very large proportion of the total population. No further investigation is therefore considered necessary.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : May I know if the Government thinks that the low rate of urbanisation in India is due to the fact that there is slow rate of growth of industrialisation in India and the low rate of industrialisation is creating tremendous population pressure in the rural areas

creating a number of unemployment problems there also. If so, what steps do the Government propose to take to overcome this position ?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : As I have already pointed out, the total population in the urban areas, as compared to the total population of the country, is not so much high as compared to other countries. This may be due to so many reasons : one reason is that the rural area has got the amenities that would go a long way in making the life very comfortable in the rural areas. That may be one of the reasons why people are slow to migrate to the urban areas.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Is it not a fact that in the urban areas, the potentialities for providing jobs is absent and that is why the people are forced to remain in the rural sector even if they are unemployed, and, if so, what steps are being taken to overcome this ?

SHRI F.H. MOHSIN : The figures that I have already given go to show that in the United Kingdom, the percentage of urban population to the total population is 78.87 and that is so in so many other countries, whereas in India, the percentage of urban population is only 19.87. Hence the migration is very little to the urban areas. So, it cannot be said that people in the rural areas are migrating to the urban areas for other reasons. The inferences that are drawn by the hon. Member are correct.

श्री भारखन्डे राय : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि क्या उन्हें इस बात की सूचना अथवा शिकायत मिली है कि नगरीकरण की गति धीमी नहीं है, बल्कि तेज़ है और हमारे देश में हजारों लाखों आदमी ऐसे हैं, जो देहात में भी रहते हैं और शहरों में भी रहते हैं, लेकिन वे अपना घर देहात में बताते हैं, शहरों में नहीं और इस लिए ये फ़िगर्ज़ डिफ़ेक्टिव हैं ; यदि हां, तो क्या वह कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI F.H. MOHSIN : There are some instances of that sort. Steps are

being taken.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : The Minister just now referred to England. Is he aware that in England fifty per cent of the employment comes from the cities and it is because of industrialisation. In India people are not drawn to the urban areas. What steps are you taking to provide more employment opportunities in the urban areas to attract people there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT): The question to be decided is whether it is desirable for more and more people to shift from rural areas to urban areas. Whereas ordinarily it is supposed to be an index of progress, when there is greater urbanisation, it poses its own problems and I do not think that we need necessarily copy the experience of other countries which have urbanised and which are today suffering from over-urbanisation. I think there is a lot to be said for developing our rural areas to make them more livable, rather than urbanisation.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : I want to know from the Minister whether the Government is going to discourage urbanisation in India because there are some parties which believe in violence and it is easy for them to create trouble in the cities?

SHRI K.C. PANT: Violence has to be put down, whether in the urban area or rural area.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : In view of the fact that over-urbanisation creates serious aberrations in human civilization, will the Government discourage over-urbanisation in our country and the expansion of big cities and at the same time give all facilities to the rural people in the fields of transport, electrification, more employment opportunities by economic development in the rural areas, other modern facilities, discourage the rush to the towns?

SHRI F.H. MOHSIN : Yes, Sir; that is the intention of the Government...(*interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Do you not agree

with his reply? I think there can be no better reply.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : They should say a few words how they are implementing their intention.

SHRI F.H. MOHSIN : The suggestion thrown by the Member is very good. That is the intention of the Government too.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister is also very good.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY : Have the Government any proposal for ruralisation of industries which can prevent migration of population to cities?

SHRI F.H. MOHSIN : It is the intention of the Government also to see that in the rural areas some industries come up so that migration to the urban areas might stop.

Judicial Inquiry into Mass Murders In Cossipore-Baranagore Area Near Calcutta and probe into killing of Undertrial Political Prisoners in Jails in West Bengal

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*67. **SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE :**
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUN-
WALA :
SHRI N.K. SANGHI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any progress has taken place in the matter of the promised Judicial enquiry into mass murders several months ago in the Cossipore-Baranagore area near Calcutta; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken so far towards implementing Government assurances about high-power probe into the killing of undertrial political prisoners in Berhanpur, Dum Dum, Alipore and Asansol Jails in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) A retired Chief Justice was appointed to conduct an inquiry into Cossipore-Baranagore murder cases but

he declined to undertake the inquiry. Attempts are being made to obtain the services of another retired or serving High Court Judge to conduct the inquiry.

(b) In regard to the incidents in Asansol Jail, a Judicial inquiry has been decided upon, and the services of a serving High Court Judge have been obtained in consultation with the Chief Justice of Calcutta High Court. The Commissioner of Presidency Division conducted an administrative inquiry into the incidents in Berhanpur, Alipore and Dum Dum Jails. Recommendations of the Commissioner are under consideration of State Government.

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE : May I know if in regard to the Cossipore-Baranagore incidents, an assurance was given by Shri Sidhartha Shankar Ray, Minister of the Government of India, that an all-party investigation into the very deplorable incidents would take place, but that assurance was not implemented, and in view of the inability of the ex-Chief Justice to look into this matter, there has been no opportunity to go into the roots of a most dastardly happening, which was allegedly with the support of the two most powerful political parties in West Bengal—the ruling Congress Party and the CPM, and particularly the Naxalites...

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: No; it is not correct. He is making an accusation against my party...

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE : I have said "allegedly". All newspapers have reported it. If English language is not properly understood, I am not to blame.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I understand it. You are indirectly accusing our party. It is not a fact...

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the way. When a member is asking a question, you are threatening him.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I am not going to tolerate it when some accusation is made against my party, which

is not true. On the other hand, our party came forward with a statement...

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. It is a bad practice that they have evolved. Whenever something is said which is not to their liking, they get up and shout.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Please separate the CPI and CPM.

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE: My question is very clear. The Government, through its minister, had given an assurance—a public assurance—reported in the newspapers that an all-party political body would be set up to investigate these incidents. There were allegations in the newspaper that the two main political parties—the Congress (R) and the CPM were involved rightly or wrongly, I do not know...

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: It is**

MR. SPEAKER: A member is asking a question and you are interrupting him.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: We expect something responsible from him, who has been here for a long time.

MR. SPEAKER : This word will not form part of the record.

Mr. Mody : From the very beginning, you are in a very good mood. What about the rest of the day ?

SHRI PILOO MODY: For full two minutes, I have not said anything !

MR. SPEAKER: You look very smart in this dress today.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Thank you.

Shri H.N. MUKERJEE: I want to know if the minister gave an assurance which was not implemented and in view of the failure of the ex-Chief Justice to look into this matter, a most dastardly happening about which so many allegations have appeared in the press has not been probed, with terrible implications for the political life of West Bengal and the whole of India.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI K.C. PANT : According to the information with me, on the 16th August an assurance was given by Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray to the leaders of the political parties in West Bengal that a judicial inquiry would be made. On the 17th of August a retired Chief Justice of a High Court was accordingly appointed by the State Government with certain terms of reference. But, as I said in my main reply, he later on declined.

SHRI DASARATH DEB : He was threatened not to carry on this work.

SHRI K.C. PANT : That may explain their confidence in judiciary, But that does not explain why you want a judicial enquiry all the time. The retired Chief Justice declined to accept the appointment. Since then the names of retired Judges of various High Courts have been collected and forwarded to the State Government. They have also written to the Calcutta High Court to persuade a serving judge to conduct the inquiry. The original idea was to have a retired Chief Justice. Since that was not possible, this attempt is being made.

Before I conclude, may I say that I am very happy to find that Shri Dinan Bhattacharyya has raised the issue of allegations being made, insinuations being made and inferences being drawn. He has rightly objected to that. I hope he shall bear this in mind during the debate today.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : In regard to part (b) of the question, only in one case following up the assurance a judicial enquiry has now been promised after a long delay and in the other case an investigation by the Commissioner is supposed to be adequate. May I know why this practice continues in West Bengal? Do not take shelter under the plea that this is an allegation only. There are published reports, press reports, agitations all over the State that not even the *post mortem* reports are made available either to the courts, or to the individuals or to the families of the young people that were killed. Is this the way in which the government is carried on in West Bengal and young people are killed off in this manner merely on the allegation

that they are ultra-revolutionaries or anti-social or whatever you choose to call them?

SHRI K.C. PANT : As I have said, there was a promise to hold a judicial enquiry in respect of the incidents in Assansol jail and now a High Court Judge will conduct this enquiry. So far as others are concerned, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division has conducted an administrative enquiry, and this is not the first time that I have placed this before the House. I have said it earlier also that an administrative enquiry would be conducted. It has been conducted and the recommendations have been received by the State Government. The recommendations are being considered by the State Government.

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE : What about the *post mortem* report? Not only in Bengal but all over India people are agitated about this. Parents of children who were killed do not know what has happened and what is the *post mortem* report. Is this the way in which the administration is carried on in West Bengal?

SHRI K.C. PANT : He is agitated and so he is making a sweeping remark. If he gives me specific instances I can look into them. I cannot make any comments till then.

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE : They look into them months afterwards.

SHRI N.K. SANGHI : No decent citizen can tolerate what is happening in West-Bengal. There is no doubt in the minds of the people that these crimes have been perpetrated by the people against those anti-social elements that have been functioning in West Bengal all these years. However, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the judge who was asked to conduct the judicial enquiry refused to conduct the enquiry because he was intimidated that his life was in danger if he conducts the enquiry. Secondly, what is the purpose of conducting judicial enquiry after a delay of 3 months when most of the proofs would have disappeared? Then, what has happened to the two police chiefs that have gone to examine the whole matter of these mass murders?

SHRI K.C. PANT : So far as the

reasons for the retired Chief Justice not taking up this enquiry are concerned, I am not very certain but as far as my memory goes he says that it was for health reasons.

So far as the police investigations are concerned, the police had registered 14 cases; five cases have already been detected and nine culprits have been arrested so far.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : There could hardly be more barbaric incidents than what happened in the Cossipore-Baranagore area that I could imagine in a civilised country. In broad daylight a few hundred people almost indiscriminately ransacked each and every person's house in a certain locality and killed more than 150 men, women and children; the dead bodies were thrown in the Ganges in broad daylight. This barbaric incident took place in the presence of the police. The whole of the West Bengal was shocked. In every paper the names of two important political parties were mentioned. In view of the fact that such a barbaric incident happened three months back and was repeated in the Howrah area, where also there was mass killing in broad daylight by a certain political party, and in view of the fact that the Judge refused to proceed with the judicial inquiry, could Government not find any other Judge from any other part of the country for conducting the inquiry or are we to presume that they want to cover up the sin of the ruling party there? If it is not so, I want to know when Government is going to find another Judge from any part of India to inquire into these ghastly murders and mass killing in the Cossipore-Baranagore area.

Secondly, more than 10,000 young men are still in the prison and about 40 young men have been killed. When is Government going to implement the recommendation of the inquiry made into the jail killings?

SHRI K.C. PANT : It is utterly wrong on the part of my hon. friend to say that Government is interested in not conducting this inquiry or is interested in covering up facts. We had appointed a retired Chief Justice of a High Court three months ago. If he declines the offer, Government cannot be blamed for that. I have already said that thereafter we collected the names of

all the retired Judges and forwarded them to the State Government. They have written to the Calcutta High Court to see if a serving Judge could be spared. We must realise that certain progresses have to be gone through. A Judge was actually appointed straightaway but he declined. That is a fact. As against that fact it is not fair to charge the Government in this manner.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What about the second part of my question? When are they going to implement the recommendations of the inquiry into jail killings?

SHRI K.C. PANT : So far as the recommendations of the administrative committee are concerned, they are under the consideration of the State Government. They have said that they have taken action on some. But I do not have the details with me and, therefore, I did not refer to it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Before this Cossipore-Baranagore incident there was an assurance by the Government to inquire into the mass heinous crimes that were committed by the police. That was in all the papers. Eight dead bodies were carried from Baranagore to Barasat and that incident was to be investigated into. That has not yet been done. Now this is the second incident. In all-party meeting, all the parties excepting the CPI and including one section of Congress, that is, Bejoy Singh Nahar's, demanded that instead of a judicial inquiry there should be a non-official all-party committee and the police officers, who were there and who were responsible for these murders, should be immediately suspended.

I think, in the meantime, Mr. Pant has got all these reports. What is the reply to that. Why have those police officers not been suspended? On the first day, Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray agreed but on the subsequent day—I do not know whether he got a call from Delhi—he refused to do it. These police officers are still there.

The second part of my question is whether you will ever enquire about Jail murders and killings. I want to make one request to him. Would you treat the

prisoners who are in jail and who are connected with political parties as political prisoners and treat them accordingly. The treatment that is meted out to them now cannot be described. It is worse than the treatment meted out during British days. I want to know whether you are going to consider this aspect that political prisoners should be given treatment like political persons. Would you kindly do this ?

SHRI K.C. PANT: This is going a little away from the main Question. I would like to have your guidance, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You reply so far as it is relevant to this Question.

SHRI K.C. PANT: On the question of suspension of two police officers, I remember, this House went into the question. The hon. Member put the question in the last session and my colleague, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, replied to him. He went into the matter and explained the whole thing in detail, as far as I can remember. What the latest position is on that score I do not know. I have dealt with the Question as it has been posed here.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: On the first day of the all-party meeting, Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray agreed that those two police officers will be suspended. Even Mr. Bejoy Singh Nahar agreed. Why were they not suspended ?

MR. SPEAKER : Does it relate to the same incident ?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I request you, if you want, to take up the question some time later. This relates to the same incident. Let him reply to that.

SHRI K.C. PANT: It is quite right that it relates to this incident. This is why I said that during the last session, this particular point was taken up by the hon. Member.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : You kindly go through your papers.

SHRI K.C. PANT: I will go through my papers. I will consult my colleague, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray. There is a

debate on law and order situation in West Bengal in the afternoon. We can take up this point.

Small Car

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*69. **SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK ;**
DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA ;
SHRI R.S. PANDEY ;

Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any selection has been made about the model of small car to be manufactured in the country ;

(b) the capital investment on the small car project and the time by which the production is expected to start ; and

(c) the role played by the National Industrial Development Corporation in the selection of the model and its suitability to Indian conditions and with the fixation of ex-factory and total selling prices?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY): (a) The reports of the study groups have been received. They are under study and consideration of the Government.

(b) The investment on the project will depend on the car selected for manufacture. Broad estimates of such capital cost have however, been made by a Committee of officials appointed to go into all relevant matters related to the establishment of the public sector car project and these are under scrutiny. No firm estimate of the capital cost can, therefore, be furnished at this stage. It is expected that initial production may start within a period of 3 years from the date investment decisions have been taken after selection of the model and the collaborator.

(c) The N.I.D.C. was appointed to assist the Committee of officials set up by the Government to examine all relevant aspects relating to the establishment of a car project in the public sector including the conduct of discussions with interested foreign firms in regard to the technical

financial and commercial aspects of their proposals and evaluate them in comparative terms and submit suitable recommendations for the considerations of Government.

MR. SPEAKER : You do not want to put a supplementary ? No. Shri Laxminarain Prady.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डे : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में कुछ बातें बतलाई हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन फर्मों से छोटी कार बनाने के प्रस्ताव आये हैं ? आप की तरफ से जो कमेटी एम्बाइन्ट हुई थी, उसने किन किन फर्मों के प्रस्तावों के बारे में विचार कर लिया है और इस के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक लेने वाले हैं ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : The offers came from M/s. Fiat of Italy ; M/s. Renault of France ; M/s. Nissan of Japan ; M/s. Ford of Australia ; M/s. Volkswagon of West Germany ; M/s. Zavedi Crvena Zastava of Yugoslavia ; M/s. Toyo Kogyo of Japan and M/s. Alfa Romeo of Italy.

A study Team was appointed in October, 1970 and they submitted a report in October, 1971.

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : What is the final decision of the Government in this regard ?

MR. SPEAKER : I asked you to put a supplementary. But you did not put it.

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : What is the final decision of the Government ?

MR. SPEAKER : You please listen to me. You would like to know the decision of the Government. But the decision of the Speaker should also be heard. You were asked to put your supplementary but kept sitting. So, I called the next member. Now how can allow you to put the supplementary ?

SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN : When a similar question was raised in the House

during the last session, the hon. Minister replied that a decision will be taken within a very short period. The impression then given was that within a month or a decision would be taken. Now I want to know how long will the Government take to decide over this matter to select a car ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : The Committee submitted its report in October, 1971. This report was finally considered by the meeting of the Technical and financial Group on 27th October 1971. The matter was submitted to the Government on 1-11-71 and we took it up on the 4th.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Today is 7th November.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : We found in the report certain matters which need consideration. Therefore, we have asked for a quick study of these matters and as soon as these matters are studied, the Government will take a decision.

सीमा सुरक्षा बल का एक पृथक सेवा के रूप में पुनर्गठन

*70. डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमा सुरक्षा बल को गृह मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत एक पृथक सेवा के रूप में पुनर्गठित करने की योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने गृह मंत्रालय के उन कर्मचारियों को, जोकि पिछले कई वर्षों से सीमा सुरक्षा बल के मुख्यालय में काम कर रहे हैं, इस बारे में अपने विकल्प देने को कहा है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में स्वीकृत विस्तृत नियमों तथा विनियमों को कर्मचारियों में परिचालित किया है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों की कोई बरिष्ठता सूची तैयार की है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न अतिरिक्त व्यय किये जाने की संभावना है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री : (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत) : (क) और (ख). सीमा सुरक्षा दल के मुख्यालय के लिए एक वृषक अनुसंधिकीय संवर्ग गठित करने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है। सीमा सुरक्षा दल के महानिदेशक ने केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा एवं केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा में भाग न लेने वाले अन्य कार्यालयों से प्रतिनियुक्त कर्मचारियों की प्रतिक्रिया जानने की दृष्टि से उनसे यह बतलाने के लिए कहा है कि क्या वे इस संवर्ग में, यदि गठित किया गया, प्रवेश करने का विकल्प देना चाहेंगे।

(ग) से (ड). उपरोक्त उत्तर (क) को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या गृह मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सीमा सुरक्षा दल को गृह मंत्रालय से अलग करने का क्या कारण है ?

श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पंत : इसका कारण यह है कि अगर बहुत संख्या में ये मिनिस्टीरियल काडर के लोग जो उस काडर के नहीं होते और डेपुटेशन पर आते हैं तथा वापिस चले

जाते हैं तो उनकी वही जो अनुभव प्राप्त होता है वह खरा जाता है और उसकी जरूरत यहाँ रहती है। इसलिए जो ऐसे संगठन है, ऐसे डिपार्टमेन्ट्स है उनका अपना मिनिस्टीरियल काडर है।

Radio Stations for coverage of Tribal Areas

*72. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up new Radio stations in the country to provide coverage for the tribal areas;

(b) if so, how many and where ; and

(c) the approximate cost incurred on each station ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) to (c). The following new radio stations are being set up and in the existing stations are being strengthened to serve predominantly tribal areas. The approximate cost is shown against each project :—

Radio Stations			Approximate cost (Rs. in lakhs)
Chhatarpur	(new)	—	51.60
Ambikapur	(new)	—	72.00
Jagdalpur	(new)	—	55.20
Rewa	(new)	—	72.80
Tawang	(new)	—	10.00
Tezpur	(new)	—	90.00
Shillong	(expansion of existing station)	—	73.00
Visakhapatnam	(expansion of existing station)	—	71.65
Aizaj	(expansion of existing station)	—	54.45
Imphal	(expansion of existing station)	—	48.00
Kohima	(expansion of existing station)	—	50.00
Jeypore	(expansion of existing station)	—	26.98
Total Rs.			675.68

SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : From the statement it seems that the Government have already taken certain steps to set up radio stations in the tribal areas, particularly, in the tribal areas of North-Eastern India. In view of the large area and peculiar terrain of NEFA, I want to know whether it will be possible to cover the entire area with low or medium transmitter located at Towang. If not, I want to know whether the Government has got any further proposal to establish or set up some other radio station, considering the characteristics of this area.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : We have stations in Tezpur, Towang, Shillong etc. We expect that this will be covering the region and we also are considering the setting up of new stations for the NEFA area.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : What are those areas? You may kindly spell them out.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : We are considering these areas, that is, Towang, Tezpur etc. in the Fourth Plan. Along with this we are increasing the power of Imphal, Kohima stations also.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I asked a question about NEFA. The Deputy Minister said about Shillong. I don't know whether it is within his knowledge that it is not within NEFA, Anyway,.....

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : It is not in NEFA. But we hope to increase the power of the stations and they will cover those areas.

SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY: There have been various complaints which have been expressed by the local tribal people that where these radio stations are located, they are not encouraging the local cultures. The local talents and local culture are not encouraged. Not even the programmes are held in such a way that in our country we may have a sense of emotional integration or national integration. Therefore, what I would like to know from the hon. Minister is this. Is there any scheme or plan with the Government that in respect of all these tribal area radio stations, the Directors of the Stations will be from among the local people? Secondly, will at least 50% of

the total time of the programmes be split up in such a way so that the local people and the tribal people in the Far Eastern region may imbibe the spirit of national integration?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a suggestion for action. He need not answer it.

AN. HON. MEMBER: May I know how many radio stations will be there in NEFA during the Fourth plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING. (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : It is not a question of how many stations. As has already been said, Dibrugarh covers a large part of NEFA and also there is a suggestion to have a high power station in Tezpur and when this station comes up the whole NEFA area will be almost covered.

Provision of Drinking Water Facilities in Villages

*73. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether 97,000 villages out of 560,000 in India today do not have drinking water within a distance of one mile; and

(b) if so, the special measures taken by Government in the Fourth Plan period to reduce the problem to a minimum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Yes. Approximately 97,000 villages in India do not have drinking water within a distance of 1 mile or within a depth of 50 ft. A more precise re-assessment is being undertaken by the Ministry of Health & Family Planning.

(b) (i) Priority is given to the schemes for provision of drinking water to villages located in difficult and scarcity hit areas.

(ii) Through a Centrally sponsored scheme, investigation and assessment of the problem related to Provision of drinking water in villages are being carried out in the various States.

(iii) Assistance has been obtained from UNICEF in the form of water well drilling rigs for construction of tubewells to provide drinking water to villages located in hard rocky areas ; and

(iv) The Annual Plan outlays in the State Plans are earmarked for rural water supply.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the backward regions of the country have been given any priority in this scheme ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : All such areas are given priority. The Fourth Plan envisages an expenditure of Rs. 125 crores. The House will be happy to know that the expenditure will increase by about Rs. 30 crores during the Fourth Plan.

DR. MAHITPATRAY MEHTA : Is the hon. Minister aware that in the border area of Kutch, especially from Lakpat to Bela almost all the villages have no facilities for water supply and at the same time, the enemy is facing the border area, and if so, may I know what steps Government are taking to provide drinking water to the people in those border villages ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : In order to locate such areas, there is a Centrally sponsored scheme giving hundred per cent assistance to the State Governments to investigate and assess which areas are such, and formulate their schemes and submit them to the Central Government, and we shall be willing to give all possible help to such areas.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA : But not a single scheme has been implemented there as yet.

श्री राजावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश के कई प्रांतों में हर साल बाढ़ आती है और परिणामस्वरूप कुओं का पानी खराब हो जाता है। तो, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन क्षेत्रों में जो कृत्रिम फ्लूइड रीचार्ज है वहां पर ट्यूबवैल्स लगाने की

सरकार की कोई योजना है, यदि हाँ हो उसका ब्यौरा जरा बतलाया जाय ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : These schemes for drinking water in rural areas will cover that problem also. It is for the State Governments to formulate their schemes. We have framed our plans so as to give all possible assistance for such schemes.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : We are going to celebrate the 25th year of our Independence next year. May I know whether the hon. Minister is in a position to let us know the State-wise figure in regard to the number of villages which still lack in drinking water supply and whether the Central Government have worked out any programme whereby the wells would be actually dug ? With the Centrally sponsored projects, investigation has been undertaken and only investigation is going on but wells are not provided. May I know whether by the end of the Fourth Plan, all the targeted villages will be covered ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : As I have already pointed out, during the Fourth Plan, Rs. 125 crores have been provided for this, and therefore about Rs. 30 crores will be spent per year, and wells are also being dug.....

MR. SPEAKER : His question is whether the figures are available State-wise. The hon. Member can say 'Yes' or 'No' and not enter into a long answer.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : It is a very serious matter. I quite see the anxiety of the hon. Member. But I can say that so far as the investigation is concerned, it will be completed within the Fourth Plan and it shall be our endeavour to see that wherever schemes are submitted by the State Governments, we shall give the topmost priority for implementing such schemes.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Sir, you were coming to my rescue but you stopped somewhere in between. Could you kindly help me again ? I want to know how many villages in each State remain without drinking water supply, and what progress has been made in this direction.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : I want notice of the question. If notice is given, I shall give the information.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : May I know whether any broad assessment and evaluation has been made of the financial implications to tackle the overall problem ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : In order to have that assessment, this scheme has been sponsored by the Central Government. Under this scheme, we shall assess which are the areas and what would be the exact amount required for digging wells and so on. That is why we have sponsored the scheme.

**केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस में प्रशिक्षण हेतु
पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों की भर्ती**

*76. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या गृह-
मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के बड़वाह स्थित केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र में प्रशिक्षण लेते हुए दो पाकिस्तानी नागरिक सितम्बर, 1971 में गिरफ्तार किये गये थे :

(ख) क्या इस बात की जांच करवाई गयी है कि उनको नियमित पुलिस सेवा में किस प्रकार भरती किया गया; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र बन्त). (क) से (ग) उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला गाजीपुर के दो व्यक्तियों को अप्रैल, 1971 में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस द्वारा भर्ती किया गया और बड़वाह स्थित भर्ती प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र में भेजा गया। सामान्य कार्य प्रणाली के अनुसार साँच साँच उनके चरित्र तथा पूर्ववृत्त सम्बन्धी कागजात सत्यापन के लिये जिस गाजीपुर भेजे

गये। स्थानीय पुलिस ने सूचित किया कि वे व्यक्ति पाकिस्तानी नागरिक हैं। इस पर उन्हें सेवा मुक्त कर दिया गया और मध्य प्रदेश पुलिस को सौंप दिया गया। किन्तु सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों ने कहा कि वे जन्म से ही भारतीय नागरिक हैं और कभी पाकिस्तान नहीं गये। मध्य प्रदेश पुलिस द्वारा की गई जांच भी उनके इस दावे का समर्थन करती है। तदनुसार उन्हें प्रशिक्षण में पुनः प्रवेश करने की अनुमति दे दी गई है। किन्तु उत्तर प्रदेश पुलिस के महा निरीक्षक से इस मामले में नई जांच करने का अनुरोध किया गया है और उनकी जांच के परिणाम प्राप्त होने पर आगे कार्यवाही, यदि कोई हुई, तो की जायगी।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से आप के माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्हें जो गिरफ्तार किया गया वह किस जानकारी के आधार पर गिरफ्तार किया गया था ? वह पाकिस्तानी नागरिक हैं इस प्रकार की सूचना उन्हें कब मिली जिसके कि आधार पर उन्हें गिरफ्तार किया गया और जो सूचना मिली थी वह किन व्यक्तियों ने दी थी ? क्या वह सूचना गलत थी ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र बन्त : जैसा मैंने अपने मूल उत्तर में कहा है इस बारे में उत्तरप्रदेश सरकार से पूछा गया था। उत्तरप्रदेश पुलिस की रिपोर्ट सितम्बर 1971 में मिली थी। उस रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया था कि वह पाकिस्तानी नागरिक हैं और उस पर कार्यवाही की गई थी। फिर उन संबंधित व्यक्तियों ने अम्ब्यावेकन में कहा कि वे जन्म से ही भारतीय नागरिक हैं तब उनका वह मामला मध्यप्रदेश पुलिस को दिया गया। मध्यप्रदेश पुलिस ने अपने एक अफसर को उत्तरप्रदेश के उस गांव में भेजा कि

इस बारे में वह तहकीकात करें। मध्यप्रदेश पुलिस द्वारा कि गई जांच भी उनके इस दावे का समर्थन करती है। उस ने वह रिपोर्ट की कि बाकई यह भारत के नागरिक हैं तब उनको पुनः प्रशिक्षण में वापिस ले लिया गया। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं और चूंकि इस मामले को मैंने स्वयं देखा है इसलिए जब तक इस बात का कतई तौर पर निर्णय नहीं हो जाता कि वह भारतीय नागरिक हैं या नहीं और जब तक उनके भारतीय नागरिक ठीक तरह से साबित होने की बात पूरी न हो जाय तब तक उन्हें वापिस नहीं लिया जाना चाहिए। दरअसल मालूम पड़ता है कि इस बारे में कुछ गलत-फहमी है और उत्तर प्रदेश पुलिस के महा निरीक्षक से इस मामले में नई जांच को कहा गया है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह बात बिल्कुल साफ है और सब लोग जानते हैं कि ऐसे बहुत सारे व्यक्ति हैं जिनका कि जन्म हांलाकि हिन्दुस्तान में हुआ था लेकिन वह पाकिस्तानी नागरिक है। यहां से बहुत बड़ी संख्या में पिछले अनेकों वर्षों से जाते रहे हैं और वे वहां पर थे। लेकिन मालूम ऐसा देता है कि सम्बन्धित अफसरों को भरती करते समय कुछ ले दे कर उन से लिखवा लिया गया कि वह हमारे यहां के नागरिक हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि जिन अफसरों ने भर्ती करने के पहले यह रिपोर्ट दी है भारत सरकार का उन व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ भी कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : रिपोर्ट तो ठीक ही आई थी जिसके कि आधार पर यह कार्यवाही की गई लेकिन चूंकि मध्यप्रदेश पुलिस ने दूसरी रिपोर्ट दी और उसने उनके भारतीय

नागरिक होने के दावे का समर्थन किया था इसलिए उन्हें प्रशिक्षण में पुनः प्रवेश करने की अनुमति दे दी गई है। लेकिन मालूम पड़ता है कि इस मामले में कुछ गलतफहमी है इसलिए उत्तर प्रदेश पुलिस के महा निरीक्षक से इस मामले में नई जांच करने को कहा गया है और यह बतलाने को कहा है कि वास्तविक तथ्य क्या है। इसलिए इस बारे में किसी के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न नहीं है। जितना मैंने कहा है बस उतनी ही बात है और अन्य कुछ नहीं है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Telecommunication Factory at Naini

*63. SHRI M.M. JOSEPH ;
SHRI D.P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the collaboration proposals for the establishment of a Telecommunication Equipment Factory at Naini, near Allahabad; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof and the decisions arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b). Two new factories for manufacture of telecommunication equipment are being set up at Naini, near Allahabad. One of these factories is for the manufacture of long distance transmission equipment, and the other for

the manufacture of telephone instruments and allied items. Both these factories are being set up with the know-how available with the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. Bangalore, and no collaboration is envisaged.

Destruction of record relating to Police Employees in a Fire in Delhi

*64. SHRI D.K. PANDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether important files pertaining to Canteen accounts, allotment of family accommodation to the Police employees and registers containing complaints about the allotment of quarters were destroyed in a fire which broke out recently in the office of the Assistant Commandant Adjutant, First Battalion of the Delhi Armed Police ;

(b) whether important documents of the same office were also destroyed two years ago under similar circumstances ;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made to find out the cause of the recent fire in the office : and

(d) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) There was a fire in the office room of the Assistant Commandant, Delhi Armed Police, on the night of 6th September 1971. The files of the description in question were not burnt except one letter regarding allotment of quarters.

(b) On 23.1.1970 there was an accidental fire in the office room of PA to Commandant 1st Battalion, Delhi Armed Police due to short circuit. Some stationery articles and furniture were destroyed.

(c) and (d) . The cause of the fire is yet to be determined. The case has been

registered in the Police station and is under investigation.

Formal Negotiations With Naxalites

*65. SHRI HARI SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have planned any formal negotiations with confirmed Naxalities, extremists and their leaders; and

(b) if so, when the meeting will be held for the above negotiation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Transistors

*68. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of factories manufacturing transistors in India;

(b) how many of them are in small scale and how many are in medium and large scale ; and

(c) the production of each factory during last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) to (c). Presumably the Question is in regard to units manufacturing transistor radios and not transistor devices. There are about 1500 units manufacturing transistor radios in the country. 13 of them are in the organised sector. The production of the transistor radios by the units in the organised sector during 1968, 1969 and 1970 is as under :—

Sr. No.	Name of the firm	Production of transistors/radios in		
		1968	1969	1970
1.	M/s. Cema Pvt. Ltd.	—	7282	5993
2.	M/s. Eastern Electronics	5920	4575	1590
3.	M/s. General Electric Co.	23898	15741	18432
4.	M/s. Gramophone Co. of India	8872	18629	10985
5.	M/s. Indian Plastics	2093	2511	4213
6.	M/s. Mulchandani Electrical & Radios Ltd.	305487	425828	409707
7.	M/s. Murphy India Ltd.	291170	437483	355478
8.	M/s. National Radios & Electronic Co.	29321	84784	86893
9.	M/s. Philips India Calcutta	119845	172395	227034
10.	M/s. Philips India Ltd. Poona	259619	244904	303074
11.	M/s. Radio & Electrical Manufacturing Co.	5989	5472	13333
12.	M/s. Telefunken India Ltd.	51630	77030	79610
13.	M/s. Telerad Pvt. Ltd.	17184	10227	8183

The above does not take into account firms which were earlier in the organised sector, but are now in small scale sector in terms of new Licensing Policy.

The unitwise production data about the firms in the small scale sector is not readily available. There are about 1500 small scale units registered with Director of Industries in this field. Their production both for valve type and transistor type radio sets has been 7.5 lakhs, 9 lakhs and 11 lakhs during 1968, 1969 and 1970 respectively. Out of these, 80 to 85% of the production has been of the transistor type radio sets.

In this connection it may be stated that in terms of the existing licensing policy the manufacture of radios (both valve type and transistor type) can be undertaken without obtaining any industrial licence by any unit which does not belong to one of the larger houses or is not a foreign firm, since for the purpose, the capital investment required is less than Rs. 1 crore and the values of the imported plant and machinery and the imported components needed are less than the prescribed limits.

Re-introduction of delivery date franking Stamps on Postal Articles

*71. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to re-introduce the delivery date franking stamps on postal articles with a view to detecting the delays in their delivery ; and

(b) if not, the alternative steps Government propose to take to eliminate such delays ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) :
(a) Orders for re-introducing delivery date stamping on postal articles at the point of delivery have already been issued in June, 1971.

(b) Does not arise.

Theft of Copper Wires in Mysore State

*75. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an alarming rise in the theft of copper wires of the Posts and Telegraphs Department in Mysore State ;

(b) if so, whether the using of aluminium wires for Trunk Circuits instead of copper wires has been in practice and production of which has abruptly run short ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) :
(a) There had been a steady increase in the incidence of copper-wire thefts in the Mysore State till 1968-69. However, there was a perceptible fall during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71.

(b) The use of aluminium wire/Copper coated iron wire in place of copper wire, is being carried out in a phased manner. These wires are however in short supply.

(c) The following steps have been taken to minimise the menace of copper-wire theft :

- (i) The Chief Minister of the State has been addressed to direct the I.G. Police to bestow special attention on the problem and take effective steps to prevent copper wire thefts.
- (ii) Liaison is being maintained by the departmental officers with the police authorities with a view to expedite investigation and prosecution of the culprits.
- (iii) Some amendments to the Telegraph Wires (Unlawful possession) Act, 1950 are under consideration to provide for enhanced punishment to the culprits.
- (iv) Necessary steps to replace the copper wire with copper-weld wire/ACSR wire on important routes are being taken.

Toning up of Police Administration in Delhi to protect people from criminals

***77. SHRI D.B. CHANDRA GOWDA :
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :
SHRI SATPAL KAPUR :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the rapid increase in crimes in the Capital in the recent months ;

(b) whether the Police in Delhi have failed to apprehend the criminals and check murders, burglaries, highway robberies and thefts ;

(c) if so, the number of cases of murder, burglary, highway robbery and thefts occurred in the Capital during the last 6 months ;

(d) in how many cases culprits have been arrested and convicted ; and

(e) what steps are proposed to be taken to tone up the Police set-up and protect people from the criminals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir. The increase was only marginal during the last six months as compared to the previous six months. There is a decrease if the figures of last 10 months are compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.

(b) No Sir.

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the table of the house.

(e) The Government have taken several steps to tone up the police administration such as effective supervision by gazetted officers, effective patrolling by wireless vans, specials squads for investigating complicated cases, scientific investigation, use of dog squads, improved system of crime records, setting up of a Central Forensic Science Laboratory at Delhi and increase in police staff.

Statement

Period	Type of Crimes	Total number reported	Number of cases in which suspects have been arrested	Number of cases in which culprits have been convicted
1.5.71 to 31.10.71	Murder	55	40	—
	Burglary	1320	204	17
	Highway Robbery	77	28	—
	Thefts	8543	702	60

Kidnapping of a Businessman of Phagwara (Punjab)

*78. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a 30-year old businessman of Phagwara in Punjab was kidnapped and taken in a car out of Delhi on the 21st October, 1971; and

(b) if so, whether the kidnappers have been arrested and the businessman recovered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir, one Shri Ravinder Singh son of Shri Raghbir Singh was kidnapped on the 21st October, 1971, but he was not taken out of Delhi.

(b) Yes Sir,

TV Centre in Madras

*79. SRI P.A. SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work on the establishment of the Television Centre in Madras has been commenced;

(b) if so, whether the construction is to be done departmentally or by a private contractor; and

(c) the physical and financial targets

to be observed for the scheme for the next two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Civil construction work will be entrusted to a contractor and installation of equipment will be done departmentally.

(c) It is expected that Civil construction work will be completed and equipment procured in 1972-73 and installation work will be completed and the station commissioned in 1973-74. Total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 182.76 lakhs.

मुक्तिवाहिनी द्वारा पाकिस्तानी सेना

के विरुद्ध अपनी गतिविधियाँ

बढ़ाये जाने के पश्चात्

पाकिस्तानी घुसपैठियों

को कार्यवाहियाँ

*80. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मुक्तिवाहिनी द्वारा बंगला देश में पाकिस्तानी सेना के विरुद्ध अपनी गतिविधियाँ बढ़ाये जाने के पश्चात् पाकिस्तानी घुसपैठियों तथा एजेंटों ने भारतीय क्षेत्र में किन-किन स्थानों पर घुस कर विध्वंसात्मक कार्य किये हैं;

(ख) क्या पाकिस्तानी एजेंट बंगला देश से सटे बिहार राज्य के किसनगंज क्षेत्र में घातक हथियारों के साथ पकड़े गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इनके विरुद्ध सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) (क) पाकिस्तानी एजेंटों द्वारा विध्वंसात्मक कार्य त्रिपुरा में और असम, मेघालय तथा पश्चिम बंगाल के सीमावर्ती जिलों तथा बिहार के पूर्णिया जिले में किये गये हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) . बिहार सरकार से तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं ।

High-Powered National Board for Development of Natural Resources

*81. SHRI DINESH JOARDER : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up a high-powered National Board to develop and coordinate the natural resources in India;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) when the Board is likely to be constituted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) The question of setting up a national board for the coordination of surveys of natural resources is under consideration. In the meanwhile, the Planning Commission has already appointed a Steering Group consisting of 25 members under the Chairmanship of Shri M.S. Pathak, Member of the Planning Commission with the object of taking stock of the present activities regarding the survey of natural resources, identify gaps and suggest measures for development of natural resources. Under this Steering Group, thirteen Task Forces on different natural

resources etc. have been created to examine, in detail, the natural resources position and to chalk out programmes of future development. Further decision of the Government will depend on the finding of these Task Forces and the Steering Group.

(b) As in part (a) of the reply.

(c) The question of creating the Board would be reviewed only after the Steering Group submits its report.

A.I.R.s. Running Commentary of tests played by Indian Cricket Team during Their Tour of England

*82. RAJMATA KRISHNA KUMARI JODHPUR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the A.I.R. did not broadcast running commentary of the test matches during the Indian Cricket team's recent tour of England; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) and (b). No Sir, it was not possible to make arrangements for the broadcasting of the running commentary of the test matches played by the Indian Cricket team.

C. B. I. Inquiry against Former I. G. of Police, Andhra Pradesh

*83 SHRI B.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3750 on the 24th March, 1970 and state :

(a) whether the C.B.I. report of inquiry conducted against the former I.G. of Police, Andhra Pradesh and some others for criminal charges has since been examined;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(c) the action taken to prosecute the concerned people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The report had been carefully examined by Government. In the light of the facts brought out in the report, it was decided, in accordance with legal advice, to prosecute Shri A. K. K. Nambiar, former Inspector General of Police, Andhra Pradesh, along with some other State Government officials, besides some private persons.

(c) The charge sheets against the various accused persons have been filed in the courts in Hyderabad and in Bombay.

Print Order by D.A.V.P. on Thompson Press

*84. SHRI S.C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Thompson Press was on approved list of printers maintained by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity ;

(b) the reasons of placing print order of a book by Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity on this foreign connected press ;

(c) whether the National Herald had alleged that a former Secretary and a former Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity Chief were involved in this irregular order, and

(d) whether the Thompson Press has now entered into publishing business and the only publication is of a book written by the former Secretary ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The procedure laid down for assigning jobs by Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity to private printers was followed while entrusting the production of the publication "Fourth General Elections" to Thomson Press. There was no irregularity in this case.

(b) According to information supplied by Messrs Thomson Press they have published other books also.

Demonstration by P and T Engineering Supervisors at Dak Tar Bhavan New Delhi

*85. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :
SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any demonstration staged by the Engineering Supervisors of P & T Department at Dak Tar Bhavan, New Delhi on the 20th October, 1971, who demanded extra money for extra duty; and

(b) the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :
(a) Yes, Sir, at Dak Tar Bhavan on 19th October, 1971.

(b) The question of grant of Overtime Allowance to them is under consideration.

Measures for Diffusion of Ownership of Newspapers and News Agencies

*86. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
SHRI P.M. MEHTA :
SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take measures to secure diffusion of ownership of the major newspapers and news-agencies and to ensure a substantial share to the workers in management ; and

(b) by what time these measures are to come in force ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) and (b). Certain proposals for the diffusion of ownership of major newspapers and news agencies are at present under Government's consideration. A group of Ministers is being set up to go into all

aspects of the matter. It is not possible to indicate the time by which this examination will be complete.

Installation of Telephone Call Metering Instruments in Subscribers' Homes

*87. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are planning to install telephone call metering instruments in Subscribers' homes ;

(b) if so, by which date the schemes is likely to be implemented ; and

(c) the total financial implications of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS. (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes, Sir ; for recording Subscribers Trunk Dialling System calls only.

(b) A field trial of the charge Indicator meters will be conducted in selected exchanges before mass production of these meters is taken up. It is too early to indicate as to when this scheme is likely to be implemented.

(c) Total financial implications of the scheme can be worked out only after details such as cost of manufacture, etc. are known, which can be assessed only after a trial of the prototypes of these meters. The total costs will also depend upon the likely demand which can be estimated only after the facility has been developed and is offered to the public.

Appointment of Director of Indian Institute of Public Administration

*89. SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the controversy between the I.A.S. officials and the Central Information Service Association over the appointment of the Director of the Indian Institute of Public Administration ; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDA): (a) Government are not aware of any such controversy. However, a letter published in the *Times of India* on the 10th April, 1970 and in the *Hindustan Times* on the 14th April, 1970, under the heading "I.I. P.A." in the name of the Vice President of the Central Information Services Association criticising the reported move to appoint an I.A.S. officer as Director on the Indian Institute of Public Administration came to the notice of the Government. No IAS officer was actually appointed as Director of the Institute.

(b) Does not arise.

Corporation for Production Centres in Kerala

401. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Production Centres in Kerala are running on profit ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to constitute a corporation to run the establishments effectively ;

(c) whether the employees of these Centres have made a representation to Government for fixing their pay ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir. These Centres were established in 1956 with a view to providing training for the educated unemployed in production activities ;

(b) No ; the question of transfer of these Centres to the State Governments or other agencies is under consideration of the Government.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Some of the points made in the representation have been accepted.

Setting up of Telephone Factory in Kerala

403. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the

Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a technical expert team has visited certain sites in Kerala for establishing Telephone Industrial Factory ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of report and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The team has not yet submitted its report to Government.

Eligibility for Assistants outside C.S.S. to appear in Section Officers Examination

404. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Assistants recruited through the Assistants' Grade Examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission are posted to the Ministries/Departments coming under the C.S.S. and also to the Ministries/Departments which do not come under the C.S.S.

(b) whether the Assistants working in the Ministries/Departments coming under the C.S.S. enjoy the facility of appearing for the Section Officers' Examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission whereas the Assistants working in other Ministries/Departments do not have the same facility ; and

(c) if replies to parts (a) and (b) above are in the affirmative, whether the Central Government are taking necessary steps to extend this facility to all Assistants recruited through the Assistants' Grade Examination ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRIHA) :

(a) to (c). The competitive examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission for recruitment to the Grade

of Assistant are *Combined* Examinations for the Central Secretariat Service and a few other organised serices and isolated posts in Departments/ Ministries/Offices not participating in the Central Secretariat Service. The successful candidates are allocated to the various services/posts according to their merit ranking and the preferences expressed by them. After the candidates have joined the Services or the Posts to which they have been allotted, their future promotions are regulated according to the Service Rules framed by the concerned administrative authorities. As far as the Central Secretariat Service is concerned, a proportion of of the posts in the next higher grade of Section Officer are filled through a *Departmental* Competitive Examination limited to the Assistants in Central Secretariat Service. Similar examinations are held by the Union Public Service Commission for corresponding posts of Section Officer in the Railway Board Secretariat Service and the Indian Foreign Service (B), which again are limited to Assistants belonging to those Services. As the examinations are departmental, the question of extending the same to candidates not belonging to that particular Department or Service does not arise. The question of introducing similar examinations in other Services and Posts where such examinations are not held at present, is one for the concerned authorities to decide.

Daltonganj Head Post Office

405. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are only two persons entrusted with the work of telegrams i.e. one for Hindi telegrams and another for English telegrams in Daltongang Head Post Office ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most people send telegrams in Hindi which are heaped because one man cannot dispose of all Hindi telegrams ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to tackle the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) At present there are three signallars posted in Daltongang out of which two are trained

in handling Hindi telegrams.

(b) It is not a fact that most people send telegrams in Hindi, nor is there any accumulation of Hindi telegrams.

(c) The question does not arise.

Construction of Head Post Office Building in Bihar

406. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI :
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news appearing in the Bihar newspaper namely *Saptahik Haldhar* dated the 29th July 1971 wherein a description of Head Post Office has been given ;

(b) whether the Head Post Office is housed in a very costly private rented building because the new building meant for it has not been constructed even after more than nine years ; and

(c) whether the old Government building where the Post Office was housed has been demolished and the time by which the new Post Office building is likely to be built ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) It is presumed that the Member is referring to Daltonganj Head Post office which is functioning in a rented building since 17-2-63 at a rent of Rs. 950/- per month which is considered reasonable. The old departmental building where Daltonganj Head Post office was functioning earlier to 1963 was demolished to make room for the construction of a new building. The work was delayed due to frequent changes in the plans. However, it has now been started and is likely to be completed by Sept. 1972.

Supply of Advertisement Materials to Small Newspapers

407. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of advertising agencies (Private and Government) who supply

advertisement materials to small newspapers ;

(b) whether Government have given any instruction to them for supplying Publicity materials to small newspapers (weeklies) ; and

(c) if so, the addresses of those advertising agencies which are located in Delhi ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b). Advertising Agencies are not controlled by Government. Government do not, therefore, maintain any list of such agencies.

Advertising agencies which seek accreditation with Government are granted such accreditation by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity provided they accept inter alia Government's policy of encouraging small and medium newspapers.

(c) A list of such accredited advertising agencies located in Delhi is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T-100/71]

दिल्ली में हायर सैकंडरी स्कूलों के लिए वाइस प्रिंसिपलों की भर्ती

409. श्री अम्बेश : क्या प्रधान मंत्री दिल्ली में हायर सैकंडरी स्कूलों के लिए वाइस प्रिंसिपलों की भर्ती के बारे में 11 अगस्त, 1971 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7595 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे सभा-पटल पर कब रखा जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कानूनी विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्वा) :

(क) जी हां, श्रीमान ।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन के अधीन गवर्नमेंट उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों के वाइस प्रिंसिपलों के पद (श्रेणी 11 पद) के लिए भर्ती नियमों में इन पदों को श्रेणी 111 पदों से पूर्णतया

पदोन्नति के आधार पर भरने के लिए निम्न अनुपात व्यवस्था की गई है :—

(1) स्नातकोत्तर अध्यापक जिनकी उस ग्रेड में 5 वर्ष की सेवा हो—50 प्रतिशत ।

(2) स्कूलों के सहायक जिला निरीक्षक । सहायक सामाजिक शिक्षा अधिकारी जिनकी उस ग्रेड में 7 वर्ष की सेवा हो—10 प्रतिशत ।

(3) प्रशिक्षित स्नातकोत्तर अध्यापक जिनकी उस ग्रेड में 10 वर्ष की सेवा हो—40 प्रतिशत ।

संघलोक सेवा आयोग (परामर्श से छूट) विनियम 1958, के अधीन जब तक कि भर्ती नियमों में स्पष्ट रूप से अन्यथा व्यवस्था न की गई हो, श्रेणी II में केन्द्रीय सेवा में नियुक्ति के लिए प्रवरण के सन्बन्ध में या केन्द्रीय सेवा श्रेणी II में शामिल पद के लिए किसी अधिकारी को जो श्रेणी II केन्द्रीय सेवा या श्रेणी III केन्द्रीय सेवा का पहले सेही सदस्य हो, उसके लिए आयोग से परामर्श करना आवश्यक नहीं होगा । इस व्यवस्था को ध्यान में रखते हुए, दिल्ली प्रशासन के अधीन, गवर्नमेंट उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल के बाइस प्रिंसिपलों के पद आयोग के क्षेत्राधिकार से बाहर हैं । विभागीय पदोन्नति द्वारा भरे जाने वाले श्रेणी I तथा श्रेणी II के पदों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के सदस्यों के लिए आरक्षण रिक्तियों में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है । इसके अलावा पदोन्नति के लिए पात्रता के क्षेत्र में अनुसूचित जातियों । अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के कोई व्यक्ति नहीं थे । इन परिस्थितियों में, अनुसूचित जातियों और

अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की पदोन्नति में प्रतिनिधित्व देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

410. SHRI AMBESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2328 on the 16th June, 1971 regarding recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected ; and

(b) if so, whether it will be laid on the Table of House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The requisite information has so far been received from 32 Ministries/Departments. A statement showing the information received so far is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T-1001/71]

Strictures against Chairman of British India Corporation, Kanpur

411. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Inquiry Commission has passed strictures against the Chairman of the British India Corporation, Kanpur : and

(b) if so, the main points of the strictures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA): (a) and (b). The Investigating Authority on the affairs of British India Corporation Ltd., Kanpur had stated in its Report that the role of the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the British India

Corporation had merely been that of a figurehead. His function was limited to presiding over the meetings of the Board and he failed to make any impact on the policy decision or day-to-day administration. The Investigating Authority, therefore recommended that the Board of Directors of the British India Corporation be strengthened and the Chairman should have substantial powers of management.

Investment Climate in India

412. SHRI GHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the Press statement of Sir Norman Kipping, Senior Adviser to the Federation of British Industries, appearing in the *Hindustan Times*, New Delhi of the 23rd October, 1971 saying that the investment climate in India was nowhere near what it was and it could improve only if the best technology was continued to be allowed to be imported.

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government to improve further the investment climate in India for foreign investors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government have, taken a conscious decision to limit the import of technology only to cases where technological gaps exist in our own know how. In regard to permitting foreign investments in India, however we are even more selective in our approach. Special consideration is however, given to export-oriented industries in which import of foreign technology as well as foreign investments are permitted more liberally.

However, Sir Norman Kipping's discussions in October, 1971 were of a preliminary nature. These are to be followed up by a discussion of the Indo-British Technological

Group some time later when steps for improving the investment climate in India for foreign investments would be discussed in greater detail.

Indo-British Talks on Industrial Collaborations

413. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Senior Adviser to the Federation of British Industries, Sir Norman Kipping, was in India for a 5-day visit during October, 1971 and held discussions with officials of his Ministry with a view to pave the way for the forthcoming meeting of the Indo-British Technical Group proposed to be held early next year,

(b) if so, the nature and trends of these discussions ;

(c) whether Sir Norman Kipping had expressed his anxiety over the reported move of Government to taper off foreign collaborations gradually; and

(d) whether Government have given any assurances in the matter and, if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) to (d). Sir Norman Kipping called on the Secretary in the Ministry of Industrial Development on 19.10.71. During the course of discussions, several matters of mutual interest such as the next meeting of the Indo-British Technological Group, visit of a Purchase Mission from UK to India, continuance of technological links, cooperation in research and development, etc. were covered. The discussions were of an exploratory nature and no decisions were taken nor any assurances given.

Brain Drain

414. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the steps taken by Government to check "Brain Drain" have failed because of the limited success of the

scientists pool and even the much publicised supernumerary posts which are not coming up either due to economy measures or due to indifferent attitude of the Heads of various departments despite several circulars issued by Government; and

(b) if so, what steps are contemplated by Government to see that there is properly planned job placements of Scientists and Technologists in all Government departments, including the C.S.I.R., without red-tapism and indifferent attitude of high officials of Government?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) The Scientists' Pool has already helped over 4,000 persons to find employment positions. Registration in the Indians Abroad section of the National Register by Scientists abroad is continually taking place. Selection to the Pools therefore, also takes place continually and Scientists are returning and joining the Pool every month.

A few persons have also been appointed under the scheme for supernumerary posts. Reasons for non-implementation of the scheme by Central Government Ministries/Departments and the steps proposed to be taken for better utilisation of the scheme are given in the Statement. Placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT/1002/71*]

(b) Some of the measures taken to improve employment opportunities for scientists and engineers are given in Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1003/71*]. Besides, the Government have appointed an Expert Committee on Unemployment to consider the question of employment at various levels. Several schemes to help scientists and engineers for starting their enterprises have also been initiated. University Grants Commission (UGC) has started a scheme of visiting Professors.

Survey Conducted to find out Crimes

415. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that survey conducted in the country has revealed that crime has outstepped the increase in population; and

(b) the names of the States with highest and lowest number of crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the year 1969, the highest number of cases of cognizable crime under the sections of the Indian Penal Code, in a population of 1 lakh, was 218.4 in Madhya Pradesh constituting the highest figure among all the States, while Himachal Pradesh recorded 64.6 cases for 1 lakh of population constituting the lowest figure in the country.

Setting up of Watch Factory in Collaboration with U.S.S.R.

416. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a watch factory with Soviet help is to be set up in India; and

(b) if so, the main features of the Scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Government have, in August last, accorded approval to an Indian Company for the manufacture of Wrist Watches in the Small Scale Sector in technical collaboration with a Soviet party. The firm propose to manufacture 20,000 Watches in the first year and 80,000 Nos. from the fifth year onwards.

Setting up of Science Department to Supervise Research Organisations

417. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have set up a new Science Department to supervise leading research organisations in the country; and

(b) the other functions allotted to the new Science Department for the promotion of Science and its application in the development and security of the nation ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. But not to supervise. The Department's task is to help them coordinate their activities in areas where they have common interests and capabilities.

(b) The functions allotted to the Department of Science and Technology are indicated in the statement placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1003/71*]

Rise in Price of Consumer Goods

**418. SHRI RAMKANWAR :
SHRI S.M. BANERJEE :**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether prices of consumer commodities have registered a steep rise during the last seven months;

(b) how the increase in prices of consumer goods have affected the family budget of the middle class and the lower middle class population in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(c) whether Government have finalised proposals to check rise in prices and, if so, the broad features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) Consumer retail price indices in respect of individual commodities are not compiled for the country as a whole. Variations in the wholesale price indices of selected consumer goods as between April and October, 1971 are given in statement placed on the Table of the House.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1004/71*]

(b) A statement showing the retail prices of selected consumer goods in the Union Territory of Delhi for the period April and October, 1971, showing the effect of prices of consumer goods on the family budget of the middle class and lower middle

class is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1004/71*]

(c) The Government is taking all requisite steps to maintain price stability, some of which are as given below :

- (i) Increase in production-agricultural and industrial to meet the demand ;
- (ii) fixation of prices, statutorily or informally ;
- (iii) organisation of public distributive system for essential commodities like foodgrains and milk ;
- (iv) fair distribution of essential commodities through regulatory controls under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955; and
- (v) availability of essential commodities through cooperative channels.

Foreign Missionaries in India

419. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign missionaries in India in 1969-70 ;

(b) whether there has been any increase in the number of foreign missionaries in India; and

(c) if so, how much ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN) : (a) The number of registered foreign missionaries in India as on the 31st December, 1969 and 1970 was 5,768 and 5,354 respectively.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

National Register Scheme

420. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the progress recorded by the National Register Scheme since its introduction is much below the expectation ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to accelerate the progress?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b). The National Register has particulars of over 4,30,000 Indian Scientists, technologist and medical personnel. Since the registration is voluntary, full coverage is not obtained. It, however, serves as a sample for various scientific and technical manpower studies.

(c) The C.S.I.R. Division for Scientific and Technical Personnel was associated with the census of India for 1971 and special questionnaire cards were prepared and issued for collecting data from Scientific and Technical Personnel during the census operation. This would improve the coverage. Fresh registration and revision of registrants are also continuing.

Training of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Officers

421. SHRI SEZHIYAN :
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated a plan to improve the working of the Class I Officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the main features of the plan; and

(c) the number of trainees selected for the training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Instructions were issued on 26th March, 1970 laying down that the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes officers in Class I services/posts should be provided with more opportunities for institutional training and for attending seminars/symposia/conferences. These instructions also provide that it would be the special responsibility of the immediate

superior officers of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes officers in Class I to give advice and guidance to the latter to improve the quality of their work.

Recently, Government have taken the following decisions regarding arrangements for training of Class I Officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

- (i) Heads of Training Institutions would be asked to arrange for more intensive training for directly recruited Class I Officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, along with others, wherever necessary.
- (ii) Officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes would be nominated in larger numbers for training programmes run by various Departments/Training Institutions in appropriate fields:
- (iii) Adequate margin would be provided while drawing up such training programmes to accommodate the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes officers who are sponsored by the Ministries as far as possible.
- (iv) Preference would be given to officers of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes while deputing officers to Training Seminars and Conferences.
- (v) Superiors of such officers would be asked to take special care regarding on-the-job training, identify suitable programmes and take appropriate measures for the imparting of the training.

(c) Does not arise as the recent decisions referred to above are to be implemented by the Ministries/Departments in their future training programmes.

Supply of Uniforms to Class IV Staff in Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad

422. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the General Secretary of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research-Scientific Workers' Association, Central Fuel Research Institute Branch, Dhanbad (Bihar), Dr. P.C Ghosh, sent on the 13th July, 1971 a communication to the Secretary, C.S.I.R. containing serious allegations against the management of the Central Fuel Research Institute relating to the supply of trousers and shirts to Class IV staff ;

(b) whether it has been alleged in the said communication that two pieces of shirts and two pieces of trousers were supplied this year to each Class IV staff member in place of the sanctioned three pieces of shirts and three pieces of trousers ;

(c) whether Government have investigated into this allegation ; and

(d) if so, the outcome of the enquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A Departmental Committee has been set up to investigate the matter. The investigations are in progress.

Enactment of Law for fixing strength of Ministers in States

424. SHRI DINESH CHANDER GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to pass a law fixing the maximum strength of Ministers in the States according to the strength of Members in the Assemblies in order to provide a check on defection ; and

(b) if so, the contemplated basic features of the legislation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). The Government propose to introduce legislation to limit the size of Councils of Ministers in accordance with the formula favoured by the Chairman and six other members of the Committee on Defections. It was re-

commended by them that at the Centre the number of Ministers should not exceed 11 per cent of the total membership of the Lok Sabha and in the States and Union Territories 10 per cent of the total membership of the Legislative Assembly where the legislature consists of only one House and 11 per cent of the total membership of the Legislative Assembly, where the legislature consist of two Houses, provided that where the Legislative Assembly consists of less than 100 members the total number of the Ministers shall not be more than 15 per cent of the total membership of the Assembly.

Proposal for declaring Political Bandhs, Hartals and Strikes as Illegal

425. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to declare Political Bandhs, Hartals and Strikes which have become intimately associated with politics of violence as illegal ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). Under the Essentials Services Maintenance Act, 1968 the Central Government already have power to prohibit strikes in any "essential service" specified in or declared under the Act. There is no proposal under consideration to provide the Government with any further powers.

जेलों में अभियोगाधीन बन्दियों की
की स्थिति

426. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या यह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि बहुत से अभियोगाधीन बन्दियों द्वारा निर्बन्धता के कारण अपनी जमानत का प्रबन्ध न कर पाने के फलस्वरूप न्यायालयों द्वारा अपराधी

सिद्ध करने से पूर्व ही अपने जीवन का बहुमूल्य समय जेलों में ही व्यतीत करना पड़ता है ; और

(ख) सरकार इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है और क्या सरकार का विचार सम्बन्ध नियमों में उचित संशोधन करने का है ?

एह मंत्रालय और कामिक विभाग में राज्यमंत्री, श्री राम निवास मिर्षा : (क) और (ख). जमानत से सम्बन्धित मामले दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता 1898 के उपबन्ध द्वारा होते हैं। उक्त संहिता, एक नई संहिता द्वारा बदली जा रही है और अब संबन्धित विधेयक संसद की एक संयुक्त समिति के विचाराधीन है। प्रश्न में पूछी गई बातों पर निसन्देह समिति द्वारा ध्यान दिया जायेगा।

*Recommendations of Asoka Mehta
Committee on Khadi and Village
Industries Commission*

427. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Asoka Mehta Committee appointed on the Khadi and Village Industries Commission have been implemented ; and

(b) if so, the progress made in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Asoka Mehta Committee are under consideration of the Government.

*Seizure of Records in Delhi pertaining
to Illegal Forward Trading*

428. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INDUS-

TRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Crime Branch Officials on the 22nd August, 1971 seized a large stock of records pertaining to illegal forward trading transactions from various parts of the capital ;

(b) if so, the names of persons involved ; and

(c) the action taken by Government against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of the firms involved in the raids are given in the attached Statement.

(c) The documents seized in the aforesaid raid have been forwarded by the Delhi Police to the Forward Markets Commission on the 27th August, 1971 and the same are at present under scrutiny by the Commission's experts.

Statement

1. M/s. Keshoram Ram Kumar,
2. M/s. Thakar Liladhar Vagjibhai,
3. M/s. Jagdish Parshad Vijay Kumar,
4. M/s. Satpal Makkar & others,
5. M/s. Pawa & Co.
6. M/s. Satpal Rooplal,
7. M/s. Motiram Ladharam,
8. M/s. Satpal Dulichand,
9. M/s. Chamanlal Muni Lal,
10. M/s. The Chamber of Colours and Chemicals.

*Movement of Salt from Rajasthan to
Eastern States*

429. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to stop movement of salt from Rajasthan to Eastern States by rail route and, if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) the routes by which Government are taking salt to Eastern States of the country :

(c) whether there is every likelihood of the rise in price of salt in Eastern States if it is transported by means other than the Railways ; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to check the rise in prices of salt in those States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Salt is moved normally by ships from the West Coast and Tuticorin to Calcutta, from where it is transported to the consuming areas in the Eastern States, via Farakka and Garhara. Some quantities are also moved by the all rail route.

(c) Although the all-rail route is slightly cheaper the price of salt in the retail is almost the same in both cases.

(d) If necessary, action will be taken under the Essential Commodities Act. Also more salt will be despatched if necessary.

Inhuman torture of a Harijan Woman

430. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the result of the investigation made by the State C.I.D. in respect of a Harijan woman, Shrimati Bamwati, of village Lokhnuapur of District Azamgarh of Uttar Pradesh who was allegedly hung nude up side down from a tree and made to suffer inhuman tortures by the U.P. Police ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : According to information received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh these allegations have not been substantiated by the inquiries held by the State C.I.D. However, there was some suspicion that she, along with others, was intimidated and beaten in the course of interrogation in a murder case and further inquiries are being made.

Setting up of Colour Film Factory in Ootacamund

431. SHRI C. CHITTIBAHU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Colour Film Factory will be set up at Ootacamund in collaboration with a foreign company ; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) :

(a) and (b). M/s. Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, Ootacamund is negotiating with a foreign collaborator for the manufacture of Colour Film in the country. Proposals are yet to be received from the company.

Manufacture of Scooters in Public Sector

432. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI :
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme to set up plants in the public sector for manufacturing scooters has since been finalised ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) :

(a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Suspects arrested in District Cachar (Assam)

433. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI :
SHRI HARI SINGH :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of suspects arrested in the District of Cachar, Assam, since the blowing of a train in the middle of August, 1971; and

(b) What steps Government have taken to prevent the recurrence of such activities by the saboteurs ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) According to information received from the Government of Assam since the middle of August, 1971, 65 persons have been arrested in district Cachar on suspicion of being saboteurs.

(b) All precautionary measures, including the strengthening of arrangements for the collection of advance intelligence, guarding of vital installations and vulnerable points, regulating entry into vulnerable places, patrolling of railway tracks and important road links, surveillance of persons likely to give shelter to Pakistani saboteurs etc. are being taken.

Strengthening of Border Security in Assam

434. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Assam has approached the Union Government for more financial assistance and personnel for strengthening the border security in Assam; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Various measures including the strengthening of the personnel engaged in border security duties have been taken to help Assam in the present situation.

The Chief Minister's request to the Centre for additional financial assistance in this connection is under consideration.

Small Car Project in Public Sector

835. SHRI M.M. JOSEPH :
SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI :
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the small car project in the public sector; and

(b) if so, the capacity of the project and the nature of the know-how which has been obtained from foreign collaboration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) :
(a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Ministerial responsibility re-executive Functions and Civil Servants

436. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in October, 1971, the Federation of Associations of Engineers and Technical Officers of West Bengal had demanded in the matter of the Chairman, Railway Board that the Centre should publicise the details of the case and clearly enunciate the principles of Ministerial responsibility and the limits of its authority as related to executive functions and Civil Servants; and

(b) if so, the main features of the demand and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Alleged Demand for Sikh Homeland

438. **SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :** Will the Minister OF HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in October, 1971, the Working Committee of the Master Tara Singh Akali Dal demanded in their resolution for immediate establishment of the Sikh homeland so that they could maintain their religious and cultural entity; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Government have seen press reports to this effect. Full facts are being ascertained from the Government of Punjab.

Violent activities of Naxalities in Punjab

439. **SHRI HARI SINGH :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the violent activities of Naxalites and extremists in Punjab; and

(b) is so, what steps Government have taken to check their activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The Government are fully seized of the activities of Naxalites and Extremists in Punjab. A number of Extremist leaders have been arrested and efforts continue for arrest of some other leaders who have gone underground.

Ostentatious living by Ministers

440. **SHRI DASARATHA DEB :**
SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister had issued any circular to the State Chief Ministers to strictly avoid ostentatious

marriages, birthday celebrations, etc; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). On receipt of a large number of letters about extravagance at weddings, etc. the Prime Minister addressed letters in June, 1971 to the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, and the leaders of the Congress Party in the Legislatures of Kerala and Bihar, stressing the need for avoiding pomp and show at weddings. The Prime Minister has also been stressing from time to time the need for avoiding wasteful expenditure of all kinds.

Arrest of Spies detected among Refugees

441. **SHRI D.P. JADEJA :**
DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of spies among refugees detected and arrested upto the 31st October, 1971; and

(b) the action taken against those spies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). According to information received no such arrest has been made in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Nagaland, Orissa and Punjab and in the Union Territories except Tripura. Information in respect of the remaining States and Tripura is awaited and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Arrest of a well-known poet and allegedly a Naxalite Leader in West Bengal

442. **SHEI H. N. MUKERJEE :** Will the Minister OF HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether her attention has been drawn to press reports that Shri Saroj Datta, a well-known poet and allegedly a Naxalite leader, was recently arrested by the Police in West Bengal and has not been heard of since;

(b) whether she has received a representation from and/or on behalf of his wife fearing that Shri Datta might have been killed in the Police custody; and

(c) what are the reasons for such reports not being expeditiously clarified by official reassurance of the correct state of things ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Government have seen some press reports in this regard.

(b) and (c). A letter has been received from Smt. Bela Datta. According to the report received from the Government of West Bengal, they have no information to confirm the reported arrest or death of Saroj Datta.

Closure of Transistor Factories in Small Scale Sector

443. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the small scale manufacturers of transistors have to close down their factories because of very severe competitions; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The production of transistor radios in the small scale sector has been steadily increasing. It went upto 11 lakhs radio sets in 1970 as against 3.1 lakh radio sets in 1965. The production of radios by the firms in the organized and the small scale sectors from 1965 to 1970 has been as under :—

Year of production	Production in organised sector (in lakhs)	Production in small scale sector (estimated in lakhs)	Total (in lakhs)	% of production in the small scale sector
1965	5.8	3.1	8.9	34.8%
1966	7.1	3.9	11	35.5%
1967	8.5	4.5	13	34.6%
1968	13.8	7.5	21.3	35.2%
1969	17.3	9	26.3	34.3%
1970	17.8	11	28.8	37.9%

Complaints have been received from the small scale sector for their facing competition from the organised sector. To encourage the small scale sector Government have taken the following steps :—

(i) An excise duty of Rs. 10/- is levied on each set priced Rs. 165/- or less made by the organised sector while the small scale sector is exempted from this levy.

(ii) Small scale units are permitted an increase of 50% over the previous year's production for determining the import entitlement.

(iii) Government requirements of radios are being purchased from small scale sector.

Government are also considering whether any further encouragement to the small

scale sector is necessary.

In this connection it may be stated that in terms of the existing licensing policy the manufacture of radios can be undertaken without obtaining an industrial licence by any unit which does not belong to one of the larger houses or is not a foreign firm, since for this purpose, the capital investment required is less than Rs. 1 crore and the value of imported plant and machinery and components needed is less than the prescribed limits.

Issue of Licences to Monopoly Houses after enactment of Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969

444. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : Will the Minister OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Industrial Licences given to the monopoly houses after the enactment of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969;

(b) the justification for giving these licences;

(c) whether Government have fixed any ceiling beyond which an Industrial House will not be allowed to grow; and

(d) if so, what?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) The total number of industrial licences issued to companies belonging to or controlled by the Industrial Houses which *Prima-facie* attract the provisions of the M.R.T.P. Act from the commencement of the Act that is from 1.6.70 upto 23.10.71 is 157, out of which 105 are for 'carrying on business' while only 52 licences are for setting up of new undertakings, expansion of existing capacities and diversification.

(b) to (d). The licences are issued on merits consistent with Government's revised Industrial Licensing Policy as enunciated in February, 1970, after following the due procedure applicable to each case.

Quality of Cars

445. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the existing three private Car manufacturing units have not been able to improve the quality of Cars despite protestations and pleadings; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). In July, 1967, Government had appointed an Expert Committee, named the Motor Car Quality Enquiry Committee, to investigate into the causes of the deterioration in the quality of cars and to suggest remedial measures. The Committee made a number of recommendations for improving the quality of cars. These were communicated to the car manufacturers for compliance. In order to ensure compliance, statutory directions under Section 16 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 were also issued to the car manufacturers in respect of the more important of these recommendations. In pursuance of one of the recommendations of the Committee, a directive was issued to the car manufacturers and the Associations of Automobiles and Ancillaries to obtain their bought out items from companies who have ISI Certification Mark. Despite these steps, there has been no appreciable improvement in the quality of cars though the number of complaints received has registered a marginal decline. The reason primarily is absence of quality consciousness among car manufacturers as they function in a sheltered and sellers' market.

Development of Backward Districts in Orissa

447. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2754 on the 22nd June, 1971 regarding setting up of Industries in Tumkur District (Mysore) and state :

(a) the amount earmarked for the purpose of industrial development of backward Districts of Orissa ; and

(b) the nature of industries proposed to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). Funds have been set apart for the country as a whole for the 10 per cent investment subsidy allowed, subject to certain conditions, to new industries set up in selected backward districts. Industries which may be set up in the two backward districts of Orissa, viz. Kalahandi and Mayurbhanj, will also be entitled to the 10 per cent investment grant if they qualify under that scheme. In addition to this, the State Government are providing financial assistance under the State-Aid to Industries Act on a priority basis to industries in the backward areas of Orissa.

Concessional finance from financing institutions is available for industries set up in the following backward districts of Orissa :

Bolangir, Mayurbhanj, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, Balasore, Koonjhar, Koraput and Phulbani.

The State Government have surveyed the districts of Balasore, Koraput, Kalahandi and Bolangir to assess the Industrial potential of these districts. The Industrial Development Bank of India have also carried out a survey of the State and a report has been submitted to the State Government. It is expected that the State agencies and entrepreneurs would take advantage of these survey reports and set up industries in the backward areas of Orissa.

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय आशुलिपिक सेवा में पदोन्नति का अभाव

448. डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सचिवालय आशु-

लिपिक सेवा के आशुलिपिकों को; जिनका वेतन क्रम 210-530 रुपये है, पदोन्नति के लिये किसी प्रतियोगी परीक्षा में बैठने की अनुमति नहीं है जिसमें इस श्रेणी के लिये पदोन्नति का कोई अवसर नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस श्रेणी को पदोन्नति के अवसर देने के लिए किन्हीं उपायों पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या उपाय किए हैं, और यदि कोई उपाय ही किये गये, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-मंत्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्चा) : (क) से (ग) इस समय केन्द्रीय सचिवालय आशुलिपिक सेवा में निम्न 4 ग्रेड शामिल हैं :

ग्रेड-III	...	130-280 रुपये
ग्रेड-II	...	210-530 रुपये
ग्रेड-I	...	350-770 रुपये
प्रवरण ग्रेड	...	350-900 रुपये

इस सेवा के ग्रेड-I तथा प्रवरण ग्रेड में सभी पदों को वरिष्ठता का यथोचित ध्यान में रखते हुए योग्यता के आधार पर निम्न ग्रेड से पदोन्नति द्वारा भरा जाता है। इस समय ग्रेड-1 प्रवरण ग्रेड में पदों को भरने के लिए विभागीय प्रतियोगित परीक्षा के आधार पर किसी प्रतिशतता की व्यवस्था नहीं है।

1-8-1969 से केन्द्रीय सचिवालय आशुलिपिक सेवा का पुनर्गठन कर दिया गया है, जिसके परिणाम-स्वरूप सेवा में ग्रेड-I वेतनमान में आगे बढ़ोतरी, ग्रेड-I के पदों की संख्या में वृद्धि और प्रवरण ग्रेड के चालू हो जाने से सदस्यों के लिए पदोन्नति के अवसरों में सुधार हुआ है।

Setting up of Atomic Plants in the Country

449. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY :

SHRI M.M. JOSEPH :
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH
BISHT :

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided about any sites for setting up Atomic Plants in the country ; and

(b) if so, the names of places and the time by which those stations are likely to be set up ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). A Site Selection Committee has been appointed to select suitable sites for the setting up of atomic power stations in the Northern, Western and Southern Electricity Regions. The Committee has not yet submitted its reports. The location of future atomic power stations will be decided after the report of Committee is received and considered by the Government.

Demand for Scooters

450. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a further increase in the demand of scooters in the country ;

(b) if so, the estimated annual demand thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the requirements in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) :
 (a) Yes, Sir. Pending orders for scooters and three wheelers as on 31-10-71 are 4, 28, 342 nos. as against the figure of 3,33,927 nos. as on 31-3-1971.

(b) The current annual demand for scooters has not been assessed separately. The demand for scooters, motor cycles, three wheelers and mopeds etc. has, however, been estimated by the Planning Group on Machinery Industries at 210,000 nos. per annum by 1973-74. The National Council of Applied Economic Research who were requested to assess the demand for scooters has assessed the demand for scooters alone by 1979-80 at 2,43,000 nos.

(c) The licensed capacity for scooters is 54,000 nos. per annum. The substantial expansion schemes of the existing scooter manufacturers for a total capacity of 1,78,000 nos. per annum are under various stages of consideration of the Government. Besides this, 23 letters of intent for a total capacity of 5,34,000 nos. of scooters per annum have already been issued. This includes seven schemes of the State Industrial Development Corporations for a total annual capacity of 1,50,000 nos. of scooters. The remaining sixteen schemes are from the private parties for a total capacity of 3,84,000 nos. of scooters per annum.

In addition to these, Government also propose to set up a Public Sector Project for the manufacture of 100,000 nos. of scooters per annum.

Recruitment Rules of promotion of **Draftsmen and Surveyors**

451. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH
BISHT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 7641 on the 11th August, 1971 regarding recruitment rules of promotion of Draftsmen and Surveyors and state :

(a) whether the required information has since been collected ; and

(b) if so, whether the same will be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN

THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b) Information is still awaited from several Ministries/Departments. Information received so far from other Ministries/Departments regarding promotion of Draftsmen and Surveyors to the posts of Section Officers and Assistant Engineers is contained in the statement placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See. No. L.T-1005/71] The remaining information will also be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Special Courts for Summary Trials of Communal Offence

452. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to bring legislation before Parliament for setting up special courts for summary trials of communal offences ; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Government intend to introduce in Parliament a Bill seeking to empower State Governments to set up special Courts in areas affected by communal disturbances, for expeditious trial of offences arising out of such disturbances.

Obscenity in Art and Literature

453. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the growth of obscenity in art and literature is increasing in the capital and other cities of the country ; and

(b) if so; whether Government would like the strict enforcement of the laws against obscenity and punishment of publishers who take advantage of man's baser

instincts to set up a profitable trade and also propose to take immediate steps to stop the screening of obscene films ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). According to the information received from State Government/Union Territory Administrations concerned, there has been no such increase.

Adequate provisions exist in law to curb the sale, circulation and exhibition of any obscene matter, including obscene films. State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are responsible for the administrative arrangements necessary to secure strict enforcement of the legal provisions.

**भारत-पाक सीमा से सम्बंधित
दस्तावेजों का खोया जाना**

454. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जोधपुर में राजस्थान पुलिस के एक वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधिकारी के कब्जे से भारत पाक सीमा से संबंधित महत्वपूर्ण और रहस्यमय दस्तावेजों के खो जाने के बारे में क्या सरकार का कोई जांच करने का विचार है; और

(ख) इस संबंध में भविष्य में क्या कार्य-वाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा): (क) और (ख). जब राजस्थान के एक पुलिस कर्मचारी एक सम्मेलन में उपस्थित होने के लिए जोधपुर से जयपुर जा रहा था, तब उसका एक ब्रीफकेस खो गया था। उसके अंदर कुछ कागजात थे। राज्य सरकार ने उस घटना की जांच की है तथा उसे मालूम हुआ है कि ब्रीफकेस में कोई गोपनीय दस्तावेज नहीं थे।

**प्रधान मंत्री और अन्य नेताओं की
हत्या की कथित योजना**

455. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री और अन्य वरिष्ठ नेताओं की हत्या करने की कोई लिखित योजना उत्तर प्रदेश के नक्सलवादी नेता श्री शिव कुमार मिश्रा की गिरफ्तारी के समय बरामद हुई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस के बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) पिछले पांच महीनों में श्री मिश्रा से जेल में भेंट करने वाले व्यक्तियों के क्या नाम हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रेषित सूचना के अनुसार श्री शिव कुमार मिश्रा की गिरफ्तारी के समय ऐसे कोई दस्तावेज बरामद नहीं किये गये। किन्तु प्रधान मंत्री तथा अन्य नेताओं के लिए सुरक्षा प्रबन्धों की आवश्यकता होने पर पुरन: परीक्षण किया जाता है और यदि अपेक्षित हो तो उन्हें सुदृढ़ किया जाता है।

(ग) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है।

**राजस्थान के बाड़मेर जिला सहकारी बैंक
से दो लाख रुपये लेकर पाकिस्तान
भाग जाने वाले व्यक्ति**

456. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार, राजस्थान के बाड़मेर जिला के सहकारी बैंक (राजस्थान) से लगभग दो लाख रुपया लेकर पाकिस्तान

भाग गये लगभग 413 व्यक्तियों वाले मामले के सम्बन्ध में उच्चस्तरीय जांच करवाने का विचार है;

(ख) इस धनराशि की बसूली के लिये सरकार भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है;

(ग) क्या जो लोग पाकिस्तान चले गये हैं उनमें से काफी लोगों के विरुद्ध भारतीय रक्षा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत मुकदमों भी दर्ज हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस पर जांच आयोग की स्थापना कब तक कर दी जायेगी?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ. एच. मोहसिन) : (क) से (घ). राजस्थान सरकार से सूचना अभी आनी है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

**Industrial Development for creating
Employment Opportunities**

458. SHRI D.B. CHANDRA GOWDA :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to give priority for the industrial development to create more employment opportunities ; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) : In the process of economic development of the country, Industrial Sector has a very important role to play. The primary object of our Industrial Policy is, therefore, not only to accelerate and maximise the rate of industrial growth with a view to bringing about a rapid increase in the gross national product but also to provide gainful employment to millions of people and also to take the process of

industrial development to the semi-urban and rural areas of the country. The Industrial Policy and the Licensing Policy of the Government are fully geared to these objectives. These policies provide for a framework for a rapid and broad-based industrial growth consistent with other socio-economic objectives of the Govt. The Policy of raising the exemption limit, for the purpose of industrial licensing to Rs. 1 crore subject to certain conditions, reservation of certain industries for development exclusively in the Small Scale Sector and extending the area of such reservation and encouraging the Co-operative and Rural Industries sector have all helped to broaden the industries base and provide for increased employment opportunities.

Shortage of Civil Engineers

459. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the 8th Annual Report of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research about the indication of marginal shortage of Civil Engineers by 1973-74 ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to avoid the shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b) : Yes, Sir. The Report on "Civil Engineers in India-Stock, Demand and Supply" published very recently by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research contains an assessment that by 1973-74, there will be a surplus of 3,000 civil engineering graduates and a shortage of 9,900 civil engineering diploma-holders. The shortage would be very marginal, about 6,900, in comparison to the total stock of about 1,50,000 civil engineers in the country in 1973-74. The future demand for engineers and the enrolment targets in engineering institutions are being continuously reviewed by Government, so that remedial measures can be taken in time.

पिछड़े जिलों में लघु तथा मध्यम स्तर के औद्योगिक एक्कों के लिए सहायता

460. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

श्री आर. वी. बड़ै :

श्री पी. नरसिम्हा रेड्डी :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के पिछड़े जिलों में नये आरम्भ हुये लघु तथा मध्यम स्तर के औद्योगिक एक्कों को अनुदान अथवा सहायता देने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री घनश्याम ओझा) : (क) और (ख) योजना आयोग तथा राज्य सरकारों के साथ परामर्श द्वारा एक योजना तैयार कर घोषित की गई गयी है। इस योजना के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिए जो 50 लाख रुपये से कम अचल पूंजी विनियोजन वाले नए एक्कों के अचल पूंजी विनियोजन के 1/10 भाग के बराबर होगी। कुछ जिलों क्षेत्रों का चयन किया गया है। योजना आयोग का ब्योरा 26 अगस्त 1971 के असाधारण गजट में प्रकाशित किया गया है। जम्मू तथा काश्मीर नागालैण्ड, आसाम, मेघालय, मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा और नेफा में स्थापित किए जाने वाले नए एक्कों के लिए परिवहन सहायता की भी 27 जुलाई, 1971 को घोषणा की गई है। यह सहायता कच्चे माल और इन क्षेत्रों में स्थापित किए जाने वाले एक्कों द्वारा उत्पादित तैयार माल के परिवहन के लिए उपलब्ध होगी।

लगभग 200 जिलों, जिनको पिछड़े जिले की संज्ञा दी गई है, में स्थापित किए जाने वाले उद्योगों के लिए रियायती दरों पर वित्त प्राप्य हैं।

इसके अलावा, विभिन्न पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में

लघु उद्योगों के लिए सरकार प्रामाण्य उद्योगों परियोजना कार्यक्रम भी चला रही हैं।

टेलीफोन के बिलों की बकाया राशि

461. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष और इस वर्ष एक नवम्बर को टेलीफोन के बिलों की कुल कितनी उगाही बकाया थी और उसमें से टेलीफोन बिलों की कितनी राशि सरकार के नाम बकाया थी ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा):

(क) 31.3.70 तक जारी किए गए बिलों की बकाया राशि 1.7.70 को 6.78 करोड़ रुपये थी और 31.3.71 तक जारी किए गए बिलों की 1.7.71 को 6.28 करोड़ रुपये की राशि बकाया थी। बकाया राशि का व्यौरा इस प्रकार है :

निम्नलिखित तारीख को बकाया राशि	सरकारी	गैर-सरकारी
1.7.70	3.49	3.29
1.7.71	2.33	3.95

1 नवम्बर 1971 को बकाया राशि सम्बन्धी सूचना अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) बिलों की अदायगी में चूक करने वाले टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं के टेलीफोन (छूट प्राप्त वर्ग के टेलीफोनों को छोड़ कर) काट दिये जाते हैं। बकाया राशि की वसूली के लिए पत्र-व्यवहार और व्यक्तिगत सम्पर्क द्वारा प्रयत्न किये जाते हैं। जिन गैर सरकारी टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं के कनेक्शन बंद कर दिए गए हैं, उनके मामले में अगर आवश्यक हो तो कानूनी कार्रवाई भी की जाती है।

Proposal to declare Emergency

462. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI P.M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the desirability of declaring emergency in view of the tense situation on the Indo-Pak border has been considered ;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter ; and

(c) whether a proposal to declare emergency in any part of the country was also considered and, if so, what are its implications and the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b) : Government are keeping the situation under constant review and will take all appropriate steps as may be required to deal with threats to our national security.

(c) Under the Constitution, proclamation of emergency under article 352 cannot be made in respect of any State or a region ; but can be made only in respect of the entire country.

बिहार के भागलपुर जिले के साहु-

पर्वता गांव में तार और टेली-

फोन की सुविधायें

463. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के भागलपुर जिले के साहुपर्वता गांव में एक डाकघर है और क्या उस क्षेत्र के निवासी बहुत समय से तार और टेलीफोन की सुविधाओं की मांग कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उक्त गांव में तार और टेलीफोन की सुविधाएं की व्यवस्था करेगी ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमबतीनंदन बहुगुणा):

(क) भागलपुर जिला (बिहार) के साहुपर्वता गांव में एक विभागेतर शाखा डाकघरभोजुद है। सितम्बर, 1971 में साहुपर्वता के निवासियों ने तार और टेलीफोन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए अर्जी दी थीं।

(ख) साहुपर्वता में तार और टेलीफोन सुविधाएं देने के प्रस्ताव की जांच की जा रही है। विभाग की नीति के अनुसार यदि संभव हुआ तो इस बारे में आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जायगी।

रतलाम तथा भबुआ (मध्य प्रदेश)

जिलों में उद्योगों का स्थापित

किया जाना

464. श्री भागीरथ भंडार: क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रतलाम और भबुआ जिलों में उद्योगों की स्थापना के संबंध में बहुत से प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसको मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री घनश्याम शोभा) : (क) और (ख).

भबुआ में स्थापित उद्योग विनीय बंध्याओं से रियायती दर पर बिल प्राप्त करने के पात्र होंगे क्योंकि भबुआ मध्य प्रदेश में इस प्रयोजन के लिए चुने गए पिछड़े जिलों में से हैं। किंतु रतलाम पिछड़े जिलों की सूची में सम्मिलित नहीं है। यह आशा है कि राज्य के अभिकरण दी गई रियायतों का लाभ उठाएंगे और मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े जिलों और रतलाम में भी उद्योग स्थापित करेंगे। इस समय औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय के पास रतलाम और भबुआ जिलों में उद्योग स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Return of Income and Assets of Ministers

465. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Central Ministers have failed to submit their returns of income and assets to her regularly; and

(b) the number of such Central Ministers who have failed to submit their return of income and assets to her after their appointment as ministers during the last five years ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The Union Ministers have mostly been furnishing their statements of assets and liabilities to the Prime Minister regularly, as required under the Code of Conduct for Ministers. Some members of the present Council of Ministers, who have not furnished the required statements for this year have intimated that they would be doing so shortly.

Reviewing of old Rules by Government

466. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIEF :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered to review old Government rules as suggested by the All India Confederation of Central Government Officers, Association; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The rules and regulations are almost under constant scrutiny and any lacunae or defects found in them are remedied speedily by making necessary amendments : Moreover, the question of operation of certain rules of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 was considered recently by the National Council set up under the Scheme for Joint Consultation and Compulsory Arbitration, and the entire matter relating to Conduct Rules has now been referred to a Committee of the Council for report.

हिन्दी दैनिक पत्र 'अवन्तिका'

467. श्री मनशाह प्रधान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 26 मई, 1971 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 352 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिन्दी दैनिक पत्र "अवन्तिका" का प्रशासन किस तारीख से आरम्भ हुआ था उसमें इस समय कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है और उसके स्वामियों तथा हिस्सेदारों के नाम क्या हैं तथा प्रत्येक हिस्सेदार कितनी कितनी शेयर-पूंजी है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) हिन्दी दैनिक "अवन्तिका" का प्रकाशन 14 जनवरी 1968 को शुरू हुआ था । प्रकाशक द्वारा समाचारपत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार को भेजे गए वर्ष 1970 के वार्षिक विवरण के अनुसार इस दैनिक के मालिक व हिस्सेदार यह हैं :—

1. श्री गोवर्धन लाल मेहता | इन्होंने बराबर
2. श्री राम चन्द्र श्रीमल | के शेयर लिए
3. श्री गोपाल मेहता | हुए हैं ।

प्रत्येक हिस्सेदार की लगी हुई शेयर पूंजी के बारे में सूचना समाचारपत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार को को नहीं दी गई है । लगाई गई कुल पूंजी ज्ञात नहीं है क्योंकि कानून के अन्तर्गत समाचारपत्र को यह सूचना नहीं देनी पड़ती । बहरहाल प्रत्येक शेयर होल्डर द्वारा लिए गए इक्विटी शेयरों की पूंजी के बारे में सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है और यथा समय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Re-Orientation of Functions of Planning

468. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission had recently held a series of meetings in an effort to re-orient its functions in plan formulation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MONHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). The Planning Commission is engaged in working out a system that would help evaluate projects and programmes, monitor progress in selected sectors and set up an information system. Steering groups and working groups have been constituted for this purpose. These groups have been holding a number of informal meetings with a view to formulating the appropriate set up and orientation. The work is in progress .

Steps to check Money Order frauds

469. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some steps have recently been taken to check Money Order frauds; and

(b) the nature of such frauds and the remedial measures taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :
(a) Yes.

(b) These frauds relate to issue and payment of bogus Money Orders which are prepared by using fake stamps etc. and then secretly inserted in the bundles of genuine money orders in course of transmission. The payment of such money orders is also received by the miscreants or their agents.

To guard against all kinds of money order frauds including the type mentioned above, steps have been taken to tighten up supervision and to ensure strict observance of the procedure relating to listing and accounting of money orders. Besides entry of unauthorised persons into Post office/R. M.S. offices is being strictly watched as the persons behind such frauds are generally outsiders acting in collusion with some departmental officials.

Setting up of Planning Bodies at State Levels

470. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether on the pattern of the Tamil Nadu Government's decision to set up the State Planning Commission, some more States have decided to have planning bodies at State levels;

(b) if so, the names of such States; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the steps taken by Government to impress upon the States to do the same so as to have effective planning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). Planning bodies of various types have been set up in most of the States but they do not conform to the pattern of the State Planning Commission set up by the Government for

Tamil Nadu. On being requested to strengthen their Planning machinery by setting up, *inter-alia*, expert Planning bodies on the lines of the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission as followed by the Government of Tamil Nadu, certain States have indicated their desire to do so but final decision is yet to be taken by them.

(c) The State Governments have been urged at the highest level to set up Planning Bodies on the lines recommended by the Administrative Reforms Commission. They have also been assured of such assistance in this behalf as they may require from the Planning Commission. Reports have been received from several States stating that the matter is engaging their earnest attention. The Planning Commission will continue to maintain efforts in this direction.

Civil Defence Measures in Delhi

471. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the measures adopted to vitalize the Civil Defence Council in Delhi; and

(b) the schemes formulated to seek public cooperation keeping in view the ensuing danger of war ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) There is no Civil Defence Council in Delhi. Delhi Administration however, constituted a Civil Defence Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Executive Councillor in September 1971. Its members, *inter alia* included the President, New Delhi Municipal Committee, Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Delhi, Commander, Delhi Sub-Area and Executive Officer, Delhi Cantt, Board. The main functions of this Committee were securing quick decision in respect of policy matters and major problems relating to Civil Defence Organisation in the Union Territory of Delhi and to allocate responsibility for various civil defence arrangements to the various agencies or departments under the Delhi Administration. To supplement the efforts of this Committee, a Citizen's Council has been constituted on 12th

November 1971 under the Chairmanship of Lt. Governor consisting of both officials and non-officials and one of the functions of which is enlisting peoples, participation in civil defence preparedness.

(b) For purposes of civil defence Delhi has been divided into 17 zones each under the charge of a Sub-Divisional Magistrate. These officers are responsible for implementing civil defence measures in various sectors and enlisting public cooperation for this purpose. The Director and the Controller of Civil Defence also meet various groups of people from time to time with a view to enlisting their cooperation in the implementation of civil defence measures. The Citizen's Council has also set up a sub-committee especially for enlisting peoples participation in civil defence.

Delhi Citizens Council

472. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Citizens Council has been set up under the chairmanship of the Lt. Governor of Delhi ;

(b) if so, the composition and functions of the Council ; and

(c) the financial arrangements made by Government to meet the expenses on the Council ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). A copy of the notification issued by the Delhi Administration showing the composition and functions of the Council is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library Sec No. LT-1006/71*]

(c) The Delhi Administration will meet the expenses on the Council as approved by the Lieutenant Governor.

Murder of a worker of Jay Engineering Works, at Jadavpur (West Bengal)

473. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri Jamuna Thakur, a worker of the Jay Engineering Works, was brutally killed by bullets fired by the anti-social element on the 6th October, 1971 inside the factory quarters at Jadavpur, 24 Parganas (West Bengal) ;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken by Government to apprehend the assailants; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (c). According to the information received from the Government of West Bengal, on October 6, 1971, Sri Jamuna Thakur, a worker of Jay Engineering works, was hit by a stray bullet inside his house and the incident was equal to a violent inter-party clash which took place in that area. He was removed to M.R. Bangur Hospital, where he was declared dead. A case under section 302 I.P.C. was started in Jadavpur P.S. and is under investigation.

Under-utilisation of Industrial Capacity in Private and Public Sectors

474. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the report appearing in the *Economic Times* of the 5th September, 1971 regarding the under-utilisation of industrial capacity :

(b) the extent of under-utilisation of industrial capacity in the country in both private and public sectors ;

(c) whether Government have made any investigation as to the various factors responsible for under utilisation of the industrial capacity in the country; and

(d) whether any steps are being taken or have been taken to ensure full utilisation of the industrial capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) Yes, Sir'.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of House. [*Placed in Library. See No. L.T-1007/71*]

(c) and (d) : The factors that are responsible for under-utilisation of installed capacities vary from industry to industry. The problems of individual industries where capacity is under-utilised are constantly engaging the attention of Government and whatever steps are feasible are being taken to facilitate the fuller use of the installed capacities in various industries. The following are some of the steps taken :-

i) Import of raw materials and components required by industry has been significantly liberalised. In particular, the import of steel has been permitted on a very liberal basis.

ii) Various development programmes have been reviewed with a view to reviving the demand of capital goods to the extent possible.

iii) Industrial undertakings have been permitted to diversify their production for the manufacture of new articles to the extent of 25% of the licensed capacity without the formality of obtaining an industrial licence, subject to certain conditions. This relaxation has been continued ever under the modified licensing policy, with such changes as have been found necessary.

iv) The advances by scheduled commercial banks to manufacturing units have been stepped up.

**प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग द्वारा
प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट**

475. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रशासन सुधार आयोग ने सरकार को अब तक कुल कितने प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किए हैं तथा उनमें से कितनों पर निर्णय किए गए हैं और शेष प्रतिवेदनों पर कब तक निर्णय किए जायेंगे ; और

(ख) किए गए निर्णयों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) :
(क) और (ख) . प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने 30 प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किये थे ।

निम्नलिखित 8 प्रतिवेदनों में निहित सिफारिशों पर किए गए निर्णयों तथा उन निर्णयों की अभिवृत्ति की अवस्था का एक विवरण 31 जुलाई 1970 को सभा पटल पर रखा गया था :—

- 1 नागरिकों की शिकायतों के निवारण की समस्याएं
- 2 योजना तंत्र (अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट)
- 3 योजना तंत्र (अन्तिम रिपोर्ट)
- 4 सरकारी उपक्रम
- 5 वित्त लेखा और लेखा परीक्षा
- 6 आर्थिक प्रशासन
- 7 केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर प्रशासन
- 8 भारत सरकार का संगठन-तन्त्र और उसकी कार्यविधियां

उस समय ही योजना तन्त्र सम्बन्धी अन्तरिम प्रतिवेदन की सभी सिफारिशों पर निर्णय कर लिये गये थे और उनकी अभिवृत्ति कर दी गई थी । एक ऐसा ही दस्तावेज जिसमें

उपरोक्त ७ (अर्थात् योजना तन्त्र संबन्धी अन्तरिम प्रतिवेदन को छोड़कर) और 6 अन्य प्रतिवेदनों के सम्बन्ध में आगे हुई प्रगति दिखाई गई है। सभापटल पर रख दिया गया है। [सन्ध्यालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1008/71]

इन १३ और शेष 6 प्रतिवेदनों के बारे में संबंधित सिफारिशों पर विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में विचार किया जा रहा है। यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि कब तक उन पर निर्णय कर लिया जायगा।

Pending Applications from West Bengal for Industrial Licences

476. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

	1967	1968	1969	1971	upto Total	31.10.71
New Undertaking	—	—	1	7	30	38
Substantial Expansion	1	1	5	7	27	41
Total	1	1	6	14	57	59

(b) and (c) Consideration of industrial licence applications necessitates fairly detailed examination of various aspects of the proposals and the disposal of particular applications is often delayed due to various factors including consultation with various Ministries. In some of these cases, the applications did not provide all the particulars and additional information had to be obtained. In certain other cases, policy decisions on the industry as a whole had to be arrived at. The Government are, however, taking all possible steps to expedite disposal of pending applications and the matter is under constant review.

Modifications in Experimental Satellite Earth Station at Ahmedabad

447. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to make certain modifications in the experimental Station at Ahmedabad; and

(a) the total number of applications received from West Bengal, which are pending with Government, for licences to establish or expand industries;

(b) the reasons for not sanctioning these licences; and

(c) whether Government propose to sanction the same immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA):

(a) The year-wise break-up of the pending applications for establishing new undertakings and expansion of the existing ones in West Bengal as on 1.11.71 is as under :-

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The modifications are necessary to equip the Station for use as the prime earth station in the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment to be conducted under the Memorandum of Understanding concluded with National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) of U.S.A.

Manufacture of T.V. Sets by Electronics Corporation of India

478. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Electronics Corporation of India proposes to manufacture 50,000 Television Sets to be installed in different

villages in the backward areas to provide educational technical know-how to the villagers; and

(b) if so, the steps so far taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) and (b). Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. (ECIL) has been given a letter of intent in November 1970 for the manufacture of 5,000 television sets for Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE) programme. These television sets will be installed in clusters of villages. Over 2000 of these television sets will be equipped with 'front-ends' converters for direct reception from the Satellite. The 'front-ends' are being developed by E.C.I.L. at Hyderabad and by the Electronics Systems Division (ESD) of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) at Ahmedabad.

Setting up of Newsprint Factory in Kerala

479. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether details about the actual implementation of the Newsprint Plant at Kerala have since been worked out by the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited;

(b) if so, its installed capacity and estimated cost; and

(c) the other salient features of the Project ?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The project being set up by the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited in Kerala State is for the manufacture of 80,000 tonnes per annum of newsprint. For the implementation of this scheme, the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited have prepared a Detailed Project Report and submitted recently to the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited who are examining it. As per this Report, the cost of the project is estimated at about Rs. 30 crores. Meanwhile, preliminary

steps for the implementation of the project have been taken. Arrangements for factory scale tests of the raw materials have been made. The land for Project has been selected and notified by the State Government freezing its value.

Alleged Mob Violence of Congressmen in Howrah

481. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the killing and mob violence of the Congressmen in Howrah on the 9th September, 1971 in which a number of persons have been killed; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government against the culprits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT). (a) & (b) According to the information furnished by the Government of West Bengal, two persons were murdered by the extremists in Chowdhuripara area, P.S. Sibpur in Howrah district on 9th September, 1971. For apprehending the culprits, police organised a search in the area, assisted by members of resistance group. During the search, some encounters took place between the extremists and the search party. Police opened fire in self-defence killing some known extremists. Some police personnel and members of resistance group also sustained bomb and other injuries. Specific cases have been started over the incidents and are under investigation.

Inquiry into Cost Structure of Units Manufacturing Agricultural Tractors

482. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have requested the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices to undertake an investigation into the cost structure of the five units manufacturing agricultural tractors ;

(b) whether Government have received the report ; and

(c) if so, the recommendations made and the decisions taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) to (c) Government had requested the Bureau in September, 1970 to undertake an investigation into the cost structure of the five units manufacturing agricultural tractors with a view to advising Government on the fair prices at which the tractors should be sold to the farmer. In its report received in July, 1971, the Bureau recommended fair selling prices for the tractors and on the basis of the recommendations, revised selling prices were fixed and notified by Government in Notification No. S.O. No. 3602 dated 1-10-71, copy placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 1009/71.]

Setting up of Heavy Industries in Rayalaseema (Andhra Pradesh)

483. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to set up heavy industries in backward and famine-stricken area of Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the manufactures thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation has applied for a letter of intent for the manufacture of Nylon and Polyester Filament Yarn in a Unit to be located in the Rayalaseema region. This proposal is under consideration of the Government of India. Another application from a private party for an Industrial Licence for manufacture of synthetic detergents and semi processed material for soap making is also under Government's consideration. Certain backward districts/tracts have been identified in the Rayalaseema area which are eligible for the grant of Central Subsidy and concessional finance from financial insti-

tutions for the development of new industries in that area.

Deputation of Overseas Communication Service Employees Union, Calcutta

484. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether any deputation was sent by the Overseas Communications Service Employees' Union of Calcutta to him;

(b) if so, the points raised by the deputation and the action taken so far; and

(c) whether any provision to instal Satellite Station in Calcutta is under his consideration ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) to (c). No deputation met me but Overseas Communications Service Employees Union Calcutta did send a representation regarding setting up of a Satellite Earth Station at Calcutta. The setting up of a Satellite Earth Station in the eastern region will depend upon traffic requirements and availability of resources and this question will be taken up during the next Five Year Plan.

Development of Film Industry in Eastern Region

485. SHRI PRIYA RAJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minister intends to open a separate Branch of Film Finance Corporation in Calcutta along with a Unit of Films Division for the development of film industry in Eastern Region ; and

(b) if so, when and the manner in which it would be done ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b) After the exhibition and distribution activities are started the Film Finance Corporation will consider having

a separate branch office in Calcutta.

There is already a distribution branch office and an office of the Newsreel officer of the Films Division in Calcutta. The question of producing a weekly regional newsreel from Calcutta is also being examined.

Reopening of Closed Industries in West Bengal

486. SHRI PRIYA RAJAN DAS MUNSI :
SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of closed industries of west Bengal which have been opened ; and

(b) the number out of them of those which remain closed, industry-wise, and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHAM OZA) : (a) 23 units were reopened between 30-6-1971 to 4-11-1971.

(b) : As on 4-11-1971, 246 units remained closed. The industrywise break-up is not readily available.

The main reasons for closure of industrial units are labour trouble, financial stringency, lack of orders and scarcity of orders and scarcity of raw materials.

Shifting of Sewing Machine and Fan Factory from West Bengal to Hyderabad :

487. SHRI PRIYA RAJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a big Sewing Machine and Fan Factory of West Bengal has shifted a large portion of its production Unit to Hyderabad : and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESWAR PRASAD) :

(a) It is presumed that the reference is to M/s. Jay Engineering Works Ltd, Calcutta. Government have not accorded any permission to this firm to shift any part of its licensed capacity from Calcutta to Hyderabad.

(b) Does not arise.

Code of Conduct for Officers Re : Holding of Press Conferences to Ventilate Grievances

488. SHRI S N MISRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had laid down any code of conduct for High Officers addressing Press Conferences or meeting the Press formally or informally to ventilate their grievances ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Rule 9 of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 provides *inter alia* that no Government servant shall, in any radio broadcast or in any communication to the Press or in any public utterance, make any statement of fact or opinion which has the effect of an adverse criticism of recent policy or action of the Central Government or State Government. Similar provisions exist in the relevant rules framed for the All India Services.

Cases of Human Sacrifice in States

489. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of human sacrifice to propitiate deity, State-wise which have been brought to the notice of the Central Government during the last three years ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRADHA) : (a) According to the information received from

the State Governments, the number of cases of alleged human sacrifice in the entire country in the years 1968, 1969 and 1970 was 14, the statewise and yearwise break-up being as follows :

	1968	1969	1970
Jammu and Kashmir	...	1	
Gujarat	...	.	2
Madhya Pradesh	1	2	...
Orissa	2	.	1
Rajasthan	1	1	...
Uttar Pradesh	2	..	1

(b) State Government have been advised to ensure prompt investigation of cases of human sacrifice under senior police officers so that persons responsible for such heinous crimes are speedily brought to book. The State Governments have confirmed that in all these cases action has been taken/initiated according to law.

Recommendations of Committee on Science and Technology

490. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee on Science and Technology has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations accepted by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b). The Committee on Science and Technology was set up by the Government in August 1968 with a three-year tenure to advise Government, among other things, on the formulation and implementations of Government's policy on science and technology and determination of national priorities in these areas. The Committee was not set up to give a report on a specific issue. The Committee has, however, brought out a number of reports and many recommendations of the Committee have been accepted by the Government. A Statement regarding some of the reports submitted by it and

some of the recommendations accepted by the Government is Placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1010/71*]

C.B.I. raid on Anand Marg Organisation Offices

491. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR :
SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been receiving various complaints against the Anand Marg organisation ;

(b) whether the C.B.I. raided the offices of the Anand Marg on the 24th October, 1971 at Patna, Delhi, Calcutta and Ranchi simultaneously ;

(c) if so, the documents and other articles seized from there ; and

(d) the nature of complaints against the Anand Marg and the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K C. PANT) : (a) to (d). On the 25th May, 1971 a clash occurred in Ranchi between some Anand Margis and local residents. In connection with the incident a number of cases were registered, including three against the Anand Margis. Later, in June, 1971 a person disclosed that bombs were being manufactured and that fire arms

were being stored by Anand Margis. Two more cases were registered on the basis of this disclosure. On the request of the Government of Bihar the fine cases are being investigated by the C.B.I. The C.B.I., in the course of the investigation, have made a number of searches of Anand Marg establishments at New Delhi, Varanasi, Patna and Calcutta, resulting in the recovery of arms, ammunition, explosives, human skulls, documents etc. The search of the residence of Shri P.R. Sarkar at Patna also led to the recovery of Rs. 86,233 in currency notes, which has been seized by the Income-Tax authorities. The investigations are in progress.

Arrest of Pak Saboteurs including Indians in Assam and other Border States

492. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR :
SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA :
SHRI P.K. DEO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Pakistani saboteurs including certain Indian personnel were arrested in Assam and other border areas ;

(b) the number of Pakistani saboteurs arrested so far during the last six months ; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). According to information received from the Government of Assam 67 persons have been arrested in Assam and Meghalaya on suspicion of being involved in sabotage activities. Fiftyfive of them are Indian nationals and ten Pakistanis, while the nationality of the remaining two has not yet been verified. The cases in which these persons have been arrested are being investigated according to law. No arrests of suspected saboteurs have been made during the last six months in Punjab, Gujarat and Rajasthan. Information from the Governments of other border States is awaited.

Clandestine Export of Indian Films

493. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reported statement of the President of the Film Producers' Guild, Bombay stating that India is losing Rs. 2 crores worth of foreign exchange because of clandestine export of Indian films, as reported in the *Patriot* of the 6th September, 1971 ;

(b) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken to stop such illegal transactions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No reliable information is available regarding the extent of clandestine export of Indian films as well as precise loss of foreign exchange on this account. Various measures taken to check the smuggling of films include collection of intelligence through reliable information and specialised sources, keeping a vigilant eye on the baggage of passengers and patrolling of roads, coast and other vulnerable areas, and the sea.

Action against persons responsible for murdering President of Agricultural Labour Union in Murshidabad

494. SHRI S.P. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of persons stated in the death declaration to the Police in the hospital by Shri Imran Deyan, President, Agricultural Labour Union, who had been killed in Nabagram P.S., District Murshidabad on the 3rd September, 1971 at 8.30 P.M. ; and

(b) what steps have been taken by Government to look the culprits responsible for the murder whose names had been given

by the deceased in his death declaration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The information is being obtained from the Government of West Bengal and the same will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

Use of Prevention of Violence Act in West Bengal

495. SHRI S.P. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the reasons for using the Prevention of Violence Act against the Workers, Trade Union activists and other democratic forces in West Bengal in violation of the promise given by Shri K.C. Pant, the Minister for Home Affairs in the Parliament that the said Act would only be used against anti-national and anti-social elements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT) : The State Government of West Bengal have informed that no one has been detained under the West Bengal (Prevention of Violent Activities) Act, 1970 for purely trade union or political activities. All orders detaining persons under the Act had been made only with a view to prevent the commission of serious acts of violence endangering maintenance of public order.

Explosion in Thumba Rocket Station

496. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether an explosion had occurred at the Thumba Rocket Station (ISRO) in which an employee had lost his life and a few others were injured ;

(b) whether any enquiry had been made; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFOR-

MATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. An accident took place in the Rocket Fabrication Facility at Thumba on September 6, 1971 when one of the rocket cylinders was being pressure tested which resulted in the death of one person and serious injuries to two others.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The enquiry has concluded that there was no negligence on the part of anyone and the occurrence was accidental. The Committee has, however, suggested further safety measure to be adopted and these would be implemented.

Anti-Indian Propaganda over Pak Radio, T.V. and Press

497. SHRI R.S. PANDEY :
SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan is carrying on all sorts of Anti-Indian Propaganda on its Radio, Television and Press, blaming India for disturbances in East Bengal and accusing India for making a war like preparation ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to counter this propaganda in the country as well as abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATHATHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Correct facts and our view point are presented to listeners in India and abroad through news bulletins, newsreels, commentaries and other programmes of All India Radio in its Home and External Services. Additional news services have been introduced in the External Services of A.I.R.

Non-Utilization of Budget Provision for removing Unemployment among Educated Unemployed Persons

498. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the budgetary provision of Rs. 25 crores for relieving unemployment among the educated people could not be utilised ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). Pursuant to the provision of Rs. 25 crores made in the Central Budget for 1971-72 to relieve educated unemployment, schemes were formulated by the Ministries concerned in accordance with the guidelines given by the Planning Commission. The Ministries concerned are now engaged in the implementation of the schemes. While examining the schemes, Planning Commission also came to the view that schemes should not be merely on an *ad hoc* basis but on a continuing basis. The schemes approved now will, therefore, continue for the remaining years of the Fourth Plan.

Briefly, the particulars of the schemes approved by the Planning Commission are as follows :

Ministry of Education

The proposal envisages the appointment of 30,000 additional teachers in primary schools during the year, besides providing employment to a proportionate number of inspectors and other categories of educated personnel including agricultural graduates. The expenditure on this account for a period of twelve months would be approximately Rs. 12 crores.

Ministry of Irrigation and Power

500 Rural engineering survey teams are envisaged in the schemes under implementation. Each team will have 9 persons comprised of engineering graduates, agricultural graduates, matriculates and some unskilled personnel. Expenditure on this scheme for a period of twelve months is estimated at Rs. 2.85 crores approximately.

Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals

The scheme is to render assistance to unemployed graduates for setting up dealerships under the Indian Oil Corporation by payment of subsidy to cover the interest payment to banks on loans advanced by them to the entrepreneurs. A revolving fund to assist young engineers by way of seed capital is also contemplated by the Ministry. The proposal involves an annual outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs.

Ministry of Agriculture

The Department of Cooperation has a scheme for expansion of retail centers of selected consumer cooperatives which is expected to provide employment to about 4,000 persons such as matriculate clerks, store assistants, accountants, cashiers, etc. The annual expenditure on this scheme is estimated at Rs. 55 lakhs.

The Department of Agriculture has a scheme to promote 200 agro-service centres by providing training and financial assistance to engineering graduates. The annual expenditure on this scheme would be Rs. 150 lakhs approximately.

Ministry of Industrial Development

The proposal is to provide assistance through the National Small Industries Corporation, and the State Industrial Development Corporation to technically qualified persons for setting up small scale industries. The annual outlay anticipated for this is approximately Rs. 650 lakhs.

Ministry of Shipping and Transport

The scheme is for advance action for the investigation of road works to be taken up in the Central sector in the Fifth Plan. The annual expenditure on this will be Rs. 90 lakhs approximately.

Ministry of Health and Family Planning

The scheme is for setting up design unit covering all States for building up a shelf of well designed and feasible projects for rural water supply so that well prepared project

could be chosen for execution during the Fifth Plan period. The annual expenditure on this will be Rs. 48 lakhs approximately and the scheme is expected to provide employment for about 900 technologists.

Fourth Five Year Plan is now under appraisal and the Planning Commission is seriously engaged in identifying additional schemes so as to provide employment opportunities to the unemployed educated youth during the remaining plan period.

Fall in Industrial Growth

499. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT :
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-
JHUNWALA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether industrial growth has fallen from 7.1 per cent in 1969 to 4.5 per cent in 1970 and for the first half of 1971 is less than one per cent ;

(b) if so, the reasons for this steep fall ; and

(c) the remedial measures Government propose to take to arrest further fall in industrial growth ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) The general index of industrial production at 180.8 for the year 1970 shows a percentage rise of 4.8 over the previous year as compared with a rise of 7.1 per cent achieved in 1969 over 1968. The general index for the first five months of 1971 (January-May) at 185.1 shows a percentage rise of 1.8 as compared with production during the first five months of 1970. However, the index of production, constructed as it is, does not reflect the considerable growth that has taken place in the small scale sector or in the newer and growing sectors of industry which were not taken into account for computing the index of industrial growth.

(b) The reasons for the slow growth of industrial production in recent months may

be briefly summed up as follows :

- (a) Shortage of raw cotton which has affected the cotton textile industry ;
- (b) Shortage of steel following the decline in steel production ;
- (c) Lack of demand for certain items like railway wagons, stationary diesel engines, etc. ;
- (d) Capacity constraints in a number of important industries like paper, caustic soda, soda ash and calcium carbide, where growth rates have been limited because of limits of installed capacity ;
- (e) Inadequate utilisation of existing installed capacity, particularly in engineering industries owing to shortage of critical raw materials like steel ; and
- (f) Labour management relations, and industrial unrest which has affected the output of certain industries.

(c) A number of steps have been taken to improve the rate of industrial production. Licensing of capacity, both for setting up new units and for expansion of existing units, has been accelerated and procedures have also been streamlined to permit speedy consideration of applications. As against the issue of 221 licences and 331 letters of intent in 1969 and 263 licences and 438 letters of intent in 1970, as many as 510 licences and 752 letters of intent have been issued this year up to 23rd October, 1971. The above, together with the facility to set up industrial units without recourse to industrial licensing for units involving up to Rs. 1 crore of investment (as also expansion schemes involving up to Rs. 1 crore for units having fixed assets less than Rs. 5 crores), subject to certain constraints of foreign exchange etc., is expected to lead to the creation of additional capacity which, on fruition, may be expected to lead to a rapid growth of industrial output.

The pace of licensing of capital goods has also been speeded up, as is evident from the fact that the value of capital goods licences issued was nearly Rs. 100 crores

for the period April-August, 1971, as against Rs. 55 crores in the corresponding period of 1970. Licensing imports of industrial raw materials has also been significantly stepped up. The policy on import of steel has been specially liberalised in order to meet shortages of essential raw materials. Additional steel imports licensed in response to a Public Notice issued in September, 1970 have already started coming into the country, and this is expected to give a boost to industrial production over the coming months. Further, the policy for licensing of imported raw materials for small scale units has been particularly liberalised. For instance, the entitlement of non-ferrous metals was increased by 50 per cent for all across the board in 1971-72. Recently small scale units have been allowed an increased entitlement by 25 per cent in respect of imports of all permissible categories of mild steel.

Mid-term Appraisal of Fourth Plan

500. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI P. K. DEO :

Will the MINISTER OF PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has published its mid-term appraisal of the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, its salient features;

(c) whether the plan priorities and targets are being revised to suit the present conditions; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI
MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Various studies and exercises have been undertaken in regard to the mid-term appraisal of the Plan. A series of discussions have been taking place between the Planning Commission on the one hand and the Central Ministries as well as the State Governments on the other with a view to assessing progress, estimating shortfalls and suggesting

measures to ensure achievement of targets to the best possible extent. Special studies are being conducted by task forces appointed for the purpose. Although there has been an additional strain on our resources on account of the refugee problem, every attempt will be made to see that programmes, particularly those with a high employment content will not be adversely affected. This opportunity is also being used to give the orientation possible to the Plan on the basis of the commitments made to the people. The final picture, however, will emerge only after the entire exercise is completed.

Shortage of Photo Films

501. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a great shortage of photo sensitized materials including colour films;

(b) the total annual demand and supplies available; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to increase the production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) :

(a) No Sir, however, there is some marginal shortage in respect of medical x-ray films. Colour films are not being produced indigenously and the requirements are being met fully by imports. Adequate supplies of colour films are available in the market with the exception of a particular brand.

(b) As against the total demand of about 10.8 million sq. metres during 1971 the supply from indigenous sources is about 5.5 million sq.m. only. A statement regarding the demand and present supply of the various types of sensitized materials is attached.

(c) Steps have already been taken to gear up the production of Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ootacamund by installing additional equipments. It is expected that the indigenous production plus the imports, licensed being licensed would more than cover the demand.

Statement

The total demand and supply for 1971 for sensitized photographic materials are as follows :

Demand :—		Million sq. m.
Cine Film Positive (B and W)	...	2.80
Cine Film Negative (B and W)	...	0.20
Cine Film Sound (B and W)	...	0.45
Medical X-ray Film	...	1.48
Roll Films	...	0.54
Portrait Film	...	0.025
Graphic Arts Film	...	0.52
Photographic paper	...	4.46
Document Copying Paper	...	0.32
		10.795
Supply :—		
Cine film positive (B and W)	...	1.511
Cine film sound	...	0.018
Medical X-ray film	...	0.295
Roll film and 35 mm Negative film	...	0.001911
Portrait film	...	0.00195
Graphic arts film	...	0.001203
Photographic paper	...	3.658
		5.485309

Pay Scales of Police Personnel in Delhi

502 SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to revise the pay scales of the Police personnel in Delhi; and

(b) if so, when are the proposals likely to be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). A proposal to reconsider some of the recommendations of the Khosla Commission, on which the Government have already taken deci-

sion, is being looked into. The matter will be decided as soon as possible.

Housing Schemes for Police Personnel in Delhi

503. SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any schemes for the next two years to provide housing facilities to the Police personnel in Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
K.C. HANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under Crash Programme Phase I
the following construction has been
completed :

Type III	Type II	Type I
128	813	1882

1. Crash Programme Phase II is in
progress. There are 20 schemes in this
programme and 429 residential units have
been completed, 732 are under construction
and 1519 are being planned for the coming
two years.

2. Crash Programme Phase III is
under formulation and 17 works contribut-
ing 1780 residential units are anticipated
under this programme,

3. 9 other works have been sanction-
ed under the normal budget provision. These
will provide 153 units.

Arrest of Pak Spies in Jammu, Rajasthan,
North Bengal and Gujarat

504. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-
JHUNWALA :
SHRI R.S. PANDEY :
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the month of Octo-
ber, 1971 as many as 127 Pakistani spies
were arrested in Jammu.

(b) if so, what has been the rate of
arrest of Pak spies in other border areas
like Rajasthan, North Bengal and Gujarat;
and

(c) the number of Pakistani nationals
and Indian collaborators separately among
those arrested and the steps taken against
them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL
(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to)

(c). The Government of Gujarat have
reported that no arrests have been made
in October, 1971. According to the infor-
mation received from the Government of
Punjab, six persons were arrested on sus-
picion of espionage during the month.
Information in regard to Rajasthan, J & K
and West Bengal is still awaited.

Investment in Industrial Sector

505. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-
JHUNWALA : Will the Minister of INDUS-
TRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to
state :

(a) whether Government's Industrial
Policy has in any way encouraged invest-
ment in the industrial sectors during the
last two years ;

(b) if so, to what extent investment has
increased and

(c) how is it that the production rate
is falling despite more investment in the
industrial sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-
MENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a)
to (c). While no specific study of the invest-
ments made during the last two years has
been undertaken by this Ministry, the new
industrial licensing policy has been kept
under constant review. An unprecedentedly
large number of applications for industrial
licences were received in 1970, as also
during the 10 months of 1971, which indi-
cate a favourable investment climate and
considerable revival of industrial and entre-
preneurial interest. The number of appli-
cations received during 1970 was 3033 (inclu-
ding 807 applications for 'Carrying on
Business') as against 1420 and 905 appli-
cations received during 1969 and 1968 res-
pectively. During the year 1970, 363 indus-
trial licences and 438 letters of intent were
issued. The corresponding figures for the
first 9 months of 1971 are 2208 applications
received, 481 licences issued and 708 letters
of intent issued. The liberal issue of licences
in the middle sector, without too rigid an
emphasis on capacity consideration, coupled
with the raising of the exemption limit upto
Rs. 1 crore, has given considerable encou-

agement to medium and new entrepreneurs and is expected to accelerate industrial development and bridge the production gaps. The results of this action are, however, not likely to be apparent immediately so far as the growth of industrial production is concerned.

The reasons for the slow growth of industrial production in recent months may be briefly summed up as follows :—

- (a) Shortage of raw cotton which has affected the cotton textile industry ;
- (b) Shortage of steel following the decline in steel production ;
- (c) Lack of demand for certain items like railway wagons, stationary diesel engines, etc. ;
- (d) Capacity constraints in a number of important industries like paper, caustic soda, soda ash and calcium carbide, where growth rates have been limited because of limits of installed capacity ;
- (e) Inadequate utilisation of existing installed capacity particularly in engineering industries owing to shortage of critical raw materials like steel ; and
- (f) Labour management relations and industrial unrest which have affected the output of certain industries.

Setting up of Paper Mill in Manipur

507. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any forest survey has been made for setting up a paper mill based on pine and bamboo resources in the Union Territory of Manipur ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). In connection with their request for the establishment of a paper mill in the Union Territory of Manipur, the Administration have furnished a Survey Report on the Industrial Potential of Pinus Insularies in Manipur. As it appears that a Paper Mill for manufacture of special paper is feasible in the Union Territory, the administration have been advised to consider the appointment of National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., as Consultants for the preparation of a Detailed Feasibility Report.

Take over of Andhra Scientific Company at Masulipatnam

508. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4018 on the 6th July, 1971 regarding take-over of Andhra Scientific Company at Masulipatnam and state :

(a) whether the report regarding the investigation into the affairs of the Andhra Scientific Company, Masulipatnam has since been examined ;

(b) if so, the main points thereof ; and

(c) the decision taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee has expressed the view that there are good prospects of revival of the company if adequate funds are provided and is put under a sound and competent management. The Committee has, therefore, recommended take over of management of the company under the relevant provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(c) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

M/s. Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ltd.,
Bhavnagar

509. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4022 on the 6th July, 1971 regarding M/s. Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ltd, Bhavnagar and state :

(a) whether Government have since received the report of the Investigation Body into the affairs of M/s. Alcock Ashdown and Co. Ltd., Bhavnagar and state :

(b) if so, the broad features thereof ; and

(c) the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The report of the Investigating Body is under consideration of the Government.

बिहार में परमाणु शक्ति केन्द्र का
स्थापित किया जाना

510. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में यूरेनियम की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई पत्र भेजा है जिसमें उत्तारी बिहार में परमाणु शक्ति केन्द्र स्थापित करने की मांग की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी मंत्री, गृह-मंत्री तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

बिहार में स्कूटर कारखाने
की स्थापना

511. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने अपने राज्य में स्कूटर का कारखाना स्थापित करने की एक योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार ने इसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से किसी सहायता की मांग की है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ङ.) इसके प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री घनश्याम ओझा) : (क) भारत सरकार को इसकी जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ख) में (ङ.) : प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Reports of Civil Officials on combing operations in West Bengal

512. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of reports submitted since the 29th June, 1971 by the Civil Officials on combing operations in West Bengal.

(b) the number of combing operations (Army and Police) already conducted ; and

(c) who controls the combining operations (i.e. Civil Police or Army Officials) ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN) : (a) Information is being obtained from the State Government.

(b) According to information available civil authorities obtained the assistance of the army authorities in respect of 227 intensive searches conducted during the period from 29th June, 1971.

(c) It is competent civil authorities exercising powers under the Cr. P.C. who undertake intensive search operations and thus the control of such operations remains in the hands of such civil authorities.

Posting of Army/C.R.P. Personnel in Police Stations in West Bengal

513. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of Police Stations in West Bengal in which Army has been posted, C.R.P. has been posted or both have been posted since 29th June, 1971 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN) : The information is being obtained from the State Government.

Size of 1972-73 Plan

514. SHRI P. GANGADEV :
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the Planning Commission was held on the 6th October 1971 to discuss the size of the 1972-73 Plan ;

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at ; and

(c) when the final decision for the same will be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : (a) to (c). The meeting of the Planning Commission held on 6th October, 1971 discussed, among other matters, the approach to the 1972-73 Annual Plan also in a general way. Preparation of the Annual Plan is under way for which Planning Commission is holding a series of discussions with the State Government in respect of the States', Annual Plan and with the Central Ministries in respect of the Central Plan. In the light of these discussion which are likely to be completed by the end of January, the Annual Plan for 1972-73 will be finalised.

Application of Industrial Policy to International Joint Ventures

515. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI P.M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided not to apply the Industrial Policy too rigidly in the case of International Joint Ventures ; and

(b) whether India has commitments-some bilateral and other multilateral-with Ceylon, Iran, Yugoslavia, Rumania and the U.A.R. to promote joint ventures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) No change has been effected by Government in the policy towards establishment of joint ventures abroad.

(b) In the economic and industrial-co-operation talks between India and countries such as Ceylon, Iran, Yugoslavia Rumania and the U.A.R., including the tripartite talks among India, the U.A.R. and Yugoslavia, the possibilities of establishing joint ventures are also discussed. The actual establishment of such ventures would depend on the mutual interest and convenience of India as well as the other countries and the techno-economic feasibilities of the projects concerned.

Infiltration of Trained Pak Spies in North Eastern Region

516. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI N.K. SANGHI :
SHRI P.M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the infiltration of a large number of Pakistani spies, especially trained in sabotage, is posing a serious threat to the country and the North-Eastern region in particular ;

(b) whether Government are aware that Pakistani army has opened training centres for spies at Sylhet ; and

(c) if so, what action or steps Government propose to take to deal with the situation arising out of the heavy infiltration of Pakistani spies into India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (c). Government are fully alive to the threat posed by spies and saboteurs. The authorities concerned are fully vigilant and systematic arrangements exist for registration, screening and interrogation of refugees.

(b) There are reasons to suspect that a training centre for spies is being run by Pakistan at Sylhet.

Setting up of Guidance Bureau for Investors

517. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI P.M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up Guidance Bureau for Investors ; and

(b) how far setting up of this Bureau will accelerate the pace of economic development in the country and harness national resources in men and material for

expanding production and providing larger employment opportunities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Bureau will be an advisory body providing facilities of guidance to the entrepreneurs in matters relating to basic and factual information about investment prospects and needs etc. It is expected that the Bureau will assist in harnessing national resources for expanding production and employment opportunities.

Soviet Assistance to India in the Technological Field

518. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :
SHRI P.M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Union has agreed in principle to assist India in bridging her technological gaps, even in advanced fields, by sharing its technical know-how,

(b) if so, whether India has sent the proposals asked for by the U.S.S.R. ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) Mutually beneficial economic and technical cooperation between India and the USSR has been developing for some years now. During the Prime Minister's recent visit to the Soviet Union both sides agreed on further expansion and deepening of such cooperation specially in certain sophisticated sectors of technology.

(b) and (c). It has been agreed between the two countries that the experts would meet and work out specific proposals in these fields. Two sides have also decided to set up inter-governmental commission on

scientific development and technical cooperation.

Re-Employment of Officers after Retirement

519. **SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA** : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) how many I.C.S., I.A.S. and I.F.S. officers have been reemployed after retirement during the last three years ; and

(b) the number of proposals for such re-employment under consideration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Only a part of the information sought is available with the Government of India, as pensioners are not required under the Rules, to obtain the permission of the Government before accepting employment or to inform the Government about such employment, except when it is—

- (i) commercial employment, within two years from the date of retirement, or
- (ii) employment under a Government outside India (or under an International organisation of which the Government of India is not a member).

In respect of the categories of employment referred to above, the position as from the 1st January, 1969 is that thirteen former members of the Indian Administrative Service (including former members of the Indian Civil Service) and two former members of the Indian Forest Service have been given permission to accept commercial employment.

(b) Requests of four former Members of the Indian Administrative Service (including former members of the Indian Civil Service) for permission to accept commercial employment are under consideration,

A.I.R. Programmes for Jawans on Borders

520. **SHYI AMAR NATH GHAWLA** : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the arrangements made by Government to broadcast programmes over the All India Radio to Boost the morale of our jawans on the border ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : Programmes for the troops are broadcast daily by 14 stations of All India Radio. These consist mainly to talks, music, features, and skits. The Vividh Bharati channels broadcast a daily 45 minute request programme for the Forces, entitled "Jaymala", which includes a programme presented by Film personalities, on Saturdays. In addition, the Delhi Station puts out for the Forces a weekly request programme of Pop and light Western Music.

Programmes over A.I.R. for Civil Defence

521. **SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA** : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state that arrangements made by Government to broadcast programmes over the All India Radio to educate the general public in the matters of civil defence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : Stations of All India Radio, particularly those in the border areas, have already started broadcasting programmes to educate the general public on Civil Defence, in consultation with the Civil Defence authorities.

अन्तर्राज्य परिषद् की स्थापना

522. **श्री आर० बी० बड़ै** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग द्वारा दिये गये सुझाव के अनुसार संविधान के अनुच्छेद 263 के अन्तर्गत एक अन्तर्राज्य परिषद् स्थापित किये जाने के बारे में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कामिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्चा) : प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की संगत सिफारिशों विचारधीन

भारत में गरीबी का हटाया जाना

523. श्री आर० बी० बड़े : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) लोक सभा के पिछले आम चुनाव के पश्चात् गरीबी हटाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं और अब तक उनके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं;

(ख) मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों के मासिक वेतन पर बढ़ती हुई कीमतों का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ग) क्या बढ़ती हुई कीमतों के परिणाम-स्वरूप गरीबी हटाने के लिए उठाये गये कदम अप्रभावी सिद्ध हुये हैं ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) कमजोर वर्गों के जीवन याशन की दशाओं में सुधार लाने के विशिष्ट उद्देश्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए चौथी योजना का पुनर्निर्धारण किया जा रहा है। फिलहाल छोटे किसानों, न्यूनतम से कम भूमि वाले किसानों तथा खेतिहर मजदूरों और गंदी वस्तुओं व आदि मजाली क्षेत्रों के बच्चों जैसे कमजोर वर्गों के लिए जो विशेष योजनाएँ हैं उनके कार्यान्वयन को प्राथमिकता प्रदान की गई है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 1971-72 के दौरान 50 करोड़ रुपये के व्यय का एक जोरदार (ऋण) कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है। इसके अलावा शिक्षित तथा तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त व्यक्तियों के लिए रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ाने के लिए चालू वर्ष के बजट में 25 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। बहरहाल, अभी प्रतिफलों का विश्लेषण करना जल्दबाजी होगी।

(ख) और (ग) वेतनभोगी लोगों पर मूल्यों की वृद्धि का निश्चय ही प्रभाव पड़ा है। फिर भी कमजोर वर्गों और खास कर निम्न तथा मध्यम वर्ग में निश्चित आय वालों के कल्याण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए बनी योजनाओं पर मंहगाई का कोई खास प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है।

हिमालय के क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए

विशेष सैल

524. श्री आर० बी० बड़े क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या हिमाचल क्षेत्रों के विकास कार्यों और वहां की समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए योजना आयोग में एक विशेष सैल बनाये जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) इस प्रस्ताव को अन्तिम रूप कब तक दिया जायेगा ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) विशेष एकांश के गठन तथा इसकी कार्यप्रणाली के संबंध में अभी निर्णय किया जाना है। इस विषय पर मावधानीपूर्वक विचार किया जा रहा है तथा संबंधित राज्य सरकारों तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं पर जिन विशेषज्ञों ने अध्ययन किया है उनसे परामर्श कर इस संबंध में निर्णय किया जायेगा। जो काम करना है उसे तथा अपनाये जाने वाले दृष्टिकोण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए जो परामर्श किया जा रहा है उसमें समय लग रहा है। फिर भी, एकांश की संरचना के बारे में शीघ्र ही निर्णय कर लिया जायेगा।

टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए बनी प्रतीक्षा सूची में आवेदकों की संख्या

525. श्री आर० बी० बड़े : क्या संचार

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) इस समय देश में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिये प्रतीक्षा-सूची में कुल प्रार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान सरकार का विचार कितने व्यक्तियों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने का है; और

(ग) सभी आवेदकों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन कब तक दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनंदन बहुगुण):

(क) चालू वित्त वर्ष के आरम्भ में पूरे देश में नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए प्रतीक्षा सूची में 3,09,999 व्यक्तियों के नाम थे।

(ख) 1971-72 में पूरे देश में चालू कनेक्शनों (सीधी एक्सचेंज लाइनों) में लगभग एक लाख और कनेक्शन बढ़ाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) लगभग 1975-76 तक।

Pak Saboteurs in Assam and Meghalaya

526. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Pakistani saboteurs who have infiltrated with the Bangla Desh refugees into Assam and Meghalaya are reported to have been directed to contact some known men among the Nagas and Mizo rebels to carry out their assignments;

(b) whether these saboteurs have been very active in these States ; and

(c) if so, what action or steps Government have taken to arrest them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN) : (a) The links between

Pakistan and the Naga and Mizo rebels are well known, and utmost vigilance is maintained in regard to possibilities of contacts between Naga and Mizo malcontents and Pakistani saboteurs.

(b) There have been a number of incidents of sabotage and attempted sabotage in the border districts of Assam and Meghalaya.

(c) According to information received from the Government of Assam, 67 persons have been arrested in Assam and Meghalaya.

Closure of Industries in Assam due to Non-Availability of Raw Materials

527. SHRI DINESH CHANDER GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that many industrial units in the Eastern region, particularly in Assam are facing closure due to non-availability of raw materials;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to make raw materials available to these units; and

(c) if not, steps are contemplated in the matter, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) While the Government is aware of the general shortage of certain raw materials, we have no specific information about closure of Industrial Units in Assam on this account.

(b) and (c). There is a general shortage of certain industrial raw materials like steel including stainless steel, caustic soda, soda ash and calcium carbide etc. which is affecting Industrial production in certain Industries.

With a view to make available the required raw material to the industrial units, the supply position is reviewed periodically and necessary correctives are applied. A number of steps have since been taken to

increase the production of items which are currently in short supply and are likely to be in short supply for some time to come.

The import policy concerning the import of industrial raw materials is also being reviewed from time to time by the Standing Internal Departmental Committee to meet the short-term scarcity conditions. The import policy of 1971-72 contains special provisions for import of items which are in world short-supply. The industries which are affected due to short supply of raw-materials arising from the world shortage are being permitted to apply for import of raw materials for over a period of six months at a time.

The import policy also provides for review of entitlements of Actual Users. Cases of Actual Users, in which it is established that the operation of existing import policy has caused undue hardship and is likely to affect industrial production, are considered for imports by the Sub-Committee under the C.C.I and E.

Industries in Meghalaya

528. SHRI DINESH CHANDER GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in the entire South bank of river Brahmaputra in the District of Kamrup and the State of Meghalaya there is no industry in spite of rich mineral potentials;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to develop the potential industries of this region; and

(c) if no steps are being contemplated, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) to (c). For an overall assessment and fuller utilisation of the natural resources that are available in the North-Eastern region, including Assam and Meghalaya, three working groups viz. (i) Agro-based industries, (ii) Forest based industries and (iii) Coal and Natural Gas or generally for

mineral based industries were set up under the auspices of the Standing Committee of the Eastern Zonal Council, to conduct detailed studies on the integrated industrial potential of the region. On the basis of these studies, it is proposed to draw up a coordinated plan for the integrated industrial development of the region. The reports of the Working Group are currently under the consideration of the Standing Committee of the Eastern Zonal Council. It may be added that provision for a cinnamon oil project and provision for investigation, survey, preparation of feasibility reports etc., have been made in Meghalaya's 4th Plan programme. Besides, the Ministry of Industrial Development had also recently sent a study team to explore possibilities of setting up industries in Meghalaya. It is hoped that as a result of these measures some industries will be set up in Meghalaya and the Kamrup region.

Closure of Newspapers in Assam due to Non-Availability of Newsprint

529. SHRI DINESH CHANDER GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that many newspapers in Assam are facing closure due to non-availability of newsprint; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to make newsprints available to the newspaper industry in Assam ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Assistance by West Germany in Nozzle Separation Process of Uranium

530. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of West Germany have offered assistance to the Indian scientists to tell the secretary of nozzle separation process of uranium;

(b) if so, whether some plants are to be set up for this purpose;

(c) the estimated expenditure to be incurred on setting up a plant; and

(d) the extent to which such a plant will be helpful in the development of science and agriculture in the country ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING. (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Information on the development of the nozzle process in West Germany for the separation of Uranium, which is unclassified, would be available to India.

(b) to (d). Plans for a pilot plant using this process must await examination of various alternative processes.

Bengal Film Industry Facing financial crisis

532. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the film industry in Bengal is facing a financial crisis and the studios there are likely to be disclosed down ;

(b) whether Government have analysed the reasons which have led to this crisis and the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ; and

(c) whether the Eastern India Motion Pictures' Association has appealed to the Central Government for assistance and, if so, the nature of help sought and the reaction of Government in this connection ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) It has been reported that the film industry in West Bengal is passing through a spell of financial strain but this is not likely to lead to the closure of all the studios in that State.

(b) Enquiries have been made from the State Government, who have informed the

Central Government that this crisis has been engaging their attention for some years and the latter appointed a Film Enquiry Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice K. C. Sen in 1962. Another *Ad hoc* Committee headed by Shri R. Gupta was set up in 1966 by the State Government. The reports of both these committees were published in 1968.

In June, 1969 a State Film Consultative Committee was appointed by the State Government consisting of representatives of all sectors of the film industry. This Committee was entrusted with the task of suggesting methods for implementing different recommendations of the previous committees as also making new recommendations, if any, in view of the changing situation. Its report containing various measures for improvement of the industry is now under consideration of the State Government.

(c) Yes, Sir. The demands of the film industry included reservation of 20% of screening time for Bengali films in all cinema houses, implementation of main recommendations of the State Film Consultative Committee, setting up of well-equipped studio and Laboratory in Calcutta, expansion of screening facilities, etc. The Central Government have taken up the matter with the State Government since they are primarily concerned with the matter.

Report of Technical Committee for manufacture of small car

533. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Technical Committee entrusted to evaluate the different proposals for the manufacture of small car in the public sector, has since presented its report to Government ;

(b) if so, the findings of the Committee with regard to the type of the car that may be produced, its cost on road, the capacity of the proposed factory and its location ; and

(c) whether Government have since considered the recommendations of the Committee and, if so, the particulars thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) to (c). No Technical Committee as such, was appointed. However, two Study Groups, one Technical and the other Financial, were appointed by Government. From amongst the Technical and Financial Study Groups, a Committee of Officials was formed for evaluating the vehicles and for discussions to be conducted with the firms with regard to the various technical, financial and commercial issues involved. The report of the Officials' Committee, which has since been received, is at present under the consideration of the Study Groups.

Place of a Mayor in Order of Precedence

534. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mayors, at their meeting held recently in Delhi, decided to approach the Government of India to secure a place for them in the Order of Precedence;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard ; and

(c) what shall be the place of Mayor in the Order of Precedence ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) and (c). Instructions already exists to the effect that at civic functions such as visits of very important persons including foreign dignitaries, State banquets, dinners and at homes, the Mayor of the city where the function takes place should be assigned a position along with the Cabinet Ministers and that on other occasions, the Mayors should be assigned a position after the members of the Council of Ministers but before the Members of Parliament and members of State legislatures. There are also instructions to the effect that on the occasion of reception of very important persons including foreign dignitaries, visiting

any city, the Mayor of the city should also be included among the first batch of persons to welcome the visiting dignitary.

Assistance by East Germany in Nozzle Separation Process of Uranium

535. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of East Germany have offered assistance to Indian Scientists to tell the secrecy of nozzle separation process of Uranium ;

(b) if so, whether some plants are to be set up for this purpose ;

(c) the estimated expenditure to be incurred on setting up of a plant ; and

(d) the extent to which such a plant will be helpful in the development of Science and Agriculture in the country ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Assault on Harijans of Behara in Varanasi District (U.P.)

536. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : SHRI BAKSI NAYAK :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the barbarous assault on Harijans of Behara, Varanasi District (U.P.) by the higher class people on September 17, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to protect the Harijans and punish the culprits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Government are aware of the incident that took place on the 14th September, 1971 in village Behara in district Varanasi in which Harijans were assaulted by members of other castes and their huts were destroyed. In the incident 17 persons are reported to have been injured and one Harijan to have lost his life.

(b) According to information received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh the trouble arose out of a dispute between the Harijans and members of other castes on the question of removal of hides of the dead cattle. Even before the incident action had been taken against some persons in the village under the preventive provisions of the Cr. P.C. In regard to the incident a case has been registered and is being investigated. Of the 30 persons named as accused 18 have been arrested and efforts are being made to apprehend the rest. A strong police party has been posted in the village to ensure that there is no recurrence of violence. The arms licences of the accused persons have also been suspended.

Civil Disturbances in N.E.F.A and Shillong

537. **SHRI H.M. PATEL :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there were civil disturbances in N.E.F.A. and Shillong recently ;

(b) whether the Army was called out to maintain law and order there ; and

(c) if so, with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir ; not during the last three or four months.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Bengal Band

538. **SHRI H.M. PATEL :**
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government are aware that the leftist parties observed Bengal Band on the 13th October, 1971 ;

(b) whether the Band was a success ;

(c) losses consequently suffered by the public and the private sector ; and

(d) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Some leftist political parties gave a call for Bengal Bandh on 13th October, 1971.

(b) Transport services were plying normally on the day of the Bandh. Industrial undertakings in public as well as private sector also functioned normally. Attendance at the Calcutta port and docks as well as in Government offices was satisfactory. Shops and cinema houses remained open in most places. On the whole, the people of West Bengal did not support the Bandh.

(c) The State Government have informed that no assessment of the monetary value of the loss sustained by the public and private sectors had been made.

(d) Government hold that such Bandhs are harmful to the nation and the State. All possible efforts are therefore made to enable the people to pursue their normal avocations on such occasions.

Increase in prices of Fans

539. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6787 on the 3rd August, 1971 regarding increase in prices of fans and State ;

(a) whether the leading Electric Fan Manufacturers are still quoting prices much higher than the fair prices assessed by Government ;

(b) If so, the action taken to make them reduce retail prices instead of profiteering at the expense of the consumers ; and

(c) the names of the leading firms at present making the highest extra earnings as a result of raising their prices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) No, Sir. The present market prices of electric fans are lower by Rs.25 to Rs.45 per fan than those prevailing in May 1971, bringing them more or less even with the fair assessed prices.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This information was already furnished in the reply given to Unstarred question No. 6787 referred to by the Hon'ble Member.

Working results of Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd., Kanpur

540. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production and earnings of the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited, Kanpur have improved after Government's take over of the Cooper Allen unit of the BIC, Kanpur ;

(b) if so, to what extent ;

(c) the amount of Government investment in this undertaking ; and

(d) the extent to which the old managerial set-up and personnel have been retained or changed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During 1968 Cooper Allen's loss was Rs. 96 lakhs. Against this TAFCO lost Rs. 48 lakhs in the 10 months of 1969-70 and Rs. 57 lakhs in 1970-71.

(c) Description Govt. investment as on 31.3.1971 (Rs. in Lacs)

Share capital	23.42
Loans	74.99

Total : 98.41

(d) Most of the old staff including managerial staff, has been retained.

Response of Industrialists to Backward Areas Development Scheme

541. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the response by industrialists to the package-deal concessions offered by Government for establishing industries in the backward regions has been up to expectations ;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to withdraw the scheme ; and

(c) the number of offers for setting up industrial units-large, medium, or small-scale-which have been received so far in respect of the eight backward districts of West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). It is too early yet to assess the response to the concessions offered for the development of backward regions.

(c) 21 requests have been received so far by the State Government from the large and medium sectors for setting up industries in the 8 backward districts of West Bengal. The number of applications from the Small Sector is not readily available.

Persons killed in West Bengal as a Result of Military Police and C.R.P. Firing

543. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons killed as a result of the Police, Military, C.R.P. firing in West Bengal during August and end of September, 1971 ;

(b) Whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the demands made by the left political parties in West Bengal demanding judicial enquiries into these firings;

(c) whether Government have ordered any judicial enquiry into these firings; and

(d) if so, broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected from the State Government.

Release of Anti-Social Elements by Democratic Coalition Government in West Bengal

544. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether several anti-social elements arrested during the period between 17th March, 1970 and 10th April, 1971 under the P.V.A. and other Detention Acts were released by the Democratic Coalition Government of West Bengal.

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether this action of the Democratic Coalition Government has further deteriorated the law and other situation in West Bengal ; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to re-arrest them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (d). Facts are being ascertained from the State Government. However, it may be stated that no law providing for preventive detention was in force in West Bengal from 1. 1. 1970 till the 22nd November, 1970 When the West Bengal (Prevention of violent Activities) Act, 1970, came into force.

Reconstitution of Advisory Committee and Programme Committee of A. I. R. Calcutta

545. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Advisory Committee and the Programme Committee of A.I.R., Calcutta, will be reconstituted in view of various allegations levelled against A.I.R., Calcutta by several organisations ;

(b) if so, who would be the persons on those Committees ; and

(c) the number of interruptions in broadcasting over A.I.R., Calcutta for the last six months and the total loss of time thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) The Programme Advisory Committee attached to AIR, Calcutta was reconstituted in February, 1971 and at present there is no proposal for its being further reconstituted.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The number of total interruptions was 173 for a duration of 34 hours and 6 minutes. Of these interruptions, 123 for a duration of 28 hours and 31 minutes were due to power supply failure.

Setting up of a Paper and Strawboard Industry at Kakdwip (West Bengal)

546. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to sponsor a paper and strawboard industry at Kakdwip (Sunderbans area) to remove regional imbalance in industrial development ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir. Government have no proposal to set up a paper and straw-

board industry at Kakdwip. If any proposal is received for the establishment of a paper and strawboard factory in the Sunderbans area, Government will consider it sympathetically.

(b) Does not arise.

**Attack on Residents of Vikramgarh Colony
Jadavpur (West Bengal)**

548. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of noted goondas and anti-social elements attacked peaceful inhabitants of the Vikramgarh colony, Jadavpur, 24 Parganas District (West Bengal) and looted their houses and shops, took away their cash and valuables and mercilessly assaulted many of them including women and driven them out of the colony ;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Government to book the elements responsible for this dastardly attack and to protect the inhabitants; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (d). Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

Chhoti Sadri Gold Scandal Case

549. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 359 on the 26th May, 1971 regarding C.B.I. inquiry into Chhoti Sadri Gold Scandal and state :

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has since completed the inquiry into the Chhoti Sadri Gold Scandal Case;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the inquiry is likely to be completed;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) A criminal case relating to alleged misappropriation of gold by Shri Ganpat Lal and others is still pending in the court of the Civil Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Udaipur. During the pendency of the criminal case enquiries have to be conducted with due regard to the provisions of the law and this takes time.

(c) This will depend on the progress in the court case.

**Cases of Fire in Delhi on the eve of
Diwali Festival**

550. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that fire broke out in the capital on the eve of Diwali festival this year because the ban on cracker sales in the narrow streets and near jhuggi-jhonpri colonies could not be strictly enforced;

(b) if so, the total loss of life and property as a result of fire incidents on this occasion in the capital; and

(c) the measures adopted to have a safer and more austere Diwali in Delhi in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) to (c). On 15.10.71 a fire broke out at Chandni Chowk and another at Khari Baoli where licenced shops for the sale of fire-works crackers had been set up. These places are neither narrow streets nor near jhuggi jhonpri colonies. There was no loss of life in either case. The loss of property amounted to Rs. 10,000 in Chandni Chowk and Rs. 700/- in Khari Baoli. Both these fires were accidental.

The fire in the jhuggis occurred on 25.10.71, a week after Diwali, at 'Tal' Sowa Nagar, Lodhi Road, New Delhi. Twelve jhuggis were burnt and property worth about Rs. 2500/- was lost. Some unknown children were responsible for this fire which was due to fire-works.

The Delhi Administration have been asked to see whether any amendment to the rules is necessary to minimise such risks.

Plea for production oriented Fiscal Policy by President of Indian Merchants' Chamber

551. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the statement made by the Indian Merchants' Chamber President, Shri Harish Mahindra, wherein he had pleaded for the production oriented fiscal policy, imparting dynamism to growth and speeding up Industrial Licensing Policy; and

(b) if so, Government's reactions thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has already enunciated a production oriented industrial licensing policy which is geared towards imparting dynamism to industrial growth and speedy disposal of industrial licence applications. The revised Industrial Licensing Policy enunciated in February, 1970 is aimed at providing broad-based and accelerated industrial growth in the country. The licensing machinery of the Government has been geared up to provide speedy disposal of licence applications, resulting in a much better performance this year compared to the last three years. However, the position is under constant review and suitable measures are taken, whenever occasion demands, for further promoting industrial growth and overcoming shortfalls in production.

Issue of Licences to Tatas and Birlas for Industrial Projects in Punjab

552. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the licences for two industrial projects in Punjab have been given to

Tatas and Birlas by the Government of Punjab in consultation with the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not starting these industries in the public sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA): (a) Industrial Licences are issued by the Central Government and not by the State Government. However, no licence/Letter of Intent was issued to any concern belonging to, or controlled by Tatas and Birlas for setting up Industrial Units in Punjab during the period from 1.1.70 to 23.10.1971.

(b) Does not arise.

Magisterial Enquiry into the Police Lathi Charge on Students in Muktsar (Punjab)

553. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : SHRI B.S. BHURA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Punjab Government received the report of Shri Dalip Singh who was deputed to hold a magisterial enquiry into the unwarranted *lathi-charge* on students by the Muktsar (Punjab) Police;

(b) whether any action has been taken against the Police officials who were responsible for the *lathi-charge*; and

(c) if so, what ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The Magistrate has come to the conclusion that the police did not use excessive force on any occasion in dealing with the riotous student mobs. The State Government have, however, transferred the local officers who were concerned in dealing with the trouble, to ensure that there is no suspicion of any undue influence on the investigation or trials of the criminal cases in connection with the incidents.

**Dismissal of State Government Employees
in West Bengal**

554. SHRI S.M. BANERJEE :
DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether 13 State Government employees in West Bengal have been dismissed under the President's orders without assigning any reason or giving them any opportunity to defend themselves ;

(b) If so, the reasons for this extraordinary step ;

(c) whether all Trade Union organizations with the exception of a few, have protested against this unilateral decision of Government in dismissing employees wrongfully ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). 13 State Government non-gazetted employees have been dismissed under Governors orders under proviso (c) to article 311(2) of the Constitution, in the interest of the security of the State.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No action could be taken on the protest as the employees concerned were dismissed in the interest of the security of the State.

Appointment of a Commission to Inquire into Charges of Corruption against Former Ministers of Punjab

555. SHRI S.M. BANERJEE :
SHRI NAGESHWARA RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have appointed a Commission to inquire into charges of corruption against the former Ministers of Punjab ;

(b) if so, its terms of reference ; and

(c) whether the public men will be allowed to give evidence before the Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). A copy of the notification No. S.O. 3863 dated the 16th October, 1971 issued by the Department of Personnel, appointing the Commission, which contains its terms of reference, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Place in Library. See No. [LT-1011/71]*]

(c) The Commission will allow evidence to be produced in accordance with the procedure of inquiry decided upon by it, and in accordance with the Inquiry (Procedure) Rules, 1960, framed by the Central Government under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952.

Conversion of P.T.I. into a Corporation

556. SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) further steps taken to convert the Press Trust of India into a Public Corporation ; and

(b) the reasons for delay in taking a final decision ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b). The question of converting P.T.I. into a public Corporation will be examined after decisions are taken on the proposals under consideration for the diffusion of ownership of newspaper and news agencies and their management.

Police Lathi Charge on Students in Bangalore

557. SHRI M.K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bangalore Police lathi charged and injured a number of students on the 13th September, 1971 at Bangalore ;

(b) if so, the reason for the lathi-charge ; and

(c) the number of students injured as a result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (c). According to information received from the Government of Mysore, in September, 1971 the students of the Bangalore University launched an agitation in connection with some of their demands. A number of incidents of rowdiness and damage to the University and other public property took place on the 13th September. Such incidents resulted in damage to ten transport buses and property of some colleges, and injuries to about 20 policemen. On two occasions, to disperse the riotous mobs, the police had to resort to lathi-charge and use of tear-gas. About 15 students were injured.

Conversion of Alwaye Telephone System into Auto-Exchange

558. SHRI M.K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Municipal Council, Alwaye (Kerala) requesting to make the Alwaye Telephone System into an Auto-Exchange and link the same to the Cochin Auto-System ;

(b) whether Government have taken any decision thereon ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Necessary equipment for automatization of Alwaye has been included in 1973-74 manufacturing programme of I.T.I. Regarding linking Alwaye system

to Cochin system on S.T.D., it will be considered when Alwaye is Automatised.

(c) In view of (b), (c) does not arise.

Setting up of a Switch Factory in Cannanore District

559. SHRI M.K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to start a switch factory by the Indian Telephone Industries in Cannanore District ;

(b) whether a site study team visited places in Cannanore District for this purpose ;

(c) if so, whether the team has submitted its report ; and

(d) if not, the time by which the report will be available ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) to (b). A proposal for setting up of a new factory for the manufacture of telephone switching equipment, with a view to augment the production of this type of equipment in the Indian Telephone Industries limited, Bangalore, is under Government's consideration. No decision has so far been taken about the location of this factory. A technical expert team of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited has been asked to examine the suitability of certain sites suggested by some State Governments and to submit a report to the Government of India indicating the site(s) at which the new factory could be located. The team has visited some sites in Cannanore District of Kerala State also. The report of the team is expected to be submitted to Government in about a month's time.

Setting up of a Paper Mill in Tumkur District (Mysore)

560. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a paper mill in Tumkur District of Mysore State during the year 1971-72 ; and

(b) if so, its broad features and financial implications ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Government have no proposal to set up a paper Mill in Mysore State.

(b) Does not arise.

Nomination to N.D.M.C.

561. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received some letters and memorials from Members of Parliament and others some time back with the recommendations of some social and trade union workers for nomination, to the New Delhi Municipal Committee for 1971; and

(b) the action taken by Government on each of the above letters and memorials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These communications were duly considered at the time of nomination.

Nomination of Members to N.D.M.C.

562. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a deputation consisting some Members of Parliament and other office bearers of the Bhartiya Jan Sangh had met the President some time back in connection with the nomination of members to the New Delhi Municipal Committee and had handed over a Memorandum in this connection ;

(b) if so, the points raised in the Memorandum ; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). A delegation of Jana Sangh representatives led by Shri L.K. Advani, M.P. President, Delhi Pradesh Jana Sangh and Shri V.K. Malhotra, Chief Executive Councillor, waited on the President on 5th October, 1971 and represented to him about nomination to the New Delhi Municipal Committee. A copy of the said representation is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1012/71]

(c) The nominations to the New Delhi Municipal Committee had been made after a careful consideration of all aspects of the matter. No other action was therefore called for.

Creation of a Department for Indigenous Technology

563. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are planning to create a separate department for indigenous technology to boost the development and use of technology available in the country ; and

(b) if so, the extent to which the technical development is likely to be boosted as a result of the creation of the proposed department ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Commission to inquire into the Service Conditions of Delhi Police

564. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently constituted a Commission to look into the service conditions of the Delhi Police ;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the commission ; and

(c) the date by which the commission is expected to submit the report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a). No Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Investigation into a Fatal Accident in Delhi

565. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report in the *Statesman* of the 4th October, 1971, regarding the serious negligence on the part of the Delhi Police to investigate into a fatal accident in the Union Territory ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). There was no news item in the '*Statesman*' of 4th October, 1971, regarding negligence on the part of Delhi Police in the investigation of any fatal accident case.

Special cell to Assist Inquiry into charges of Corruption against Former Ministers of Punjab

566. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Punjab Government have set up a special cell in the Secretariat to assist the inquiry Commission that the Union Government have decided to appoint to look into the charges of corruption against the former Ministers of Punjab ; and

(b) if so, when the Commission is likely to submit its report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Government of Punjab have intimated that they have set up a special cell in the Secretariat to process the complaints received against ex-Ministers and officers of the State of Punjab. This special cell will also supply the relevant records etc., to Commission of Inquiry as and when required by it.

(b) The Commission is to submit its report within a period of 3 months.

Alleged loss of India-Bound Letters from South-East Asia

567. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an alarming increase in the pilferage of India-bound mail from South-East Asia so much so that many blame the Indian Postal Department for loss of their letters ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

General Deterioration in the Resources Position of States as Revealed in the Mid-term Appraisal of Fourth Plan

568. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the mid-term appraisal of the Fourth Five Year Plan has revealed a substantial general deterioration in the resources position of the States ;

(b) if so, what is the position of Assam and other States in the country ; and

(e) what steps are being taken to improve the position of deteriorated States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) No, Sir. The aggregate financial resources of the States are expected to be larger than originally envisaged.

(b) and (c). The position of individual States and the steps to be taken with regard to the position are under examination.

Death of an Employee of West Bengal Fire Services

569. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether one Shri Lakshman Ghorai, an employee of West Bengal Fire Services was killed on the 5th September, 1971 by the C.R.P. personnel ;

(b) whether any enquiry has been instituted by Government in the matter ; and

(c) if so, its findings and the action which Government propose to take in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) At about 1.15 AM, on 5th September, 1971, a police patrol led by an A.S.I. of the West Bengal police and consisting of men drawn from the Gujarat State Armed Police, lent to the State Government, was beleaguered by a menacing crowd which attacked the party with pipe guns and crackers. Under orders of the A.S.I., a member of the party opened fire to disperse the crowd. As a result, the crowd dispersed leaving behind a man with bullet injury who was removed to the hospital, where he was declared dead. The body was identified as that of Fireman Lakshman Ghorai. No CRP personnel was involved in the firing.

(b) and (c). A case under Section 304

I.P.C. has been registered and is under investigation. Two other complaint cases have also been registered and are under investigation.

Exploitation of Iron ore Deposits in Madhya Pradesh

570. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has recently discussed with the Planning Commission a proposal to allow exclusive rights for exploitation mining and export of the States' rich iron ore deposits by the State Government itself;

(b) if so, the details of the discussion ; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) to (c). The Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh, had informally referred to matters relating to exploitation, mining and export of iron ore deposits by the State Government in the course of discussion on other matters. No concrete proposals or schemes have, however, been received.

मध्य प्रदेश में कागज मिलों की स्थापना

571. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में दो कागज मिले स्थापित की जा रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त मिलों के कब तक स्थापित किये जाने की संभावना है ;

(ग) इस कार्य पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होने का अनुमान है ; और

(ब) उक्त मिलों की स्थापना किन-किन स्थानों पर की जा रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य (मंत्री श्री घनश्याम ओझा) : (क) से (ब) .

मध्य प्रदेश में लुग्दी और कागज बनाने वाले

नए औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने के लिए 3 गैर सरकारी पार्टियों को आशय पत्र जारी किए गए हैं। इन योजनाओं की प्रमुख बातें निम्न प्रकार हैं :

पार्टी का नाम	अनुमानित लागत भूमि-भवन और मशीन (लाख ₹० में)		स्थिति स्थान	एकक की स्थापना लगने वाला अनुमानित समय
श्री के०आई० राज- गढ़िया, नई दिल्ली	100	330	बाला घाट	3 वर्ष
डा०पी०एल० भानन्द, नई दिल्ली	200-400	2200	तय नहीं हुआ है	4 वर्ष
श्री रामगोपाल गनेरी बाला, कलकत्ता	110	300	वही	4 वर्ष

Setting up of Industrial Plants in
Collaboration with West
Germany, Britain and
Japan

572. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Germany, Britain and Japan have offered to move some of their large industrial plants and set them up in India in collaboration with local entrepreneurs ; and

(b) whether the Government of India are agreeable to give clearance for such projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). Some of the industrially advanced countries have shown interest in transferring their industrial plants to India, in order to set up export-oriented and labour intensive industries. All such requests are considered on merits in consonance with the existing policies of the Government with regard to foreign collaboration, foreign investment and import of capital goods in export

industries and two such proposals have already been agreed to.

Imposition of Collective fines on two
Villages of Assam as Punitive Action
against Anti-National Activities

573. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether collective fines have been imposed on the villages of Lama-jour and Sheralipur in Assam at punitive action against the acts of sabotage and anti-national activities in those places ; and

(b) if so, the reaction after the imposition of the fines ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. S. MOHSIN) : (a). According to information received from the Government of Assam, some incidents of sabotages took place in the vicinity of villages Lama-jour and Sheralipur in district Cachar. The residents of these two villages were suspected of providing shelter/assistance to the Pakistani saboteurs. Therefore, in exercise of the provisions of section 5 of the Assam Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1947 the

District Magistrate has imposed a collective fine of Rs. 10,000/- on the residents of the two villages.

(b) Whether the fine has actually been realised and whether this measure has led to the reduction of sabotage activities in that area are being ascertained from the Government of Assam.

Dissolution of Armed Forces Entertainment Wing of Song and Drama Divisions

574. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to dissolve the Armed Forces Entertainment Wing of the Songs & Drama Division ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the Songs and Drama Employees' Association has decided to resist any such move ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Visit by Indian Chemical Industrialists Study Team to Japan

575. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indian Chemical Industrialists Study Team recently visited Japan ;

(b) whether they have submitted any report as regards the possibilities of joint ventures in India ;

(c) if so, the main features thereof ; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) A Study Team on Chemicals sponsored by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry visited Japan in September, 1971.

(b) It is understood from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry that the Report is not yet ready.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Postal Service Hit by Speeding up of Trains

576. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : SHRI VARKEY GEORGE :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Postal Service is likely to be hit as a result of the move to speed up trains ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the protest lodged by the Postal Department ; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) No, Sir. The postal vans continue to work with speeded up trains.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Utilisation of Idle Manpower in Small Scale and Cottage Industries

578. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether rapid growth of labour-intensive, small-scale and cottage industries that would absorb idle manpower has been given a consideration ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). One of the important objectives of the Fourth Plan is to provide large-scale opportunities for part-time and full-time employment. For this reason, the development of village and small industries has been given a high priority in the Fourth Plan. An Appropriate Technology Cell has also been constituted in the Ministry of industrial Development to review suitable technologies for certain sectors of the economy which are labour-intensive. In addition, the Fourth Plan also lays considerable emphasis on labour-intensive schemes such as roads, minor irrigation, soil conservation, rural electrification, housing and urban development. The Planning Commission has currently engaged an appraisal of the Development Programmes with a view to assessing the employment specifically created under these various schemes.

Reinstatement of Dismissed State Government Employees in West Bengal

**579. DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government Employees' Organisation in West Bengal has demanded reinstatement of the dismissed employees of the State ; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) As the employees were dismissed in the interest of the security of the State, no action has been taken on the demand for reinstatement of the employees in question.

Development of Industries in West Bengal

580. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps proposed to be taken for the development of industries in West Bengal as a part of the programme for the revival of the States' economy; and

(b) the total expenditure expected to be incurred in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) :

(a) A number of measures have been taken to revive industrial growth in West Bengal. These are mainly—

- (i) An Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India has been established with its headquarters at Calcutta to rehabilitate and revive the sick and closed industrial units.
- (ii) 8 districts have been declared as backward in West Bengal and special measures are being taken to provide concessional finance and other facilities to attract industries to these districts.
- (iii) A 16 point programme has been drawn up by the Government which is being actively implemented.

(b) The total expenditure that these schemes would involve cannot be worked out at this stage as some of these schemes are at their initial stages.

T.V. Station in Baroda

581. SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the criterion followed for selecting a place for the setting up of a T.V. Station ;

(b) whether any phased programme has been worked out for the setting up of T.V. Stations in the country and, if so the particulars thereof ; and

(c) how long Baroda would have to wait to get a T.V. Station ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : Only a few major cities with large population were selected for establishment of TV stations during the Fourth Plan.

(b) Not yet.

(c) The question of establishing a TV station at Baroda, as also other centres, will be decided when proposals for the next phase of TV development in the country are formulated.

Connection of Baroda with Ahmedabad, Bombay and Delhi by Trunk Dialling

582. SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to connect Baroda by Trunk Dialling System with Ahmedabad, Bombay and Delhi; and

(b) if so, by when ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b). Subscriber Trunk Dialling on Baroda-Ahmedabad and Baroda-Surat routes are expected to be commissioned before March 1972.

Subscriber Trunk Dialling between Baroda and Bombay will have to await establishment of a Trunk Automatic exchange at Ahmedabad. This is expected by end of 1976.

Date for S.T.D. linking of Baroda to Delhi is at present uncertain due to technical reasons. However it will have to follow the commissioning of the S.T.D. service between Baroda and Bombay.

T.V. Relaying Station at Patna

583. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration a scheme of installation of new T.V. Centres at several cities of India ; and

(b) if so, whether Patna is also under consideration for the installation of a T.V. Relaying Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) and (b). T.V. Centres are being set up during the Fourth Five Year Plan at Srinagar, Bombay (with relay station at Poona), Madras, Calcutta and Lucknow (with relay station at Kanpur). There is no proposal for setting up a T.V. station at Patna during the Fourth Plan.

Reports on Bengal Band of October, 1971

584. SHRI SEZHIYAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have called for separate reports on the Bengal Band on the 13th October, 1971 from the State Government of West Bengal and from the Additional Secretary of the Union Home Ministry stationed at Calcutte ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Improvement of Communications in Andaman and other Indian Islands

585. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 322 on the 26th May, 1971 regarding improvement of Com-

munications in the Andaman Islands and state :

(a) whether Government have since finalised the plan for the improvement or communications in Andaman and other Indian Islands ;

(b) if so, the funds allocated for the purpose ; and

(c) when the plan will be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) The following proposals out of the scheme for the development and improvement of P&T facilities mentioned in the reply to Unstarred Question No. 322 on 26-5-71 have since been finalised :—

(i) A third steamer service between the main-land and the Islands has been used in addition to the two which were already being used for conveyance of second class mails.

(ii) The condition of minimum income for opening of Post Offices in the Islands has been relaxed to 15% of the estimated cost of the office instead of 25% prescribed for opening Post Offices in other rural areas of the country.

(iii) Arrangements have been made to utilise the services of short-duty staff to expedite sorting of mails received from the Main-land for delivery.

(b) The proposals for improvement and development of postal facilities in Andaman and Nicobar Islands are financed from the funds earmarked for development schemes of the P & T Department as a whole and no separate funds have been allocated for extending P & T facilities in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. It may be stated that an allotment of Rs. 15 lakhs has already been made for opening new post offices and upgrading the existing post offices during the current year. An additional sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has also been kept in

reserve for this purpose which can be allocated if the necessity arises.

(c) (i) The decision to open a floating Mobile Post Office on board the Inter-Island Steamer serving the Southern group of Islands, not yet been implemented due to the unwillingness of the members of the crew to work as extra departmental agents.

(ii) The utilisation of the sailings of all Government vessels between the various islands on other duties for conveyance of mails between various Post Offices can be done is pending a settlement of the question of payment of charges to the Island Administration.

(iii) The question of delivery of telegrams in Port Blair through Motor Cycle despatch riders and acceptance of T.M.Os. up to Rs. 100/- for transmission through Police Wireless net work are being examined and a decision on these two matters will be expedited.

(iv) The provision of Wireless Telegraph/Radio Telephone links between the Mainland and the Islands is expected to be completed by the end of 1972.

(v) The provision of the Wireless Telegraphs/Radio Telephone links between Port Blair and the five side stations on the other Islands is expected to be completed by the end of this year.

Industrial Development of Bihar

586. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Bihar have approached the Central Government to extend large assistance to that State for industrial development ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). No request has been received from the Government of Bihar either in the Planning Commission or in this Ministry for assistance beyond the programme included in the Central and State's Fourth Plan and Annual Plans.

Application for Telephone Connections in Delhi

587. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for telephone connections pending in Delhi as on 1st October, 1971 ;

(b) the number of telephone connections which have been granted during the period from 1st January, 1971 to 31st October, 1971 ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to dispose of the pending applications ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : (a) 49402,

(b) 8003

(c) According to the present development programme, additional telephone exchange capacity for about 50,000 lines is likely to be added in the Delhi telephone system by 1974-75.

इन्दौर, उज्जैन तथा देवास में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए प्रतीक्षा-सूची

588. श्री कुलचन्द वर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) इन्दौर, उज्जैन और देवास में इस

समय कुल कितने व्यक्तियों का नाम प्रतीक्षा-सूची में है ;

(ख) उन्हें कब तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दे दिए जायेंगे ; और

(ग) इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनंदन बहुगुणा) : (क) इन्दौर, उज्जैन और देवास में तारीख 31-10-1971 को प्रतीक्षा सूची की स्थिति इस प्रकार थी:—

इन्दौर	1686
उज्जैन	72
देवास	41

(ख) और (ग) . इन्दौर में जमीनीज केबल डालने और उज्जैन और देवास की मौजूदा एक्सचेंज क्षमता का विस्तार करने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं। यह कह सकना कठिन है कि प्रतीक्षा सूची के सभी आवेदकों को कब तक टेलीफोन दे दिए जायेंगे, परन्तु आशा है कि अगले एक वर्ष में काफी बड़ी संख्या में टेलीफोनों की मांग पूरी कर दी जायगी।

पासपोर्टों की अवधि समाप्त हो जाने के पश्चात् मध्यप्रदेश में रह रहे पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक

589. श्री कुलचन्द वर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्यप्रदेश में कितने पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक पासपोर्ट की अवधि समाप्त होने के बाद भी पासपोर्ट के बिना रह रहे हैं ; और

(ख) इन्दौर तथा उज्जैन में रह रहे

ऐसे पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों की संख्या क्या है जिनके पासपोर्टों की अवधि समाप्त हो गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

पश्चिम बंगाल में हिंसा की घटनाओं के कारण जन-धन की हानि

590. श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रपति शासन के दौरान पश्चिम बंगाल में हिंसक घटनाओं के परिणामस्वरूप जन-धन की कितनी हानि हुई और इसका औद्योगिक विकास पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा ; और

(ख) इस पर प्रशासन की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और उसके द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). सरकार पश्चिम बंगाल में औद्योगिक उत्पादन पर असामान्य कानून व व्यवस्था की स्थिति के प्रतिकूल प्रभावों से अवगत है जहां उग्रवादियों और समाज-विरोधी तत्वों को हिंसात्मक व अवैध गतिविधियों से जान व माल को पर्याप्त क्षति हुई है और भय तथा अनिश्चितता का वातावरण बन गया है । किन्तु सम्पत्ति को हुई क्षति के मूल्य का कोई अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया है । जन क्षति के बारे में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है । राज्य में सामान्य स्थिति स्थापित करने तथा उत्पादक कार्यों के लिए अनुकूल वातावरण तैयार करने के सभी संभव कदम, प्रशासनिक तथा विकासात्मक, उठाये गये हैं ।

Rehabilitation of Thakur Paper Mills Samastipur (Bihar)

591. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the latest position with regard to the rehabilitation of Thakur Paper Mills Samastipur in Bihar and by which time it is expected to go into production ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): The latest position is being ascertained from the Government of Bihar and the information will be laid on the Table of the House.

Mithila Broadcasting Station of A.I.R.

592 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the latest position with regard to the establishment of Mithila Broadcasting Station of the All India Radio at Darbhanga (Bihar) and by which time it is expected to go on air ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY): Lands for the transmitter and studios have been acquired. Preliminary action for commencement of civil works has been taken. Indents for the procurement of equipment have been placed. The project is likely to be completed by 1973-74.

Anti-Mao Leaflets found in Broch District

593. SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Police had taken into Custody some anti-Mao leaflets printed in Chinese language in Ampheti village of Varga Taluka in Broch District on the 8th September, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, who were the people who had produced it and how it reached India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). According to the information available, some leaflets in the Chinese language, which were scattered over a five mile area, were found by villagers of Padaria, Wav, Kadodra, Narnavi and Sambheti villages, all in Wagra Taluka of Broach District in Gujarat State on 10th September, 1971. On examination, the leaflets were found to contain pro-KMT and anti-Communist China propaganda. They appear to be of Formosan origin, intended to be air-dropped from Balloons in mainland China, and the Balloons had possibly drifted over India due to adverse atmospheric currents or the failure of their release mechanism.

Articles captioned 'Gandhi Murder Mystery' published in Blitz

594. SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the series of articles which appeared in the *Blitz* of August 28, 1971 onwards captioned "Gandhi Murder Mystery deepens" ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). The articles are based on the material contained in the book "Assassination of Mahatma Gandhi", by Shri K.L. Gauba, which was published in 1969. The matter has been comprehensively gone into by the Commission of Inquiry into Conspiracy to Murder Mahatma Gandhi. The report of the Commission has been laid on the Table of the House on the 28th July, 1970.

Pak Spies with U.S. Made Plastic Explosives arrested in Assam

595. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a few 'Pak' spies with U.S. made plastic explosives were arrested in Assam recently ; and

(b) if so, whether the matter has been brought to the notice of the U.S. Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Enquiry Report on Bhivandi Riots

596. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mr. Justice Madan of Bombay High Court, who constituted the Commission of Enquiry into the Bhivandi riots in May, 1970 has submitted his enquiry Report to Government;

(b) if so, what are the major findings in that Report; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take based on the recommendations of the Report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir; the inquiry is still in progress.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Migration of Bengali Film Actors and Businessmen to Bombay as a result of Naxalite menace

597. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the prominent Bengali Film actors, businessmen and others have migrated to Bombay from Calcutta after threats of Naxalite attacks;

(b) if so, whether the value of residential flats and office premises in Bombay

and suburbs have moved up by 25 per cent during the last three months as a result thereof; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) and (b). According to information furnished by the Government of Maharashtra some prominent Bengali film artists have recently gone to Bombay for their professional work. No instance of prominent businessmen migrating to Bombay has come to their notice. The Government of West Bengal also do not have any information to confirm any migration of prominent film actors, businessmen and others from Calcutta to Bombay. According to Government of Maharashtra the rise in the value of residential flats and office premises cannot only be attributed to any migration from Calcutta. The rise has been a continuing trend during the last several years due to the influx of people into Bombay from all over the country and the shortage of residential and office accommodation in the city.

(c) Does not arise.

Prices of Industrial Salt in Maharashtra and West Bengal

599. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Industrial or Chemical salt is being sold at Rs. 50 per tonne in the State of Maharashtra and the same is sold in West Bengal at the rate of Rs. 120 per tonne; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While Maharashtra produces enough salt to meet its own requirements, West Bengal has to obtain almost all its require-

ments from the West Coast and Tuticorin and the transportation charges add to the selling price. Price differential is inevitable in the circumstances.

Acquisition of Shares of Mysore Paper Mills Ltd. by a large Business House

600. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some persons belonging to a large Business House are acquiring the shares of the Mysore Paper Mills Ltd. in which the Central Government holds substantial number of shares ;

(b) whether representations from minority share-holders have been received by Government in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir; but the Central Government have no shareholding in this Company.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Various suggestions have been made to the State Government to ensure that no single group acquires control over the affairs of the Company.

12 hrs.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

श्री भानसिंह भोरा (भटिंडा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने एक प्रिविलेज मोशन भेजा था। आप ने कहा है कि उस को आप ने होम मिनिस्टर को भेज दिया है। होम मिनिस्टर साहब गवर्नर को भेज देंगे, गवर्नर.....

Mr. SPEAKER : वह तो बाद में आयेगा।

Let his leader kindly explain to him that this will be taken up after the call

attention notice.

माननीय सदस्य स्पीकर की बात ही नहीं सुनना चाहते हैं, वह प्रेज्यूम कर लेते हैं कि स्पीकर हमारे खिलाफ हैं।

12.1 Hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE REPORTED BLOWING UP ON A WAGON

CARRYING ARMY EXPLOSIVES NEAR FARIDKOT AND PIPLI IN PUNJAB

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA (Ludhiana) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The reported blowing up of a wagon carrying army explosives between Faridkot and Pipli in Punjab and damage caused to road links and Railway links in the North-East Frontier Railway in West Bengal, Assam and Tripura."

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Mr. Speaker Sir, On 15. 11. 1971 at 15.32 hours a fire broke out in a military truck (containing ammunition boxes) which had been loaded in an open wagon. The incident took place near Pipli Pakhi Kalan flag station near Faridkot. As a result, some of the ammunition caught fire and exploded. According to our present information the fire was accidental, and no sabotage is suspected.

There have been twelve incidents of sabotage to railway lines in the Eastern sector, particularly in the States of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura since 25th March, 1971. We have reasonable grounds to believe that these incidents have been the work of Pakistani saboteurs and agents. There have also been seven instances of damage being caused to road bridges/culverts in these States by Pak saboteurs.

Honourable Members might recollect the statement which the Defence Minister had made in this House on 15th November in which he had pointed out the serious situation which we face along our borders

due the machinisations of the Pakistani Military Rulers. These acts of sabotage are part of their well-designed scheme to disrupt our lines of communications in these sensitive areas, and also to create panic in our civil population. We have taken a number of steps to prevent such incidents to protect the lives of our population, and maintain our system of communication in this region. We are fully alive to these dangers on our eastern borders with Bangla Desh and that we are taking all possible steps to safeguard the lives and property of Indian citizens in this region.

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a cause for satisfaction to know that the explosion near Pipli was not the result of a sabotage, but the satisfaction is marred in the knowledge that we transporting our high explosives in open wagons or in tarpaulin-covered trucks thus inviting disastrous accidents. May I know if the Defence Minister would devise scientific and safe methods to transport our ammunition so that we do not have it exploding in our own hands and also, in that process, disrupt our communication system ?

Secondly, 19 incidents of a sabotage in seven months, and that alone in the eastern region, are a very disturbing fact. It is a very good that we have taken steps to protect the people and maintain communication, as the Minister said just now, but in this hour of peril, efforts alone cannot be a sufficient measure of our competence. I think we will have to go by the results achieved and not merely by the efforts made.

May I, therefore, ask if the Defence Minister would give an assurance to the House that the hopes that in the days to come, the incidents of sabotage will be curbed if not completely overcome ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Sir, there is a way and procedure to transport these dangerous stores like ammunition. Obviously, there was some fault in the transportation because of which this accident took place. The railways are constituting a court of enquiry and we hope that we will be able to precisely find out the reason why this incident took place.

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

About the second part of the hon. Member's question, it is very difficult for anybody to say that such incidents would not take place in future. All we can say is that we will be very careful and comply with all the safety regulations and will intensify our security measures all along the sensitive areas. To rule out the possibility of such things taking place and to say that we can take any measure which will completely rule out such things would, I think, be overstating the matter.

SHRI PRIYA RANJA DAS MUNSI (Calcutta-South) : We should consider the date and time when there were the activities of the saboteurs. We shall find that after a month after the detention of Sheikh Mujibhur Rahman by Yahya Khan, the Mukti Fauj liberation army of Bangla Desh was trying its best to capture Bangla Desh. At that time evacuees were coming every day in thousands into our country. After a month of detention of Sheikh Mujibhur Rahman, one month after 25th March, that is from 25th April the sabotage activities began to take place in some parts of the eastern region. Personally I have no doubt and I have seen that our country's defence forces are very well equipped to protect the country from all dangers. I doubt if there is some kind of lack of co-operation between the Home or the State intelligence departments and the Army People.

I can quote one instance. In Kishanganj there was a serious explosion in the train. Within 48 hours of that explosion, another similar incident took place in a nearby place. It came in the newspaper in the first day. The Army was prepared; the intelligence was ready; yet they could not detect how it was done. I think the information coming from the State intelligence surces and the other intelligence are not co-ordinated, because of which we could not take suitable measures in proper time. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Defence Ministry is feeling that in some parts of the eastern region they are facing certain non-co-operation or certain other problem in regard to the correct information leading to the detection of the saboteurs. I have no doubt that the saboteurs are outsiders; they are not Indian citizens, because on this point all the political parties are united. But we have

seen some days before in Calcutta that two or three politicians were arrested and detained as it was apprehended that some spying activity was being done.

I do not want to name them; they were political leaders. After that incident if we categorically specify the places, we shall find that these places were mostly under the control of the Naxalites. Naxalbari is very near Kishanganj and there Kanu Sanyal was arrested with a lot of explosives. The explosives seized from him and the explosives detected by the police after the explosion in Kishanganj and the explosives seized by the Police on November 9 in Alipurduar had all the same markings of the Indian Ordnance factories. We came to know from the D.S.P. Alipurduar that before the incident, there was a derailment of train which was carrying arms and ammunitions. This is a fact. Let the Minister answer in specific terms whether they feel that in some parts the Army itself is not feeling quite happy to move with materials in the open air in the trucks, in open wagons as Mr. Garcha says, because the common people including the evacuees cannot identify who is an Indian citizen, or who is evacuee and who is a saboteur. Everybody thinks that India is facing a crisis and that India is in favour of Bangla Desh. But the saboteurs take advantage. I believe, of the fact that the local intelligence and the State administration are not cooperating. In many cases, the samoteurs after conducting thair sabotage activities leave the place by train or other transport and the police are not able to arrest them even within 50 miles in West Dinajpur and other places. In Durgapur, two buses were blown up within a 20 mile range. If the army people had surrounded the area, within 24 hours, they could have dected the culprits. But nothing happened. They simply told the village people not to get panciky. But the next day, another bus was blown up within 8 miles. It only shows that our intelligence is not working properly. I do not say they are inefficidnt. I only say, they should be more efficient and there should be full cooperation.

Then, is the Minister aware that the saboteurs are being trained in Hajipur to disturb the Indian administration, our defence and also the minds of the people

in the liberation army in Bangla Desh ? Has the Defence Ministry any information from any source that specific training is going on in West Pakistan as well as on the eastern side, more particularly Assam, West Bengal and Tripura ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The hon. member has given a lot of information. But about the specific questions he asked, I will say, there is no lack of cooperation between the State intelligence apparatus and our operative forces there. We have good cooperation from them and there is good coordination. We are keeping the arrangements constantly under review. Whenever any area requires improvement, we do undertake that improvement. About the training camps, we have information that Pakistan authorities are running not one or two but several training camps for saboteurs inside their own territory. They are trained for two or three weeks in handling explosives, blowing up bridges, railway track, etc. After training, they induct them into various areas where according to them these activities have to be undertaken and they organise these activities. We know that the areas are sensitive and they require constant vigilance. After these incidents took place, we have reviewed the arrangements and effected certain improvements. I can assure the House that we are taking steps accordingly.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contar) : These sabotage activities of Pak agents are a calculated method on the basis of defence strategy to cripple our life-line of communication and supply to our defence establishments, army build-ups and refugees in Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya, Mizo Hills and in North Bengal. No doubt there have been certain acts of sabotage in 24 Parganas and Nadia districts but their target is the Assam mail link, the national highway that carries our defence goods *via* Islampur sut-division of West Dinajpur, Kishanganj, Siliguri, Shillong and Gauhati line and the Karimganj-Silchar sector. Karimganj-Silchar sector has become the particular target of the Pak saboteurs because, Karimganj is strategically the gateway to Tripura from the rear as Chamb area holds the gateway to Kasmir. Karimganj sector is the lifeline of national

highway and railways and it is the key to the whole of the defence of Tripura. It is being sabotaged from the rear. Most of such activities have been in the Karimganj-Silchar area..

My young friend, who was zealous, was saying that the saboteurs are Pak nationals. It is a plain and simple fact that a large number of the saboteurs who have been caught and arrested are Indian nationals in the Silchar and Karimganj area. It is not my facts but facts as given by Shri Chowdhary, Chief Minister of Assam in the Assam Assembly. Out of the 64 persons arrested for subversive in the Karimganj-sector area 54 are Indian nationals. It is a Painful fact that out of 500 persons who have been arrested for sabotage activities 200 are Indian citizens. Recently I had been to Karimganj. People there are very much exercised over it because every time they are hearing shell firing. The information given by these people I have passed on to the Defence Minister. They say—I do not know how far they are true—that about 4,000 young Indian citizens have been recruited by Pakistan for undergoing training inside Bangladesh by Pakistani army for conducting subversive activities in India. Then, the people who have been arrested in the Karimganj area have confessed that the M.L.A. of Badarpur, Jabil Ahmed Chaudhary was mentioned by name as the person in whose house conspiracies for subversive activities were going on. The local authority immediately reported this fact to the Assam Government and requested immediate arrest of this gentleman. But politics prevailed over our patriotic national interest. That gentleman is still free because higher authorities prevailed upon the officials not to arrest him.

AN HON. MEMBER : To which party does he belong ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You can understand it even without my mentioning it.

MR. SPEAKER : I am waiting for the question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am giving facts. In Islampur, Kishanganj, Silchar and Badarpur area where the pre-partition Muslim League had their

[Shri Samar Guha]

influence a large section of the people are still swayed by the pro-Pakistan outlook. A number of missions, dozens of missions have been sent abroad to educate the people outside, to make them aware of the situation in Bangladesh. But, unfortunately, our government have failed to impress a section of the Indian citizens as to what is involved in Bangladesh issue and how it is inextricably linked with India. Since that has not been done, the Pakistani nationals and saboteurs have been harboured there and they are getting all kinds of help and assistance from some Indian citizens. It is a shameful fact that many Indian citizens are being involved in this and they are being arrested. I find that Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray is not here. He is very much in favour of having an alliance with the Muslim League even though they are the people involved in sabotage activities. Naxalites have nothing to do with it.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Kozhikode) : I protest against this. The Indian Muslim league has nothing to do with it. I categorically deny this allegation. Muslims are also equally patriotic people ...*(Interruptions)* The India Muslim league is with the Government of the country. Minorities are more interested in the welfare the country.....*(Interruption)*. Nationalism is not the monopoly of anybody.....*(Interruption)*

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : There is no question of a minority or a majority. They are criminals and anti-nationals...*(Interruption)*

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : I cannot tolerate anybody calling us anti-nationals.....*(Interruption)*

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Those people who are saboteurs are criminals. There is no question of a minority or a majority*(Interruption)*

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : Nobody has got the monopoly of nationalism in this country. We are equally national.....*(Interruption)*. I challenge.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Let them identify those persons. Let them see

what all are happening.....*(Interruption)*

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : I cannot tolerate. I say, you cannot blame the muslim league as a whole.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I do not blame the Muslim League.....*(Interruption)*. I have said, the pro-Pakistan mentality is still there.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : We are equally national. Nationalism is not the monopoly of anybody.....*(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER : What is this going on? Will you please sit down or not ?

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : You know very well that charges are being levied.

MR. SPEAKER : After all, this is a House and not a fish market. Please sit down. Shri Guha should please finish in one minute.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I will take two minutes.

I should say, the security measures are not adequate. I want to know from Government how many Pak saboteurs and Indian collaborators of Pak saboteurs have been arrested in West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura. Secondly, I want to know whether Government has adopted or will adopt the following measures, namely, have mobile security squads to guard railway lines as well as national highways in the area; set up special intelligence cells in those sub-divisions of Kisan-ganj, Islampur, Silchar, Karimganj and Mizo Hills area so as to detect the Indian collaborators in advance so that they may be caught redhanded before the commitment of sabotage; organise village squads in all these areas to guard national highways and railways in all sectors; whether reward would be declared for that arrest of Pak saboteurs and their Indian collaborators; whether citizens' council, as formed in West Bengal, would be immediately constituted in these strategic sectors so that people's

participation can be brought about for safeguarding our lifelines; whether intensification of the publicity and propaganda campaign would be done in these areas so that the simple Indian people are not misled by a few anti-national elements; and whether the MLAs and MPs of this area would be given special responsibility to organise the people to fight all anti-national activities,

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : Sir, I want to make a submission most humbly. You know, I do not disturb the House; I have never done it. I will obey you but I want to have one minute.

MR. SPEAKER : If you speak without my permission, nothing will go on record.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We have taken several security measures to protect the vital installations, communication links etc. I am sure, the House will not wish me to go into the details of how these measures are taken but I can assure the House that we have taken all these difficulties into account and have taken adequate measures to protect these places.

Then, Shri Samar Guha has raised the matter of public cooperation.

I can tell him that we have very good public cooperation from these areas. There are certain small sections of trained saboteurs who are acting as saboteurs from Pakistan. But it would be a completely wrong reading of the situation if any particular community is blamed for this kind of activity... (*Interruption*) I do not say, he blamed it. No community has the monopoly of patriotism in this country. Every community is equally patriotic. Therefore, even by implication no such allegation or insinuation should be made...

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Samar Guha, you are interrupting him frequently. It will not go on record.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The last point made by the hon. Member was about the number of persons arrested. I do not have the figures with me. But these arrests have been effected by the State administration.

12.26 hrs.

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE

**RE : POLICE MISBEHAVIOUR
TOWARDS DR. SARADISH
ROY AND SHRI B.S. BHAURA.**

MR. SPEAKER : This is about a privilege motion. We will follow the procedure that we have been following in this House earlier. He can explain it in brief.

DR. SARADISH ROY (Belpur) : Sir, under Rules 222, 224 and 225 of the Rules of Procedure of Lok Sabha, I raise the question of privilege as follows :

On 9th November, 1971, I went to Kashipur village within Illambazar P.S., in Birbhum District, West Bengal, within my constituency in exercise of my right as an M.P. to visit any place in India, not to speak of a place within my constituency.

I went there on getting information that the police and C.R.P. had raided the village and driven out all the residents numbering 23 families from that village after looting and burning the huts.

When I went there, and was talking with the womenfolk, a group of armed policemen—I later found out that they belonged to Gujarat S.R.P.—abused me and compelled me to proceed to the police camp at Sultanpur, telling us that they would not allow me to visit the village. At Sultanpur camp, the then officer-in-charge of the S.R.P. told me not to go to Kashipur village and when we again came back to Kashipur village, another batch of police personnel presumably sent by that officer-in-charge approached us menacingly. Being understood so, I had to leave the village.

My privilege as a Member of Parliament has been infringed by the Gujarat S.R.P. as well as its then officer-in-charge at Sultanpur (a) by abusing me, (b) by interfering with my movement and causing me to proceed to Sultanpur camp virtually under arrest and (c) by illegally forbidding me to go to Kashipur village.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHRJEE (Howrah) : This should be referred to the Privileges Committee.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : It should go to the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER : As we have decided in the General Purposes Committee and the rule we have been following in the past, this will go to the Government for their explanation and then it will come to me and I will give my ruling on it.

There is another one by Shri B.S. Bhaura. Kindly be brief.

SHRI B.S. BHURA (Bhatinda) : Sir, I hereby give notice for privilege motion under Rule 222 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha on the following matter :—

That on 27th August, 1971, the Police at Muksar, District Ferozpur, fired on the students of the local Government College while they were demonstrating against the highhandedness of Police administration in beating the students earlier.

That I was present on that date and was there to enquire into the said excess of the police. In my presence, the police injured three students without any provocation from them. On humanitarian grounds and as my moral duty, I tried to take the above students to the hospital in my car. At this stage, the Police Inspector, Shri Jasmer Singh, in the presence of the D.S.P. misbehaved with me and forcibly dragged the students from my car and broke the door handle fully knowing that I am an M.P. and further threatened me that he would not care for anybody. Hence I feel that the police has breached the privilege enjoyed by Members of Parliament.

I may, however, add that I have also written to you in this respect in my earlier letter on this subject which may also be taken into consideration.

MR. SPEAKER : This will also go the same way.

MR. SPEAKER : This will first go to the Government and when I get the report, I will give my ruling,

Not recorded.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : I have got one submission, Sir. West Bengal and Punjab are under President's rule and if the Police and administration there behave in this way with the M.Ps. where will we stand ? I want your guidance, Sir.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : They want your protection, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : They need nobody's protection. They can stand on their own feet.

Papers to be laid.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (सुरेना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ...

श्री कूल चन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) :*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं एलाऊ नहीं करता हूँ। यह रेकॉर्ड पर नहीं जायगा।

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASS MUNSI (Calcutta South) : Yesterday, Jana Sangh M.Ps. went with their RSS volunteers to our office at Jantar Mantar. What business have they got there ? They went with goondas to beat us.

12.32 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF C.S.I.R.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for the year 1970, alongwith the Audited Accounts for the year 1969-70. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-991/71]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (5) of section 7 the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885:-

- (i) The Indian Telegraph (Third Amendment) Rules 1971, published in Notification No. G S R. 971 in Gazette of India dated the 26th June, 1971.
- (ii) The Indian Telegraph (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1034 in Gazette of India dated the 10th July 1971.
- (iii) The Indian Telegraph (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No.G.S.R. 1049 in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1971.
- (iv) The Indian Telegraph (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No.G S.R. 1131 in Gazette of India dated the 31st July 1971.
- (v) The Indian Telegraph (Twelfth Amendment) Rules 1971, published in Notification No. G.S R. 1210 in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-992/71*]

- (2) A copy of the Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet (on accrual basis) of the Telecommunication Branch of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department for the year 1969-70 (Hindi and English versions) in pursuance of paragraph 2 of Schedule 4 of Loan Agreement (Third Telecommunication Project) made between Government of India and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-993/71*]

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL-INDIA
SERVICES ACT AND BORDER
SECURITY FORCE ACT**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.
H. MOHSIN) :** On behalf of Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha I beg to lay on the Table —

- (i) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

- (i) The Indian Forest Service (Initial Recruitment) Second Amendment Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S R. 1052 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 1971.
- (ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No.G.S.R. 1112 in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1971.
- (iii) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Promotion) Second Amendment Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No.G.S. R. 1113 in Gazette of India dated the 31st July 1971.
- (iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) (Thirteenth Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No.G.S R. 1114 in Gazette of India dated the 31st July 1971.
- (v) G.S.R. 1115 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1971 containing corrigendum to Notification No.1/24/71-AIS(II), dated the 29th May, 1971.

[Sri F. H. Mohsin]

- (vi) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Twelfth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S.R. 1177 in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 1971.
- (vii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1178 in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 1971.
- (viii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourteenth Amendment Regulations, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1231 in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1971.
- (ix) The Indian Administrative Service (Recruitment) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1267 in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 1971.
- (x) The Indian Police Service (Recruitment) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1268 in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 1971.
- (xi) The Indian Administrative Service (Emergency) Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officers) (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1269 in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 1971.
- (xii) The Indian Police Service (Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officers) (Appointment by Competitive Examination)

mination) Amendment Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1270 in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 1971.

- (xiii) The Indian Forest Service (Recruitment) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1271 in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1971.
- (xiv) The Indian Forest Service (Released Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officers) (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1272 in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1971.
- (xv) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1273 in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1971.
- (xvi) The All India Services (Discipline and Appeal) Second Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1275 in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1971.
- (xvii) G.S.R. 1276 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1971 containing corrigendum to Notification No. 6/27/71-AIS (I) dated the 15th May, 1971.
- (xviii) The Indian Administrative Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1432 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd October, 1971.

(xix) The Fourteenth Amendment of 1971 to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1502 in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 1971.

(xx) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Thirteenth Amendment Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1503 in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 1971.

(xxi) The Indian Forest Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1504 in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-994/71]

(2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 2843 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th July, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-995/71]

TRACTORS (DISTRIBUTION AND SALE) CONTROL ORDER 1971

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Tractors (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1971 (Hindi and English version) published in Notification No. S.O. 3258 in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 1971, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-996/71]

NOTIFICATION UNDER SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MINISTERS, ACT AND CITIZENSHIP ACT

SHRI F.H. MOHSIN : On behalf of SHRI K.C. PANT, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) 'A copy of the Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Amendment Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1109A in Gazette of India dated the 30th July, 1971, under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-997/71]

(2) A copy of the Citizenship (Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1347 in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1971, under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the Citizenship Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-998/71]

BOMBAY CINEMA (GUJARAT FIRST AMENDMENT) RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy of the Bombay Cinema (Gujarat First Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GH/G/63/BCR-3270/7291-A in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 1st May, 1971, under sub-section (5) of section 9 of the Bombay Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1953, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 13th May, 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-699/71]

REVIEW AND REPORT ETC. OF NATIONAL SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD., NEW DELHI.

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं कम्पनी अधिनियम 1956 की धारा 61 के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखता हूँ :

(1) राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली, के वर्ष 1969-

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

70 के कार्य की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा ।

- (2) राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम लिमिटेड नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 1969-70 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन तथा लेखा-परीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक और महालेखा-परीक्षक की टिप्पणियां ।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-999/71]

12.35 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
(SIXTH REOPT)**

श्री यमुना प्रसाद माडल (समस्तीपुर) :

अध्यक्ष होदय में गैर सरकारी सदस्यों के विधेयकों तथा संकल्पों सम्बन्धी समिति का छठा प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करता हूँ ।

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SEVENTH, EIGHTH AND NINTH REPORTS

SHRI K.N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : I beg to present the following reports of the Estimates Committee :—

- (1) Seventh Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Hundred and Twenty-second Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Shipping and Transport—Border Roads.
- 2) Eighth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Hundred and Twenty-eighth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- (3) Ninth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Hundred and Thirty-first Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Home Transfer of Budget Provision for certain items of expenditure.

12.36 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

TWELFTH AND THIRTEENTH REPORTS

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakoran) : I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee :—

- (1) Twelfth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Twenty first Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) relating to Charitable and Religious Trusts.
- (2) Thirteenth Report regarding to action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Seventh Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on Audit Report (Civil) 1969, relating to Ministries of Home Affairs, External Affairs and Department of Parliamentary Affairs.

MOTION RE. REPORT OF JOINT ON COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS TO ELECTION LAW

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chattrpur): I beg to move the following :

“That this House do further extend the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on amendments to Election Law upto the 15th December, 1971.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do further extend the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on amendments to Election Law upto the 15th December, 1971.”

The motion was adopted.

12.38 hrs.

**RE : DEARNESS ALLOWANCE TO
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES****MR. SPEAKER:** Shri S. M. Banerjee.**SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) :**
With your permission, Sir, I would like to raise a question under Rule 377 of the Rules of Procedure.**MR. SPEAKER:** You justasked me that you wanted a minute. Now you come to rule 377. I have to remain very alert all the time.**SHRI S.M. BANERJEE :** Permission has been given, Sir, under Rule 377. If you want that I should not mention the rule that may kindly be expunged. You will remember, Sir, that during the last Session in this House, some of the Members belonging to various Parties brought up a Calling Attention Notice stating that the Cost of living had reached 225 and according to the present formula the Central Government employees were entitled to another rise in D A. Shri K.R. Ganesh, in the absence of Mr. Chavan at that time replied that according to the interim report of The hird Pay Commission, unless the figure reached 228, they are not entitled to any further increase in the dearness allowance. We contested that, because, that was not proved by facts. But we have been patiently waiting on the clear understanding that Government were unable to hold the priceline and the figures will reach 228. Today it has come out in the papers that additional dearness allowance is inevitable. I would like to read from the *Statesman* of today which says:

"To add to the many factors that contribute to the twin problems of dwindling resources and rising prices, there are now two more that Mr. Chavan has to contend with in his efforts to check inflationary pressures."

Then, as the first item, it mentions the States' over-drafts on their Reserve Bank accounts and other things. It say afterwards;

"The second is the demand for payment of higher dearness allowances to Govern-

ment employees now that the All India Working Class Consumer Price Index has reached a point when a review becomes inevitable in terms of the interim report of the Third Pay Commission.

According to the formula laid down by the Pay Commission, the Government is required to make a review of the situation when the index rises by 10 points. This it has now done; the index reached 228.6 at the end of September, and the last time dearness allowance was revised was when it stood at 218, a little over a year ago."

That was done at 215, not 218. Then it says :

"Payment of additional dearness allowance thus becomes inevitable and it is expected that associations of Govt. employees will now start pressing their demands."

They have been pressing their damanda, but they have been patiently waiting for 228 to come. I still feel that the Government employees were entitled to further rise in dearness allowance at 225 but the Government refused to pay that. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that since this figure has now reached 228, what other excuses are there in the treasury of the Government to deprive this additional increase allowance to Govt. employees. All the Central Government employees, irrespective of their affiliation to AITUC or Hind Mazdoor Sabha etc. are extremely agitated over this issue and they demanded early publication of Pay Commission report before end of December. We never wanted an assurance and we said that the dearness allowance should be revised. We got an assurance that it could be done when the point reached 228. I would request the hon. Finance Minister through you to kindly announce here and now that the dearness allowance would be revised according to this formula and that the Central Government employees will no more be denied of this rightful claim.

MR. SPEAKER : Next item.**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** The hon. Finance Minister is here. He may make a statement. Let him say something.

MR. SPEAKER : If he likes to make a speech now or later, he is at liberty to do so.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : I do not want to make any formal statement, but I can certainly give the answers in a couple of sentences. Government are reviewing the position. As you know, according to the interim report of the Third Pay Commission, Government should review the position when the index reaches 228, and it is a fact that it has reached 228, and so the process of reviewing has started. This is all that I can say.

AN HON. MEMBER : When will that review conclude ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : We have taken a specific step in the sense that...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There is no question of review, but the position is that whenever it reaches 228 increased dearness allowance should be given.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : We are committed to reviewing the position, and as a first step towards review, we have...

SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM (Coimbatore) : What is there to review ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Review means many things. As a first step towards that review, we have written to the Pay Commission to advise us on that matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I submit that...

MR. SPEAKER : There can be no debate on it now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I seek your guidance on one matter ?

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of any guidance now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The Pay Commission has nothing to do with it. So, how can the Pay Commission come into the picture ? This is wrong. It is a great injustice that the Pay Commission is still to be consulted. The Pay Commission had clearly given their recommendation...

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing it. Every time, he is making a debate out of everything. If I had known that he would be entering into a debate, I would not have allowed him.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Kindly hear me. Last time, the Pay Commission had said that when the index reached 228, it should be given...

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing it now.

12.43 hrs.

**TAXATION LAWS (AMENDMENT)
BILL—Contd.**

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Y. B. Chavan on the 15th November, 1971, namely :—

“That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 and the Gift-tax Act, 1958 be taken into consideration.”

There is a motion that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee. Is the hon. Minister moving it?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : I think Shri Piloo Mody was speaking. Let him conclude his speech.

MR. SPEAKER : Does Shri Piloo Mody want to speak after the report of the Select Committee or now ?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I shall inform you in the course of my speech.

I would have finished Yesterday but for the fact that you had provoked me to speak today.

MR. SPEAKER : I am very sorry, if I had provoked him. But I had good intentions at that time.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I appreciate that at all times.

I was saying yesterday that laws must be made which did not victimise honest and innocent citizens and while welcoming a measure which tended to curtail tax evasion, we should see that it did not become an instrument of witch-hunting in the hands of the Department.

A lot of discretion has been left in the hands of officers, and it must be discretion and not discrimination; discretion and not intimidation, discretion and not favouritism.

Even on the question of appeals, my hon. friend Shri N. K. P. Salve has said something in this respect. I hope that the Committee will pay special attention to it. Whenever a complaint is made against the Department ..

MR. SPEAKER : He need not mention the Committee, because no one knows whether it is going to be voted for or not.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I am talking about the Select Committee, the proposed Select Committee. I hope you will permit it to go to the Select Committee, and when it does, I hope they will bear this in mind that if I have a complaint against somebody and I am not satisfied then I must go to somebody who is independent and not connected in any fashion with the person against whom I have a complaint.

Therefore, the setting up of an independent tribunal on the lines suggested by Shri Salve is a very good idea.

Finally, I would like to say that a procedure has to be set up in deciding what is to be acquired. Shri Chavan cannot turn round and say 'I will acquire Piloo Mody's property, but I will not acquire Salve's property.'

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE (Betul) : I have none to be acquired, he has.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I have not yet acquired any, but I am hoping to.

The difficulty arises out of this choice which he can make. Suppose I have a property for two lakhs of rupees. It is a nice property, well situated. There is a

shortage of such properties. Shri Chavan would like to have that property for himself. So he says 'This has been undervalued. Let us acquire this.' That property is acquired and latter of Shri Chavan buys it at a slightly higher price, thereby justifying that the property was undervalued in the first place.

I say all manner of these things can happen, have happened in the past, because the taxation laws, as they have been framed over the last twenty years, have really ensnared only a few honest or peripheral groups. The big fish have always gone scot-free. In fact, they openly say, "As long as men are purchasable"—and I see ample proof of it everywhere—"We do not have anything to worry about." When you arm yourself with powers, use those powers so that you can catch the people who are ruining the economy of this country and not those who are innocent bystanders trying to do their own bit for this country.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Before I move the motion standing in my name, I wish to make a few observations. After hearing the speeches of many of my colleagues, I thought it better that the Bill should go to a Select Committee, because I do not want to leave any feeling in the minds of members of the House, specially those who have participated in the debate, that proper care was not taken while finalising the Bill. I cannot entirely agree with some members who said that the Bill is very badly drafted. I think most of the points raised have been taken care of in the Bill as drafted, but I would certainly seek the co-operation of some of articulate members who will be on the Committee to improve the Bill. I have no objection to that.

Shri Salve made some points. He said that before the competent authority started action, certain pre-conditions had to be fulfilled. According to him two of these are all right. The third is that the action of the parties to the sale must be with a view to evade tax. My difficulty is this. He is a specialist in taxation laws, but he does not see the other constitutional aspect that when property is acquired it has to be for a public purpose. Unless public purpose is mentioned there, it is very difficult for anybody to start proceedings.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Which is the public purpose? There is none. It has to be a deterrent.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Public purpose is to avoid evasion of taxation.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I will explain what I said. I will take only half a minute. He has not been properly briefed by the officers. What I said has been misunderstood.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : We will discuss it in Select Committee. I will hear him there for half an hour. I do not need any briefing on this. He is looking at it merely from the taxation point of view, whereas there are constitutional aspects also. I am saying this as I know something about the law generally, not the taxation law as expertly as he knows. But when I said that this condition had to replace the clause *-(Interruption)*

SHRI N. K. P. Salve : It has to be something different....*(Interruption)*

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : When you want to acquire property...

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : For acquisition that is necessary. For assumption of jurisdiction, to initiate the proceedings, that is not necessary.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Even for that matter, I said I am going to give an amendment. Possibly, you did not hear me when I introduced the Bill. Amendments are being given by the Government so far as that matter is concerned.

Then, the hon. Member who participated on behalf of the DMK, made a suggestion about the Select Committee, and I have agreed to the Select Committee discussing this Bill. He said that only for the purpose of sale this Bill is going to be operative. He asked why transactions of other types like exchange of gift are not included. I would say that this question was also examined, and it is very difficult to include the other

parts of it, because some of the transactions of property do not require the mention of the value in the deed. For example, take gift. It is not necessary for the parties to mention the value of the property in the gift deed.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kambakonam) : But the calculation can be made.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : When I sit with you in the Select Committee, I would like to know how you will give me the data, because, here, the presumption is that unless the value of the property is mentioned, it is very difficult to proceed further. You must see the mechanism of this Bill. It is really speaking based on the mention of the value of the property in a sale document.

My only point of reply was that the hon. Member need not think that we have not considered these aspects. We considered them and it was found rather difficult to provide those things in the measure. When we are going to the Select Committee, it would, depend upon the ingenuity of some of the hon. Members to help as to get out of this difficulty. I do not want to mention all the points that hon. Members have made. The only point I am trying to make is that all the issues that have been raised were given thought to, and we thought that it was rather difficult for us to make any mention of transfers by exchange or gift etc. I have agreed to move a motion for referring the Bill to the Select Committee.

MR. SPEAKER : The motion is already circulated.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have to make certain changes in the names of the Members.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : My consent was not taken. I suggest that against No. 6, SHRI Piloo Mody's name may be inserted instead of my name.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN
I have no objection.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I do not think we were consulted. Against No. 16, we would like to have Shri Balathandayutham in the place of Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Yes.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone) : I suggest that against No. 11, in the place of Shri Bishwanath Jhunjhunwala, Shri Virendra Agarwal may be put.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Yes. Then, against No. 18, in the place of Shri Natwar Lal Patel, the party has suggested Shri Satyendra Narain Sinha. Again, against No. 3, in the place of Shri M. C. Daga, the name of Shrimati Sahodrabai Rai may be inserted.

The Committee may report by the 15th day of December, 1971, so that we can pass this measure, if possible, in this session.

I am moving the motion as modified. I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 and the Gift-tax Act, 1958, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 30 members, namely :—

1. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad
2. Shri Chhotey Lal
3. Shrimati Sahodrabai Rai
4. Chaudhary Dalip Singh
5. Shri Anandi Charan Das
6. Shri Piloo Mody
7. Shri K. R. Ganesh
8. Shri H. R. Gokhle
9. Shrimati V. Jeyalakshmi
10. Shrimati Chiranjib Jha
11. Shri Virendra Agarwal
12. Shri Dinesh Joarder
13. Shri A. Kevichusa
14. Shri K. Mallana
15. Shri Nageshwararao Meduri
16. Shri K. Balathandayutham
17. Shri Tarkeshwar Pandey
18. Shri Satyendra Narain Sinha
19. Chowdhury Ram Sewak
20. Shri Ram Surat Prasad
21. Shri Birender Singh Rao
22. Shri P. Narsimha Reddy
23. Shri Mulki Raj Saiji

24. Shri N. K. P. Salve
25. Shri S. C. Samanta
26. Shri Era Sezhiyan
27. Shri Sheo Pujan Shastri
28. Shri T. Sohan Lal
29. Shri V. Tulsiram; and
30. Shri Y. B. Chavan

with instructions to report by the 15th day of December, 1971." (11)

MR. SPEAKER : The changes in the names of members of the Select Committee have been made and I shall now put amendment No. 11 to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 and the Gift-tax Act, 1958, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 30 members, namely :—

1. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad
2. Shri Chhotey Lal
3. Shrimati Sahodrabai Rai
4. Chaudhary Dalip Singh
5. Shri Anandi Charan Das
6. Shri Piloo Mody
7. Shri K. R. Ganesh
8. Shri H. R. Gokhale
9. Shrimati V. Jeyalakshmi
10. Shri Chiranjib Jha
11. Shri Virendra Agarwal
12. Shri Dinesh Joarder
13. Shri A. Kevichusa
14. Shri K. Mallanna
15. Shri Nageshwararao Meduri
16. Shri K. Balathandayutham
17. Shri Tarkeshwar Pandey
18. Shri Satyendra Narain Sinha
19. Chowdhury Ram Sewak
20. Shri Ram Surat Prasad
21. Shri Birender Singh Rao
22. Shri P. Narasimha Rao
23. Shri Mulki Raj Saini
24. Shri N. K. P. Salve
25. Shri S. C. Samanta
26. Shri Era Sezhiyan
27. Shri Sheo Pujan Shastri
28. Shri T. Sohan Lal
29. Shri V. Tulsiram; and
30. Shri Y. B. Chavan

with instructions to report by the 15th day of December, 1971." (11)

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : There is hardly one minute and I think we can adjourn for lunch now. We shall take up item No. 15 after lunch.

12.59 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at seven minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair)

MOTION RE : ELEVENTH REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR LINGUISTIC MINORITIES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to move :

“That the Eleventh Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the period 1st July, 1968 to 30th June, 1969, laid on the Table of the House on the 31st July, 1970, be taken into consideration.”

Having regard to the multi-lingual character of our society, the framers of our Constitution felt that there was an imperative need of assuring to the linguistic minorities a sense of security. A comprehensive scheme of safeguards for the linguistic minorities was therefore written into the Constitution. Subsequently, on the basis of the decisions taken at the national level from time to time, particularly in the meeting of the Chief Ministers and Central Ministers held in August 1961, specific schemes of safeguards for linguistic minorities in the matter of education, provision of text-books and teachers, use of minority languages for official purposes, recruitment to State services etc. have been evolved.

To meet the requirements of article 350B of the Constitution, the office of the Commissioner for linguistic Minorities was set up in July 1957. The Commissioner and the officers under him investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for linguistic minorities. The results of investigations mentioned in the annual reports of the Commissioner of Linguistic Minorities are required to be submitted to the President and laid before each house of Parliament. However, the responsibility for implementation of various safeguards for the linguistic minorities rests on the State Governments and the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities is not required to discharge any executive functions for the purpose. Unless full co-operation is extended to him by the State Governments, he cannot show results.

So far 11 reports have been laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament. The first seven reports have been discussed in Parliament, either in both the Houses or in Lok Sabha or in Rajya Sabha and 8th to 10th reports could not be discussed in Parliament. In the mean time, the 11th report covers the same topic as dealt with in the 8th, 9th and 10th reports, it was considered that only the 11th report may be discussed in Parliament. The Eleventh Report was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 31st July, 1970, and it is with a view to discuss this report that I move this motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are two substitute motions by Shri Mohanty.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara) : Sir, I move :—

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :—

“This House, having considered the Eleventh Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the period 1st July, 1968 to 30th June, 1969, laid on the Table of the House on the 31st July, 1970, is of the opinion that the office of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities be abolished as it has failed to properly investigate the problems of the linguistic minorities with a

view to safeguard their constitutional rights as contemplated in article 350B (2) of the Constitution." (1)

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :—

"This House, having considered the Eleventh Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the period 1st July, 1968 to 30th June, 1969, laid on the Table of the House on the 31st July, 1970, is of opinion that—

(a) special efforts should be undertaken to safeguard the constitutional rights of the Oriya Speaking minorities residing in Andhra Pradesh and Bihar;

(b) the State Governments should insist upon knowledge of regional language as a prerequisite for entry into State services, in keeping with the Central Government's insistence for knowledge of the official language for entry into the Union Services." (2)

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are now discussing the Eleventh Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India. The submission of this kind of a report with some recommendations to the Government has become a sort of a routine affair and just to perform that sort of routine work Parliament has sometimes discussed them and Members have expressed their feelings and made certain suggestions to the Government for execution. But after that nothing much has happened regarding safeguarding the interests of the Linguistic Minorities just as in regard to the safeguards for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The same thing is taking place here.

I may quote some words from this report. Talking about the Provincial Educational Ministers' Conference, 1949, it says :—

"It was agreed in this Conference that at the primary stage of education, if the

mother-tongue is different from the regional language and there are not less than ten pupils in a class or 40 pupils in a whole school desirous of having instruction through their mother-tongue, arrangements shall be made for providing instruction accordingly by appointing at least one teacher. It was also decided that at the secondary stage of educational facilities would be provided for instruction in the mother-tongue, if one-third pupils of a school were desirous of having instruction in the mother-tongue. These decisions were binding on all Government, municipal and district board schools.

The report says that these decisions were binding on every State Government, but actually what is taking place is that the Central Government as well as the governments of States go ahead without paying any heed to the legitimate demands of the minority communities just as big animals go ahead without being affected by the chattering of small beasts or birds. This is the kind of treatment that the people of the linguistic minorities have been receiving from the Central Government as well as from the State Governments for so long.

This weaker section of the people cannot be defended by this Government run by the capitalist or the vested interests class whose main interest is to serve the people of the vested interest.

After reading all these reports I have found that this Commissioner to some extent is fairly satisfied with the task performed by the State Governments. At this stage I am not in a position to verify the position in other States but I can very well say about my State, the Union territory of Tripura. In this report it says :—

"TRIPURI—The number of schools in which the subject matter was explained in Tripuri went up to 150 from 127 of the previous year. Similarly, the number of students and teachers went up to 7,128 and 234 from 6,164 and 196."

A reading of this report may create an impression that in the primary stage Tribal students, particularly Tripuri-speaking

[Shri Dasarath Deb]

people, are being taught by a teacher in their own mother-tongue. But it is absolutely incorrect. It has nothing to do with the reality that exists in our parts. Our people have been demanding for a very long time that for the Tripuri-speaking people or other people who have got their own distinct mother-tongue, at least one teacher should be appointed in the school so as to explain the things in their own mother-tongue.

This has never been carried out in our State. In Tripura, we have got vast areas where only Tripuri-speaking people stay and their number, in some cases, is 90 per cent to 100 per cent. There are so many schools where all the students speak Tripuri language. No other students are there. But even in such schools, in our parts, the Tripura Government is very much reluctant to post a teacher whose mother-tongue is at least Tripuri. Everytime, the Government has come forward with a plea that in basic training colleges, the people whose mother-tongue is different, Bengali or any other language, are being taught Tripuri language so that they will be able to teach lessons in Tripuri language to Tripuri-speaking students. To learn a language in three month's training, even for a man of the highest calibre, is not possible, particularly, when they are to teach school children. It may be the case in other States also.

This is not the only question. We have set up certain Commissions or deputed certain District Magistrates to look after the interests of linguistic minorities. It will not help the situation. The whole understanding must be different. The linguistic minorities, according to me, have got to be dealt with in two different categories. One category is of those people belonging to linguistic minorities who have got their own States where their mother-tongue is an established regional language recognised by the Government. Unfortunately, these people will have to stay in other States where their mother-tongue is not a regional language. Their case is to be dealt in a different way and the Report has suggested how that should be dealt with.

There is another category of linguistic minorities. Most of them are dialects; only spoken language, not written language. It is unfortunate that these people have got no

States where their mother-tongue is a regional language. Take for instance Nepalis in West Bengal, Tripuris in Tripura and Santhalis and Oraonis in Bihar. These people have got no States where their language is recognised as a regional language. If you want to give full opportunity to develop their own languages, then this matter is required to be dealt with in a different way.

This Report suggests only one way. It has overlooked the problems of those unfortunate people who have got no regional language accepted by the Government. In the case of those people, the first guarantee to develop their language is to give them regional autonomy. Under their own self-Government or self-administration, they can develop their mother-tongue into a regional language. By saying about autonomy, I do not say that we should allow them to secede from the Indian Union. They should remain in the Indian Union. But for the safeguard of their interests, for the safeguard of their language, for the safeguard of their economic interest, land employment, etc., these people must be treated on a different footing. They must have a regional autonomy. If they have a regional autonomy, their Government will have to spend money to develop their own language. In that way, the Nepalis, the Santhalis and Oraonis in Bihar, the the Tripuris in our parts, the tribal people in Manipur and in some other parts, may be Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, etc., should be provided with regional autonomy by which they can develop their own regional languages.

So, my point is this report will not serve the real purpose to safeguard the interests of the linguistic minorities. Take Urdu. They have got no State. But it is a developed language and there is a suggestion that wherever they have ten students or more in a school, lessons should be given in that language and there should be one teacher. But, how can you develop where more than five lakh people speak in the same language and reside in a very contiguous area and almost all the students in the schools belong to that community? You say the District Magistrate will be in charge of this. How can the District Magistrate look after this? It is not the job of any official, however high he may be. It is not

the job of certain officers. It is for that particular community and that community should be given a regional autonomous body and the entire policy and the money should be entrusted to them to look after the development of that language. If you do not adopt this measure, then simply talking of giving certain safeguards to the linguistic minorities will not help them. That is why I ask the Government to change their whole attitude and give their proper thought very deeply over this issue and see that minority people are developed.

***SHRI J.M. GOWDER (Nilgiris) :** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Eleventh Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India for the period July, 1968 to June 1969 has been taken up for discussion today and I would like to say a few words.

At the outset, I would like to point out that the Commissioner's Report for the year 1968-69 is being discussed now in 1971-72. The very fact that the discussion on 1968-69 Report has come up so belatedly shows the scant interest of the Government in the welfare of the linguistic minorities in the country. The Office of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities is as a result of Article 350B of the Constitution. This constitutional appointment has been expressly made to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for linguistic minorities under the Constitution of India and the Commissioner's Report is to be laid before each House of Parliament. The inordinate delay in the matter of discussing the Commissioner's Report for 1968-69 makes me feel that the Office of Commissioner for Linguistic minorities has been constituted just as an eye-wash, and no serious consideration is given to the recommendations of the Commissioner.

Now, let us see what happens to such Reports after they are discussed here? If our past experience is any guide, superficial discussion takes place in this House and then they are either thrown in the dust-bins of the Secretariat or sent to the National Archive. The recommendations made in such Reports are never implemented in earnestness. I would like to say that this Report should not share the same fate. The

constitutional safeguards given to the linguistic minorities have got to be implemented and if that is to be done, then the Report of the Commissioner should be taken more seriously and effective steps must be taken to translate the constitutional mandate into action.

It has been specifically mentioned in the Report of the Commissioner that it cannot be said that all the schemes of safeguards for linguistic minorities agreed to at the all-India level have now been fully accepted by all the State/Union Territories for implementation. It is not my fancy but it is the unpalatable statement of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in his Report. I agree that the Commissioner is not the administrative machinery for implementation of the safeguards, but all the same it is a duty enjoined upon him to undertake extensive tours for investigation of grievances reported and persuade the State Governments and Union Territories to implement fully the scheme of safeguards. What is the staff at his disposal - two Class I Officers, one Class II Officer and eight ministerial staff. The Commissioner is expected to function effectively with this small complement of staff and he has to ensure proper implementation of constitutional safeguards for linguistic minorities throughout the country.

If the Government want to stand by the safeguards enshrined in the Constitution, then the time has come for augmenting the strength of staff of the Commissioner. I would also suggest the appointment of Deputy Commissioner in all the regions of the country. I know that the hon. Minister might put forth the plea that the State Governments are primarily concerned with the welfare of the linguistic minorities. If the State Governments take real interest in this matter, then there is no problem. But, what happens if certain State Governments are unmindful of the safeguards of the linguistic minorities? So far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, the State Government is genuinely interested in the welfare of linguistic minorities and is taking all possible steps to implement the safeguards for them. We have no problem at all. Let us see what obtains in other States.

***The original speech was delivered in Tamil.**

[Shri J. M. Gowder]

An all-India agreed decision was arrived at that the knowledge of regional language should not be a pre-requisite for recruitment to State Services. But to our dismay we find that Maharashtra, Bihar, Haryana, Orissa, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have not accepted this decision. They seem to insist that for recruitment to State Services knowledge of the regional language is essential. This shows that they are fanatically devoted to their regional languages and they do not want anyone from other States to enter their State Services.

We talk of national integration day in and day out. So long as this sort of attitude prevails, national integration will only be a distant goal. This is not an issue from which the ruling party should try to derive political advantages. In the interest of national unity, if a thing is to be done then it should be done boldly without entertaining any political considerations. If a State does not take adequate steps to implement the safeguards of linguistic minorities, then bold directions should be given by the ruling party here.

I would bring to your attention, Sir, that Bihar, Nagaland and Orissa have not yet drawn up lists of the areas where a linguistic minority group constitutes 15 per cent or more of the population. Barring Manipur and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, no other Union Territory has prepared such a list so far. What does this show? The State Governments and the Union Territories are not showing interest in the welfare of linguistic minorities living in their areas. Even after 14 years of inception of the Commissioner, he also has not been able to persuade the State Governments to do this important work. The Central Government also does not seem to be genuinely interested in the problems of linguistic minorities. India is a multi-lingual country and national integration is a must. If the problems of linguistic minorities are neglected in the manner, then surely we will never be able to achieve nation integration. If the Commissioner is not able to discharge his functions effectively, it is only due to inadequate staff under him.

As I pointed out earlier, the staff under the Commissioner should be augmented considerably. Regional Office must be created

and Deputy Commissioners must be appointed to assist him in his onerous duties. The State Governments may be really interested in the welfare of the linguistic minorities and they may be doing everything in their power to implement the constitutional safeguards for them. But, still if the Deputy Commissioners are located in the States, they may be able to assist the State Governments which lag behind. I conclude with these few words.

श्री आर. बी. बड़े (खरगोन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय यह लिंग्विस्टिक माइनारिटीज आफ इन्डिया के कमिशनर की जो रिपोर्ट है यह बहुत महत्व की रिपोर्ट है। अब यह रिपोर्ट देने का हर साल प्रयत्न किया जाता है पर दरअसल में माइनारिटीज के बारे में जितने सेफगार्ड्स अपने संविधान में दिए गए हैं उन का पालन होता है या नहीं यह देखने की बात है। कमीशन ने 1956 में यह कहा है—

“We wish to emphasise that no guarantee can secure a minority against every kind of discriminatory policy of a State Government. Government activity at State level affects virtually every sphere of a person's life and a democratic government must reflect the moral and political standards of the people.”

इसके साथ में एक और बात उन्होंने यह कही है :

‘Enough safeguards and enough provision should be made so as not to perpetuate separatism or to impede the processes of natural assimilation.’

इस प्रकार से दोनों बातें यह चाहते हैं कि कान्टीन्यूइटी रहे ऐसिमिलेशन भी रहे और यह राष्ट्र एक है तो एक भावना होनी चाहिये।

मैं विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश से आया हूँ तो मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में ही ज्यादा मैं बोलूँगा। मध्य प्रदेश में दो प्रकार की भिन्न-भिन्न परिस्थितियाँ हैं। एक तो शहरी है। शहरी लोग हिन्दी, इंगलिश, उर्दू, संस्कृत और मराठी

बोलते हैं। लेकिन जो बोर्डर एरिया है, हिली क्षेत्र है जिसमें 67 लाख आदिवासी रहते हैं उनकी भाषा अलग-अलग है। उनमें माड़िया भाषा गवर्नमेंट ने मान ली है। लेकिन वस्तर में हलवी भाषा है। उसके बारे में कोई भी प्राविजन नहीं है और गवर्नमेंट ने उसके लिए कोई भी कदम अभी तक नहीं उठाया है। फिर एक गोंडी भाषा है जिसे बोलने वाले 22 लाख गोंड हैं। गोंडी भाषा के बारे में मैंने भी बहुत दफा कहा कि गोंडी भाषा की स्टडी और उसका प्रतिनिधित्व होना चाहिये लेकिन वह भी नहीं हुआ। मेरे क्षेत्र में कम से कम 20-22 लाख लोग ऐसे हैं, भील और भिलाले जिन की भाषा भीली है लेकिन उस में भी अलग अलग ट्राइब्ज हैं और उनकी भाषा भी अलग अलग अलग है। तो उनकी भाषा की स्टडी कैसे हो, इस के बारे में कमिशनर ने मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट के बारे में कुछ लिखा है। सेंकेंड्री एजुकेशन के विषय में उन्होंने लिखा

“The State Government have accepted the principle that provision of facilities for instruction through any language mentioned in the Eight Schedule will be considered, if *bona fide* requests by a fair number of pupils are received for the same. However, the Madhya Pradesh Government are yet to issue orders to provide facilities for instruction through the mother-tongue of linguistic minorities at the secondary stage according to the agreed formula. It has been brought to the notice of the commissioner that fixation of the minimum strength of pupils for providing such facilities would involve a heavy expenditure. There is provision for advance registration of Linguistic minorities pupils desirous to have instruction at the secondary stage of education as well. The progress made in opening such registers has also been intimated by the State Government. Government have

issued orders for non-diminution of the facilities for instruction through minority languages as existed on 1st November, 1956.”

कमीशन की पहले जो रिपोर्ट आई है उस में भी यह बातें थीं और अभी भी उन्होंने पेज 40 पैराग्राफ 282 में यही कहा है कि सेंकेंड्री एजुकेशन में माइनारिटीज और आदिवासियों की जो भाषा है उस के शिक्षण की कोई व्यावस्था नहीं की गई है। मैं कहता हूं कि केन्द्र से इस प्रकार का कमीशन जाता है और उसको कोई भी सख्ती करने का अधिकार नहीं दिया जाता है तो इस प्रकार का कमीशन नियुक्त करना फिजूल बात है और फिजूल का पार्लियामेंट का टाइम भी लेना है। इसके बारे में उन्होंने कहा है कि मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट ने उनको यह लिखा—

“The official language of the State is Hindi. A list of the districts, tehsils and municipal areas has been prepared by the State Government.”

उन्होंने यह कहा है कि हमने जो प्रश्नावली भेजी उसके उत्तर में मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट ने यह कहा है—

“The Madhya Pradesh Government have stated that replies to representations in minority languages are not sent in the languages in which these are received.”

लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि जो प्रश्नावली गई थी वह हिन्दी में गई थी। हिन्दी में पूछने की वजह से उसका जवाब भी हिन्दी में गया था। इसलिए उन की अपनी भाषा नहीं थी यह सवाल नहीं आता है। उन्होंने खुद ही प्रश्नावली जो निकाली थी वह हिन्दी में निकाली थी और हिन्दी में ही जवाब दिया गया है। तो आदिवासियों ने जवाब अपनी भाषा में क्यों नहीं दिया यह पूछना निरर्थक है। फिर कहा है—

[श्री आर० बी० बडें]

"The Madhya Pradesh Government have said that there has been no demand for publication of substances of laws, rules etc. in minority languages."

इस के बाद कहा है कि रेडियो में माइना-रिटी लैंग्वेज जो हैं उनका प्रचार होना चाहिये जैसे राजस्थानी है मैथिली है :

"Radio broadcasts have become part and parcel of the life of our citizens. This is well illustrated from the demands received from Sindhi speakers in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and U.P."

मध्यप्रदेश में उन्होंने सिंधी का थोड़ा सा प्रोग्राम दिया है हफ्ते में एक दिन। लेकिन वह बिल्कुल अपर्याप्त है। एक अंग्रेज लेखक ने कहा है कि इन्डिया इज ए म्युजियम आफ लैंग्वेज। मैं कहता हूँ कि म्युजियम होगा लेकिन जो लिग्विस्टिक माइनारिटीज हैं उनको अपने साथ में लेना है, उनको अपना कल्चर सिखाना है तो उन आदिवासियों के लिए उनकी अपनी भाषा में ही किताबें तैयार होनी चाहिये, टेकस्ट बुक्स होनी चाहिए।

इस के साथ साथ मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन की भाषा और हमारी भाषा में बहुत फर्क है। हिंदी भाषा जो वह बोलते हैं वह बहुत टूटी फुटी हिंदी बोलते हैं। उसको एक डायलेक्ट आप समझिए लेकिन वह हिंदी भाषा से बिल्कुल विपरीत है। सिर्फ लिगमेट एक बराबर है मैं समझता हूँ कि इसकी स्टडी होनी चाहिये। लेकिन मध्यप्रदेश गवर्नमेंट अपने आपस के भगड़े जो हैं मिनिस्ट्रीज का भगड़ा है पार्टीज का भगड़ा है उसकी वजह से वह आदिवासियों की तरफ देखते नहीं हैं। एक कमीशन नियुक्त कर दिया है जो जाता है। सत्रह जिले हैं आदिवासियों के जिनमें 67 लाख आदिवासी यहां रहते हैं। लेकिन उनकी भाषा के शिक्षण की कोई

व्यवस्था नहीं है। वस्तर में मैं गया था उनकी जो भाषा है हलबी भाषा वह दूसरी भाषाओं से बिल्कुल विपरीत भाषा है। उसकी तरफ शासन ने या केन्द्र ने कभी ध्यान नहीं दिया।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि उर्दू भाषा के बारे में कहा गया है कि इतने स्टूडेंट्स हों तो उसके लिए टीचर की व्यवस्था की जायगी। उर्दू भाषा अपने देश की भाषा है। लेकिन देवनागरी में लिखी जाय तो हमें कोई अवरोध नहीं है। उर्दू भाषा में कहा गया है कि 15 स्टूडेंट्स हों तो एक टीचर दिया जायगा। कितने दिये गए इसकी संख्या दी गयी है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहां मध्य प्रदेश में क्या चल रहा है, ट्राइवल भाषाओं की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की जा रही है। इस ग्यारहवीं रिपोर्ट में कमिशनर ने इसके बारे में लिखा है। मैं कहता हूँ कि हिंदी भाषा से सबको परिचित होना चाहिए लेकिन उसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि जो उनकी मातृभाषा है वह खत्म हो जाय। वह खत्म नहीं होनी चाहिए। जो बच्चे आते हैं वह मात्रभाषा ही पढ़ते हैं। सेकेन्ड्री एजुकेशन में मैं ने देखा है जो मास्टर आते हैं उनको भी वह भाषा नहीं आती है। मैं ने देखा है कि कोर्ट में आदिवासी आते हैं तो कोर्ट को समझाना मुश्किल होता है। वकील उनको समझाता है। एक वकील कहता है कि यह फलां बात कह रहा है दूसरा कहता है कि नहीं यह दूसरी बात कह रहा है। फिर वकीलों के आपस में भगड़े होते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ जैसे हम अपनी भाषा में कहते हैं—ठहरो, ठहरो, उसको वह कहते हैं हागा हागा। अब वह यह समझते हैं कि यह पता नहीं क्या कह रहे हैं गाली दे रहे हैं या क्या कह रहे हैं? जैसे हम राम राम कहते हैं तो वह अपनी भाषा में वारू वारू कहते हैं तो उनकी जो इस तरह की भाषायें हैं उनके

शिक्षण की उचित व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

महाराष्ट्र में लिग्विस्टिक माइनारिटीज के केसेज में उन्होंने कहा है कि हम उनकी जो भाषाएं हैं उनको नहीं लेंगे। वहां की जो जिला परिषदें हैं वह उनको मानने को तैयार नहीं हैं। तो मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि लिग्विस्टिक माइनारिटीज कमिशनर को यह ताकत दी जाय कि वह जाकर उनको बाध्य करें और उनसे पूछे कि हमने जो सिफारिश दी है वह पूरी हुई या नहीं। तब तो इस प्रकार की रिपोर्ट देने और पार्लियामेंट का टाइम लेने का कोई अर्थ होगा नहीं तो हर जगह लिग्विस्टिक माइनारिटीज कमिशन की रिपोर्ट भेजना और हमारा यहां बोलना सब बेकार है। पहली रिपोर्ट आप ने देखी होगी और यह रिपोर्ट भी आपने देखी होगी। दोनों में एक ही बात लिखी हुई है। इसमें वही बात लिखी हुई है जो पहली रिपोर्ट में लिखी थी तो मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट या दूसरी गवर्नमेंट्स इसकी सिफारिश को क्यों नहीं मानती हैं इसकी तरफ शासन का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। वस इतना ही मुझे निवेदन करना है।

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Mr. Deputy-speaker. Sir, I rise to speak on my substitute motions more in a sense of sorrow and in frustration rather than in anger even though any sensible person has more than enough reason to feel angry about these reports which are being submitted here to Parliament.

Sir, if I may be permitted to strike a personal note, I can say that I was one of the most ardent supporters of the proposal for the creation of a special officer for linguistic minorities in the wake of the acrimonious debates that had been raised in both the Houses of Parliament on the SRC report. It may be recalled that the States Reorganisation Commission had been appointed in the year 1954 to redraw the boundaries of the States of the Indian Union on the basis of language, culture and administrative

convenience. After the Herculean labours of the SRC were over and its findings saw the light of the day, the SRC Bill had been drawn up to redraw the boundaries of the States of the Indian Union. After the exercise was over, it was found that a new problem had crept up in the shape of the linguistic minorities.

After the States had been redrawn on linguistic, cultural and administrative basis, it was seen that there was accretion of a certain population in the linguistic States which was known as linguistic minorities, people speaking a language different from the majority of the people speaking a particular language and residing in a particular State. Now, it was at the instance of the late Prime Minister Nehru, in the interests of emotional integration, the post of a special officer to safeguard the cultural, political and economic rights of the linguistic minorities was created and it came to be enshrined in article 350B of the Constitution.

Sir, I do not wish to take the time of the House by repeating the various safeguards which had been provided for the linguistic minorities in the Constitution of India. For instance, among others article 29 says that every citizen belonging to the linguistic minority has the inherent right to conserve his own culture, his own language and his own cultural characteristics. Article 16 says that every person belonging to the linguistic minorities must be given equality of opportunity in matters of public employment. Article 15 says that there should be prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, caste, place of birth, etc. There are also various other safeguards which the House knows only too well, and I do not wish to take the time of the House by traversing that familiar ground.

This special officer had been appointed to safeguard these inalienable rights of the linguistic minorities. The Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities was specifically charged to see that the linguistic minorities are not denigrated to the status of second-class or third-class citizens living in a State. In that context, if we view this particular report, let alone all the other tame reports which had been laid on the Table of the House so far, one comes to the painful conclusion that it is an exercise in futility. Therefore, it is an irony of history

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that I, who was ardenly supporting the proposal for the creation of the post of a special officer, namely, the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, stand today to urge upon this House to recommend to the Government for its abolition. It is true that the Government tried a retired High Court Judge; various other incumbents came and left. Of late I do not know why the Home Ministry has a special fascination for the feminine sex and of late the linguistic minorities commissioners are ladies. I have great admiration for them. For instance, the Commissioner who had submitted this report was a personal friend of mine and we have worked for a long time as colleagues in Parliament and I bear personal testimony of her sincerity of purpose. But may I urge on the Government that they should not make this post a cushy berth for frustrated politicians and defeated party men in the elections and belonged to the ruling party and the present also was a Member of the Rajya Sabha. I do not envy their fortune but I would only plead that they must express deeper concern for the misfortune of the linguistic minorities.

I had expected from the hon. Minister Mr. Mirdha an eloquent speech on the linguistic minorities commissioner's report, while moving this motion. But he was laconic and merely said that this was the responsibility of the State Governments.

The next question is : if the responsibility devolves on the State Governments what was the purpose in creating a special officer for linguistic minorities and providing him one class I officer, half a dozen class II officers and a number of ministerial officers—a full complement in Allahabad. It is for making *snan* in the Sangam and thereby earn piety and *dharma*? Or to discharge certain functions as directed under article 350(b) of the Constitution?

In this light I want to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to certain enormities in this report? This report is in respect of the linguistic minorities in India. It should have been common knowledge to the Commissioner for linguistic minorities that there are about two or three lakhs of unfortunate Oriya speakers living in Bihar in Sarakalla sub-division of Singhbhum district. I do not wish to go into the history as to how they came

to be there. I am only concerned to find that this report clearly sweeps them away and does not make even a mention about the Oriya speaking linguistic minorities in Bihar. It says on page 22 of the report :

“The speakers of Hindi, Bihari, Urdu, Santhali, Bengali, Mundari and Oraon/Kurukh constitute 44.30, 35.39, 8.93, 3.57, 2.84, 1.21 and 1.19 per cent respectively of the population.”

Have the Oriya-minorities been eliminated in the meantime.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I may be given some time because it is a matter which affects fundamentally the lives of millions of people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have given you six minutes more than your time.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Please give me five more minutes. I have given notice of two motions and I have applied my mind and studied this report.

Even though this report at page 22 under the heading ‘Bihar’ had refused to recognise the existence of Oriya linguistic minorities, in para 134 at the same page it says :

“According to a report received from the State Government, there are facilities for instruction through the media of Bengali, Ho, Maithili, Munda, Or. on, Oriya, Santhali and Urdu.”

If the Commissioner had applied some to-
wha he or she was signing, he or she could have certainly detected this inconsistency in the report. On the one hand, you do not recognise the existence of Oriya-speaking minorities in Bihar. On the other, you claim to have provide educational facilities for them. It is all moonshine, a tissue of blackest lies, meant only to hoodwink Parliament that a particular Government is taking all possible steps for providing safeguards for linguistic minorities. Only the other day, the Oriya-speaking population had to resort to hunger-strike and protests, because to spread then over the State like homeless Jews, Sarakalla sub-division was going to be dismembered and partitioned to disperse the concentration of Oriya speakers. Against this move, there was hunger-strike and *dharma*. It is a very

painful thing for me to say that there was a *lathi charge* by Bihar police on the peaceful pickets who went there to protest against this enormity. You will also find in the report how the Oriya-speaking minorities in Bihar have been denied the opportunity of employment. There are various other things, to which I do not wish to make a reference now. I propose to bring all these matters to the notice of the minister. I submit the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner should not merely investigate into these things, but should bring them to the notice of the President. It should be the incumbent duty of the President, or the President should be advised by the Home Ministry, to issue directives to the defaulting State Governments that the provisions of the Constitution were properly implemented. If that is not done, the commission will be merely a redundant appendage only meant only to provide jobs for retired or frustrated politicians of the ruling party.

In Andhra also, there are Oriya-speaking minorities, but they are not being given the protection they deserve. In this report, you will find the fantastic statement that Oriya-knowing teachers are not available in Andhra. With the rising spiral of unemployment, do you believe that Oriya-knowing teachers are not available to teach in Andhra Schools? I will wind up by saying that either you have to strengthen the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner with adequate funds and other resources so that he performs his duties effectively or you abolish that sinecure. Pending that please for heaven's sake, see that special efforts are undertaken to safeguard the constitutional rights of the Oriya-speaking minorities in Andhra and Bihar.

My hon. friend from Madras said that there are no problems of linguistic minorities there. They have been fully integrated emotionally. But when I went to Madras, I found that nobody understood any other language except Tamil. Mr. was changed to Thiru and I was addressed as Thiru everywhere. That only shows how Madras, how Tamilnadu, is proud of its own heritage, its own language, culture etc.

I would plead only one thing. What is sauce for the gander must be sauce for the

goose. If the Government of India insists that knowledge of Hindi, which is the official language, will be essential for holding Central Government posts, I do not see any reason why the State Governments should not insist on knowledge of regional languages in the interest of good administration.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHA-PATRA (Balasore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a very controversial subject and anyone who claims himself to be a socialist will be very much afraid to deal with a subject like this lest he would be misunderstood.

AN HON MEMBER: Then why are you dealing with it?

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHA-PATRA: I am dealing with it for the specific reason that persons who are in the social and cultural field are confronted with this vital question.

The position of the Minorities Commissioner has become almost a decoration. I tell you from my own personal experience that there are about 6 lakhs of Oriya-speaking people in West Bengal working in greater Calcutta. I do not say that they should not learn Bengali. They should. When I was in Bengal for 16 years I made it a point to learn Bengali. Similarly, when I go to Bihar I claim to be a Bihari and speak Hindi. But my sons and daughters will certainly demand that they should also have the right to learn their mother-tongue, which is Oriya. But to my utter surprise, confusion, dismay, disillusionment and frustration I found that in West Bengal there are no facilities for learning Oriya for six lakhs of Oriya-speaking people. This matter was taken up with Dr. B.C. Roy when he was the Chief Minister and also with Shri P.C. Sen when he became the Chief Minister. Ultimately what happened was that study of Oriya language was abolished for the post-graduate departments of the Calcutta University.

Now, what harm is there if the Minorities Commissioner tells the West Bengal Government that these six lakhs Oriya-speaking people want their sons and daughters to learn Oriya language in addition to Bengali and what is the difficulty in the

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State Government agreeing to such a proposal? In certain outlying Oriya tracts in West Bengal—I am not raising the question of outlying Oriya tracts as such—there are three lakhs of Oriya-speaking people who want that there should be safeguards for their mother tongue. Now there is no provision for their sons and daughters to learn through the medium of their mother tongue. If only the government insists and persists on the stand that there should be provision for learning through their mother tongue for all the people, all this problem could be solved. In India there is no harm if we learn even ten languages. But facility for learning through the mother tongue should be there.

I am approaching this subject from the psychological standpoint. We cannot become nationalists and socialists unless we solve this problem. In Russia they solved the national and chauvinistic problems in the Balkan Province. Why could we not do that in India when we claim ourselves to be socialists?

When I am in Delhi I speak in Hindi. Similarly, Oriyas living in Bengal must learn Bengali. At the same time, there must be provision for their children to learn Oriya in the schools and colleges. There is the same problem in Andhra Pradesh also.

When the linguistic redistribution commission was there I took it for granted that there will definitely be many areas, outlying areas where this problem will arise, where the people have not got the facility to learn through their own mother tongue. The best course will be to allow the mother tongue to be used in the schools and colleges. Then there will be no difficulty.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He may continue his speech the next day. Now we will take up the discussion on Bengal.

15.00 hrs.

MOTION RE. LAW AND ORDER SITUATION IN WEST BENGAL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we shall take up the motion standing in the

name of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and Shri Samar Mukherjee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond-Harbour) : Sir, it is marked for three hours. Since you were very gracious yesterday for a motion which stood on the same footing, I shall be grateful if you will apply the same principle today that you did yesterday.

I move :—

“That this House expresses its serious concern at the deteriorating law and order situation in West Bengal and role therein of a section of the police, C.R.P., official machinery and anti-social elements.”

It is a very bad day for us that we have to bring these things before this august House. The day before yesterday a headmaster in Durgapur was burnt alive within his own school. Sir, you come from the teaching profession; so, you will realise the seriousness of the whole thing. Who could do it but the protected gangsters of the ruling party? I shall quote it later during my speech.

In Garia in South 24-Parganas, on the head of a senior political worker named Narayan Roy Chowdhury, the police have inscribed the words “CPM” with a sharp weapon. The inscription on his head with the sharp weapon was done within the police station where the key persons of law and order are supposed to exist. I quote from what the magistrate says in his order :—

“Seen prayer of Investigating Officer to show arrest of accused Narayan Roy Chowdhury who has been forwarded to court to-day in connection with Sonarpur Police Station Case No.....”

Then, it goes on to say :—

“Sonarpur Police Station went to the brutal length of inscribing the letters “C.P.M.” on the back of his head by means of a sharp weapon. I personally found this wound on the back of the head of this accused when he was produced before me. I also saw a good number of other bleeding injuries all over the person of this accused. Fanta-

atically enough, there is no whisper of any injury on the person of this accused in the forwarding Report, or for that matter, any prayer for his medical treatment."

I go further and quote :—

"The Officer-in-charge is hereby directed to report forthwith as to how this accused came to receive the aforesaid injuries."

I quote again :—

"I am constrained to remark that brutality cannot go further and the safety and security of citizens is at stake in the hands of the police who are perpetrator of grisly violence and atrocious and macabre acts and that we are living in a police State "

Mark that a serving magistrate sitting in the court of law says that we are living in a police state. He goes on to say :—

"I hope, considering the gravity of the allegation, the S.P 24 Parganas will please look into this matter and take appropriate steps."

Then it says :—

"Prayer for police custody is rejected. Accused is remanded to judicial, custody....."

This is a very dark day. The ruling party through the Government machinery is intensifying in a semi-fascist manner a region of error and gangsterism. They are making desperate attempts to crush people's democratic movement in West Bengal. It is a pressure from the vested interests whom they serve.

I now quote from *Kalantar*, a paper run by the CPI, an ally of the Congress. This is dated 9th November, 1971.

"Right C.P. On Congress Terror" it says :—

"Under the heading,

"Police have taken the law in their hands and killed five in eight days in Kasba area, the report in the daily's November 7 issue says :

It was yesterday (November 5), one P.M. in the afternoon, almost all the inhabitants of Shahidnagar Colony were in their houses. Near Ward No. 2, two young men were reading *Kalantar* posted (on a wall) in a public thoroughfare. Suddenly there was the crack of many bullets being fired. One of the young men fell prostrate on the ground, the other ran away. Followed another burst of gun fire. Two bullets hit Uma, a five-year-old girl sleeping beside her mother. in the stomach and the leg.

"...In another house, an eight-year old boy was playing in a room: he also was injured."

I do not want to go into details because that will take more time. What I would say is that unless these semifascist methods are checked in time, it will certainly take a turn for full fascism and that will be practised all over the country.

The people's support in West Bengal became so over-whelming that the leftist forces which include my Party, had organised and led such a movement against the right reaction and vested interests which this ruling party subserve. It was reflected through different elections. In the Assembly in 1967 we had 44 seats, in 1969 it came to 83 and in 1971 it became 113. For the Parliament, in Lok Sabha, with all the fan fare and the '*Garibi Hatao*' in 1967 we got 5 and this time we got 20 in spite of all this. The slogan of '*Garibi Hatao*' did not work in West Bengal and in the State of West Bengal where Mrs. Indira Gandhi had a defeat, we became the first Party and we became the first Party of that State in the Lok Sabha also. To day people are faced with the problems of high cost of living, unemployment, Police repression, rising cost of living and everything. In spite of that they are fighting this repression with such vigour as one possibly could.

Before 1971 elections, the entire Government machinery was mobilised. A section

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of the West Bengal Police, CRP, Army and anti-socialist forces and Naxalites combined together and a special operation was directed by the Home Minister and the Prime Minister and a research was undertaken and a programme was chalked out by the Cabinet Secretariat. They drew up a programme of 'Crush Democracy' and a reign of terror was let loose and in fact many areas we could not enter before the election. Along with that there was a campaign of vilification by the All India Radio and the controlled Press of the Ruling Congress. Then followed the murder of Hemant Kumar Bosu and also Ajit Biswas and it has now become crystal-clear to the people as to who were the persons who were really behind...these murders. Sir, you must have read a few days ago that a man had been arrested who belonged to the Forward Bloc. It has been alleged that he had murdered the second leader of the Forward Bloc, namely, Ajit Biswas....Now people have understood that the Prime Minister provided liberal funds and the Home Minister supplies weapons and explosives. It all came from the Central Government. Even what the Britishers had done for this subjected race in those days, viz., that every Police firing should be enquired into immediately, was done away with and when I asked for the information from the Prime Minister, I got incorrect information. I do not want to go further into that.

In spite of all this pre-Election repression we got overwhelming support and we increased our strength as I said before. She made a desperate attempt and now the whole State machinery has been geared under an Indian Civil Service man who was British-trained in the matter of repression and terror-striking. Everything is directed from Delhi and by the Home Ministry and the Prime Minister is the head of that Ministry also. Money flows liberally. There is a big recruitment in the Police and in the secret police, and retired Police Officers have been recalled and a reign of terror and semi fascist terror has been let loose combined with gangster attack on us. This is all being done under the Field Director, the Minister of West Bengal Affairs and his lieutenants in Chatra Parishad and Youth Congress. Even the sober Congressmen who form a very small group in Bengal have decried this. Then, they tried to isolate us, the CPM from other

Parties on the plea of stopping of murders and to stop the united mass struggle. Then came the intensified Congress-gangsterism and we can see that in the Alladipur and other attacks. They are doing this way. In moving trucks followed by Policemen, CRP, etc., they are attacking their opponents all of a sudden and in a very dashing manner. Even in this we have lost 500 precious lives of our comrades at the hands of policemen and the Rs. 105 goonda elements recruited as police guerillas and resistance forces and home guards. It is a national plan that is engineered from Delhi. Otherwise we could not have seen similar incidents happening in Punjab for instance. Why is all this being done when there is a national crisis on the border, when the entire people need to be mobilised on the Bangla Desh issue? Otherwise, the Bangla Desh issue will be weakened. Out of sheer fear the ruling congress has taken recourse to these methods; they fear they will get defeated in the election. Also, the police in West Bengal, those who are helping them in their misdeeds, will get demoralised. That is why they are trying to defer election.

Sir, what is the position today? A minority party is ruling over the majority party, in West Bengal. They are using the PDA, Maintenance of Internal Security Act, Section 144, curfew. Thousands and thousands of cases are instituted against political opponents by them; combing has become a daily affair. It is being done every day and everywhere. I will give one example and this relates to the police station at Sonarpur. Within a very short span of time about 4000 persons have been accused in cases. 1,000 were arrested; 100 houses were ransacked; 500 were looted; 200 have been rendered homeless. Sir, look at the liberal supply of equipments for the police. They cannot find money for jobs which means good things for the common man, working man, which can solve the unemployment problem. They are spending money like this in Bengal. There is something in Bengali. I will translate it. It says: The short-term scheme for the police which has been administered by Delhi involves Rs. 6 crores and for this they will be increasing the number of policemen, vehicles, wireless sets and other equipments, teleprinter sets and other requirements, and an immediate sanction of Rs. 1 crore has been made, to gear up the

police to take this dirty task. The Prime Minister is not fully relying on the West Bengal State machinery. She has made a cell of her own. In Bengali it says like this. I have quoted one from *Anand Bazar Patrika*. This is also from *Anand Bazar Patrika*. This is dated 24-7-71. It says :

"In Calcutta a special cell of the Home Ministry is being created and they will have direct control over the cell and the cell will be the watchdog body for the West Bengal administration."

Sir, what have they done ? They have gone to the extent of mobilising the civil and military intelligence in cooking up stories against my party. Mr. Pant, I hope you will be kind enough to keep note of the number if you like. I am quoting.

"Top Secret Memo No. C4/C71 (18) dated 3.4.71 from Dy. Director, SIB (MHA) Government of India, 9/1 Garibhat Road, Calcutta 19 to DIG IB Calcutta reveals a diabolical plan to implicate the CPI (M) in cases of murders of individuals which are taking place daily."

I will quote another report. Here it involves military intelligence.

"Secret No. 1858/2/71/G/121 NCC Group HQ/B-10/216 Kalyani, Nadia. To all Battalions.

Preparation of explosives by the CPM.

It has been reported by the Intelligence Bureau that the Communist Party (Marxist) which has already acquired considerable expertise in making hand bombs, crackers and the like is now engaged in the preparation of land mines. Since the party has been thinking in terms of using land mines to harm CRP, police and army vehicles during its agitational programmes, necessary precautionary measures may please be taken.

Authority : HO Calcutta Sub Area letler No. 0101/54/GS(I) dated 20 Sep. 1971.

Signed : Bakshi Chand, Col. Commander."

Shri Jyoti Basu had written a letter to Shri Jagjivan Ram in this connection, but he has not got any reply to it so far, and so we do not know what the position is.

Now, I come to another issue, namely the programme to crush trade unions. I would refer to a circular by the Railway Board in this connection, Shri Hanumanthaiya had been addressed by Shri Jyoti Basu in this connection, but the hon. Minister has not even replied to that letter. The letter says :

"I am in possession of a copy of Secret d.o. letter No ENG-1-71-CN-4/13 dated 5.7.71 from Shri K.N.R. Pillai, Joint Director (Establishment) Railway Board, New Delhi, to Shri A. K. Chakravarti, Chief Personnel Officer, SE Railway, Calcutta 45 on the subject of verification of character and antecedents."

That is all that we are worried about. It says :

"It has been brought to Board's notice that in some cases the police have sent the initial character verification report after a lapse of many years and have given an adverse report adding that the person concerned is a Member of the Communist Party (Marxist)..."

So, although my hon. friends opposite talk about there being no discrimination in the field of trade unions, yet, secretly, through their bureaucratic structure with whom they are hand in glove, they are doing all these things.

Again, to crush the trade union movement in West Bengal, they have taken recourse to summary dismissal of 13 State Government employees and 32 Central Government employees. I had written a letter to Shri Jagjivan Ram in this connection, and he had written to me and said that they could not go on strike. But what did the Government do ? With their CRP and other armed personnel with fixed bayonets—I do not know whether my hon. friend has experience of that kind of thing in his lifetime—that is, with one bayonet in front and one at the rear, all the dismissed persons were crushed, and they were not even

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allowed to move. That is how they are tackling the people.

All the Naxal friends of the Congress Party...

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Friends ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Yes, they are all friends. All the Naxal friends of the Congress Party and the dichards or the hard core of them have either been jailed or killed or are being killed. Previously, they were protected with great care and a lot of support and help was given. Let me give one quotation now from a paper which has nothing to do with us.

AN HON. MEMBER : *Hindustan Standard* ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is not *Hindustan Standard*. It is a Bengali paper and therefore there is nothing to ggle about it. It says that there has been a sensational revelation by a Naxal leader's wife. She says that the Naxals have been working in close collaboration with police. She is the wife of a Naxal leader ; her husband is no longer alive. He gave his life in the hands of the police. She says that in the District 24-Paraganas the police officer in charge of Noapara police station, Shri Koushik Negi (?) used to take the help of Naxals and give them all possible help for attacking the P.M. She also talked about another assistant commissioner of police, Shri Santosh Mukerjee, and of how he used to work in close collaboration with the Naxals and give them all possible help.

I would also like to mention a quotation from the *Jugantar* dated the 28th July, 1971. It says that a very notorious Naxal leader, by name Shri Nagora Kurmi was arrested from the house of a deputy magistrate from Howrah. This is how they have been using the Naxals, and this is how they have been treating them, because they have been making use of them to keep a thorn in the flesh of the CPM. Very recently, I would like to tell Shrimati Indira Gandhi, a Deputy Minister of her Government,—he is a Minister today,—

had visited the Meerut jail, and met a Naxal leader of UP, by name Shri Shiv Kumar, and he had seen to it that his name was not entered in the visitors, book of the jail. I do not like to mention the name of the Minister. but she may kindly inquire into it and see whether there is any truth in that.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North) : He must mention the name.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The friendship is very close with the Naxals, because they had been doing their job.

Again, what have they done about the periphery Naxals and the anti-socials ? They have joined hands with the Chhaatra Parishad. I am quoting from the *Hindustan Standard* now :

"Different educational institutions which until recently were strongly held by the Naxalites have now come under the influence of the Chhaatra Parishad. In fact, a large number of students who were known as supporters of the CPI (ML) have now come into the fold of the Chhaatra Parishad. This is particularly noticeable in the students' unions of the Medical College in Calcutta. Many students who had hitherto been swearing loyalty to CPI (ML) now pass as Chhaatra Parishad supporters and they have been able to get into the union committee run by the Chhaatra Parishad.

"The Nil Ratan Sarkar Hospital which was a Naxalite den, has now become a haven for the Chhaatra Parishad. Chhaatra Parishad members recently organised a special fuction in a hall of the hospital to celebrate its growing influence there. The R.G. Kar Hospital and Medical College Hospital where the Naxalites also had considerable influence, have now become areas of Chhaatra Parishad activity.

"Observers put forward several reasons for this massive shift in allegiance from the CPI (ML) to the Chhaatra Parishad. These are lack of security for the Naxalites and the fear of police harassment.

"In recent times, several waves of anti-Naxalite agitation rocked Calcutta and its suburbs. These spasmodic happenings had made the Naxalities feel insecure. In addition to this, constant police action had also unnerved them".

This shows that the gangsters who have been working previously against us as a separate identity have now joined the Congress organisation.

Now I quote from the *Political and Economic Weekly* (July 1971) which should be an eye-opener:

"...Inquiries are all the more pertinent in the light of reports that some Naxalities activists have been admitted to Congress(R) youth organisation and that 'political intervention' has been instrumental in effecting the release of those Naxalites. More light is needed on the subject of how many Naxalite detainees have been released and on what grounds.

"The belief, apparently held in some Congress(R) quarters that so-called repentant Naxalites can be exploited to further Congress(R) ends is both infantile and pernicious. The probability is that those whose 'alliance' has been transferred to the Congress(R) and professional roughnecks now regrettably familiar in the State as hangers on of most parties. To describe these elements as people who have renounced violence is to indulge in a particularly despicable brand of hypocrisy. They are possibly useful to the Congress(R) which may win over their allegiance for what it is worth, but they will remain a menace to society and orderly governments."

This is what these people are doing. The police are hand in glove with these people. Here is a quotation from *Jugantar* which says that rifles and ammunition are missing from the hands of the police everyday and when there is some *Garbar* these are being freely used. Yet the police cannot catch them. This is what has happened in *Jugantar* of October 27, 1971 in Bengali which translated means : "These

ammunitions and arms may be seen freely. You cannot get hold of them".

The police have adopted certain tactics. The use of ammunition by Calcutta police has gone up abnormally. From 1947 to 1967 for training in revolver firing, that is practice, they used 10,000-12,000 rounds per year. From 1967 till date they have spent more than one lakh rounds of cartridges. Everybody knows where it is finding its way to.

Then I come to the *modus operandi* of the police, forcible entry and ransacking, beating up people, unwarranted arrests, beating up men, women and children, maiming them, killing them in the police car or van or outside and implicating them in false cases. They have joined with the Congress, Yuva Congress, Chhaatra Parishad gangsters and criminals. In this combined operation, they are killing people, kidnapping them, suppressing democratic trade union and kisan movements and protecting the Congress, Yuva Congress, Chhaatra Parishad and anti-social elements from our defensive retaliation. The police hand over our workers into the hands of the criminals. They have adopted a strategy of encouraging and supporting and supplying the requirements of the Congress, Yuva Congress and Chhaatra Parishad and their goonda elements. At the same time, they are making quick money. The purpose is clear. The purpose is to crush the opposition and that is done in the name of law and order. But they do create a reign of terror and particularly in areas where the CPM has got a majority in the last elections. Today, in West Bengal, it is happening and it is bound to come all over the country.

Sir, in the Calcutta Law College, in the students' union election, on the point of a gun they were forced to submit and those who had contested were forced to withdraw their names. Out of 124 seats, they get 121 seats. It was in the Chhaatra Parishad.

AN HOH MEMBER : 123.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Yes, 123. You are more successful there. One young person belonging to the Chhaatra Parishad —Devadutt—had one hand blown off while

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making bombs or something like that. He was arrested by the Police in April, 1971, and was re-arrested with pipe-guns, but funnily enough, in his possession they found the identity card with the police but he was arrested, under P.V.A. and immediately released under pressure of the Congress M.P. I would not mention his name here.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South) : Let it go on record. I will not interrupt you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The misdeeds are more in certain places, where we have done better than others in the last elections, in Burdwan district—Durgapur, Asansol, Kalna, Memari, etc; and in Birbhum district, and in 24 Parganas, Sanarpur and Habra; in greater Calcutta, Beliaghata, Jadavpur, Tollygunj, Baranagar and Cossipore and outside the district, Nadia. The pattern of attack starts by encircling the locality; the C.R.P. and the police take the role of house-raiding, and even old women and children are not spared. Beating and arrests and falsification and shooting, as I said, go on. In Burdwan town, the recent cases are : total murder, 15. An advocate who was pleading for our case, Shri Bibhutoosh Roy, was murdered. One Shiv Shankar Chaudhury, a person who had fought in the freedom struggle, was also murdered. In Durgapur, on 8.10.1971, they attacked Shri Ajit Mukerjee, the Joint Secretary of the Hindustan Steel Workers, Employees' Union. Sushil Banerjee and Sunil Acharya were murdered and they did not die instantly. The police refused to take them to the hospital; had they been taken to the hospital, perhaps their lives could have been saved. In the Durgapur-Asansol belt, 63 persons have been arrested under P.V.A. and 17 under the security Act. You know most of them are trade union workers or trade union leaders.

Even advocates are not spared. In Asansol, an advocate, Giridhari Mukerjee, was beaten by the police, tied with a rope and detained in the lock-up for 37 hours, because he has been pleading for us. In Kalna town, four were murdered on 3-11-1971. There were six murders at Chowk Balrampur. There was arson in respect of 80 houses and 18 guns were found.

At Alladipur, the whole village, with 100 houses, was burnt. The local M.P. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, had written in advance and warned them, but the district authorities did not do anything.

Another thing I want to mention is that when the Alladipur incident took place, the Secretary General or the Joint Secretary of the Indian National Congress, Mr Chandrajeet Yadav, happened to be present in Burdwan town. We would like to ask him how much does he know about it. In Birbhum, in Cossipore, they looted and burnt many houses. The tribals are effected very much and in one village five guns were recovered. This is the punishment they have given. But in the neighbouring villages, where 10 guns were found, because those people joined the Congress, they were spared. That village was not touched. The name of the village was Thalla.

In the village Muktipur, one day some extremists came to a house to snatch the gun. The house-owner said that the guns had been deposited with the police station. They went back. We do not want to say they went back to the police station. But they went back. After sometime, they came back and said that "We enquired and found out that you have not surrendered the guns to the police." "The police have given the information. Then they ransacked the house and took the guns away.

There are numerous cases where the police are hand in glove with them. In Sonarpur town, for the cases which occurred, I have given the figures. There is a lot of murders, repression and there is a reign of terror. The Sonarpur police station has been geared particularly to tackle this issue.

Between 11.00 p.m. and 11.30. p.m. in the night of the 27th September last the police arrested a young man of about 30 named Khoko Chakraborty near the bus stop of Route No. 5 at Jadavpur.

There are many eye witnesses who confirm that the police took Khoko Chakraborty into custody. It is reported that from the Jadavpur Bus stand he was taken to the Jadavpur police station. Shortly thereafter at about 12.30 midnight he was removed

from the police station, taken to Layalkar-Math where he was shot dead by the police. In the morning press on the following day the police gave out the story, obviously false and concocted, that as their vehicle came under attack they had opened fire and Khoko Chakraborty was killed.

I shall give you another instance. The father of Salil Das of Dhakuria writes as follows :—

“My son, Sriman Salil Dass (18 years) was arrested on October 1, 1971, at 7 00 p.m. by the police, Kasba P.S. After getting the news, along with my wife and daughter, I went to the police station. The O. C. of the said police station promised to release him on 2nd October, 1971 at 10.00 a.m.

But on 2nd October, when my son was not released throughout the day, again I went to the Police Station. The police beat my son mercilessly in my presence. With great resentment and agony I came back. The local people naturally got aggrieved.

Today, 3rd October, the people of our locality went to the police station but they were not allowed to meet the O.C. On the other side, Sri Rabindra Nath Ghosh, the local Congress (O) leader, rang up the P.S. when he was informed that Sriman Salil had been sent to the Bangur Hospital.

“On enquiry, from the Hospital we came to know that Sriman Salil was sent to the Hospital as dead in the night of 2nd October at 1.00 a.m.”

Mrs. Gandhi is a mother.

Then there is the case of Hemanta Purkayasth who was a trade Union Leader.(Interruptions) I am really surprised, Mr. Pant, if you consider that your colleagues in the House could be treated so lightly, I do not think I have any interest in the House.

Hemant Purkayasth was taken away from the bed by the police in the presence of his wife and she asked the police : where are you going with him, where are

you taking him ? They said : We shall return him tomorrow morning after interrogation and he was taken away. After sometime, say two or three minutes, she heard the shot of a gun and the next day she was told that he had been dead. There are such cases.

About three hundred goondas protected by the CRP suddenly began their unprovoked attack on the residents of Dakshindari. They beat up the residents of Dakshindari, 24 Parganas drove them out of their huts, looted all their properties and then burnt the huts. 101 homesteads containing 200 rooms were burnt to ashes—what could not be burnt has been reduced to rubble.

Shri Subhas Sarkar, son of Basant Kumar Sarkar, an employee of Sadhana Aushadhalaya, testified that, after his homestead was sprinkled with petrol, it was a CRP man who applied the burning matchstick.

Two old women and a baby have been burnt to death. Ashalata, Pramanik, Gopal Ain, Adhar Bera wanted to rescue one of the old ladies, but they were prevented by Sitaram Singh, Madhab Sahu, Kele Bablu and Dilip Dhali. The old lady was burnt to cinders.

Then there was a case of a girl who was aged only 13. I am giving you an account from somebody who has seen it with his own eyes. She was kicked down by the police and when she tumbled down, they took a gun and fired at her. A girl aged 13—she was a great opponent of Mrs. Gandhi. She was a murdered.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All these cases you can circulate to the hon. Members. If you quote case after case it takes a long time. You have already taken 35 minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I shall conclude in five minutes. There is another case. Ashim Poddar was arrested. She was taken to the police station. The officer-in-charge then got a drunken sweeper woman who had beaten her with broomsticks, but failed to get any confession because she had nothing to say. Then a constable was asked to deal with her. He removed all

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the clothes from her body inside the police lock-up and she was made to sit on his lap. That case is there.

The Chhaatra Parishad people went before the Sealdah Court where the case is tried and raised slogans that the magistrate should not be allowed to proceed with the case. The magistrate has issued summons against the police constable to explain his conduct.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It will be more effective if all these cases are printed and circulated.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : In Nadia district, there are cases in Payradanga and many other places. In Tollygunge, one Subodh goonda was found with CRP uniform. Later on, some local girls asked how Subodh is with the CRP and then he ran away.

In Cossipore, not less than 70 to 100 persons have been murdered. The police did not appear for 17 hours. Mrs. Gandhi promised a judicial enquiry headed by a High Court Judge. We want to know what has happened to that enquiry and the report she had wanted from non Congress party leaders. What has happened to the enquiries against the Barasat murders where 11 persons were murdered by the police? We have been hearing in tall language that enquiries shall be held. How much more time do you require? In Diamond Harbour, six persons were murdered. Because the murderer is an Indira Congressman—Suraj Kumar Ghose—he is allowed to move about freely and has not been arrested.

We can give hundreds and hundreds of specific cases. We have given many, but the Government is reluctant to take any steps and the criminals are moving about freely, mostly seen in the police company and in their vans. What steps will Government take to safeguard the lives of those who want protection from Government? What will they do to defend themselves if the Government fail to defend their lives?

Then, what about election? Why do you want to leave out West Bengal from the list of States going to the polls in February? Is it because you are frightened that you will

lose very heavily? We want elections in West Bengal in February. There must be an assurance about it on the floor of the House today. If you talk about democracy and socialism, you cannot take summary decisions and deprive the people of their democratic rights.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Sir, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu was reading from many paper cuttings. I have also got some documents. But I am not concerned whether those who are getting killed by CPM people or Congress people. It is a matter of regret that people are being killed in West Bengal. It is most unfortunate and it must be stopped. I did not interrupt Mr. Bosu because he is a heart patient.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am not a heart patient.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : He is one of my dear friends and his wife will not excuse me if I interrupt him, I hope he will not interrupt me. CPM is now becoming a party which is playing the role of complete isolation in West Bengal. For the last one month when Parliament was not in session the entire members of Parliament belonging to that party were in the coaching class of Shri Promoda Das Gupta. They have exhibited that they are really isolated in West Bengal. I am glad that on the 15th I have seen their faces. They have behaved as they were directed by the leaders.

I will submit for your consideration certain facts. Before I come to the details I submit to you one thing. The other day in the Rajya Sabha one of the senior members, Shri Niren Ghose, belonging to CPM, and today Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, quoted my name and said that I am indulging in all these things like releasing criminals from the court or police custody. I give this challenge to the CPM through you, Sir. If any impartial body, a parliamentary committee or any non-political group, or high police officials could prove that either any member or leader of the Chhaatra Parishad or the Youth Congress indulged in any criminal or such activity, not only will I seek fresh nomination but I will not continue as a member of the party. But let them prove it first.

Now let me come to the situation in West Bengal. I do not agree with the view that there is still law and order problem in West Bengal. I am not saying this merely because Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray is the Minister in charge of West Bengal. I am simply stating what is taking place in West Bengal.

I think most of the members of this House have visited Calcutta recently. Now it is a city full of peace. Very recently we enjoyed and celebrated Durga Puja and Kali Puja. Within the history of Calcutta after a long spell this is the first time that the Durga Puja was celebrated with such gaiety, whether the people belonged to CPM, Naxalites or the Congress. The situation was so good that even the families of the members belonging to CPM went out till midnight and were in the streets of Calcutta because they were so happy. It is not to the credit of the CPM, or the Congress or even Shri Sidhartha Shankar Ray, but it is to the credit of the people that they have brought about such a situation.

Why are the people now co-operating? They are co-operating for two reasons. Firstly, people have got confidence that there is a stable government which will protect them if anything untoward happens. Secondly, the people are seeing some success for the democratic movements. Only a little while earlier Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu said that there is no hope for democratic movement in West Bengal. I say it is wrong. Very recently the CPM organised the Bangla bandh with their own initiative. We did not oppose it because it is not our habit; we did not interfere with it because we are not fascists. But they did not join or participate in it and so it became a flop. CPM got angry but could do nothing.

Then we organised a movement against the hoarders and the rising prices. We were successful. We requested Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha to arrest some of the hoarders so that it will have some effect on other hoarders. But the CPM thought that we were doing it only for cheap popularity and did not participate in it. When the people knew that it is a progressive movement they supported it. We were successful in our movement and within 24 hours more than 30 blackmarket-eers were arrested. It is not a fact? Yet,

they say that there is no democracy in West Bengal. If this is not democracy, what is democracy according to them? By that do they mean people's court and only CPM flag and no other flag and all meetings presided over only by Shri Hare Krishna Konar or Shri Jyoti Basu? I do not believe in that.

Even during my student days and university life at the election time I have successfully organised public meetings there in Uttarpara. My hon. friend, Shri Dinan Bhattacharya sent a telegram to Shri K. C. Pant or met the Governor and submitted that I am not going there to address any meeting and that Cossipore incident would be repeated there. I went there from Gauhati and addressed the meeting. I said that during my travel from Assam or even while speaking from the dais, if any police official could recover from me even a safety razor blade I could be hanged in public. They cannot. What did they do? Their councillor, Shri Lakhi Dey, is for the service of the people in Calcutta City. He was arrested in broad daylight with a loaded unlicensed revolver. Was it not a fact? Shri Bosu concealed it. He says, "It was conspiracy; somebody put the revolver in his bag." Who did it? Either his son or his wife or the person nearest to him or his party comrades, not I.

He has said that we are indulging in violence. What did the leader of their co-ordination committee, Shri Arvind Ghose, a great man, do? I am sorry, he has been sacked from service. It is the duty of the children to study their books in the morning. On the roof of the room, his son was practising shooting with a rifle snatched from the police. He was arrested. The rifle was snatched. Has he submitted the fact to you? He has concealed it.....

...(Interruption)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : These are all *subjudice*.....(Interruption)

SHRI A.K.M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat) : Sir, at least please note that this is *sub judice*.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : He has quoted many other occasions of violence, arson and looting. If you per-

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mit me, I can place documents. Any Member of Parliament or any committee can probe into it.

In my constituency there is a place Netaji Nagar which is the den of the gangsters of CPM. I could not enter my election booths there. You can enquire from the Election Commissioner. There was no Congress agents in the election booths. I could not reach 40,000 voters. In that place very recently the police seized one arms factory organised by the CPM and one hospital underground for the treatment of their comrades if they are injured by police bullets. These are the documents. LMG, rifles and all these things were seized from the CPM party office in Netaji Nagar. Can he deny it? Can challenge and say that it is wrong?

I say, not only these things but there are many things under the ground which must be seized by the police, the CRP, the army and the people. There will be no excuse for it.

The police should not suppress the democratic rights of the common people. I agree with Shri Bosu there. I do not deny that in some cases the police lose their temper. Sometimes they do excesses. I do not deny that. But I believe that if people cooperate with all political parties jointly, all the problems can be solved.

Shri Bosu has nicely expressed the problems of our own party saying that we are with Naxalites etc. Nobody knows the history of Naxalites, and how they were born. I was a student of the University of Calcutta then. Ashim Chatterjee who was arrested recently in Deoghar was then the leader of the CPM Students' Union in the Presidency College. There was a demonstration of students going on in Presidency College in 1966. Shri Promode Das Gupta ordered these comrades to withdraw their movement because they wanted to go to the polls. They believe in parliamentary democracy. For this reason I greet them. Their comrades said, "No, we cannot withdraw it; it is students' movement." Shri Promode Das Gupta said, "If you do not do that, I will kick you out of the party." Ashim Chatterjee said, "If you do it, I am ready to face it; but I will do it." From that point of time the CPML students' force was

originating in Calcutta. Soon after the problem of Naxalbari and Sampat Roy happened. They joined with Kanu Sanyal and Charu Majumdar. We have no relation with the Naxalites. We have no touch with the Naxalites. I tell you frankly. But now there is a conspiracy by the Naxalites and the CPM jointly at this stage, when the Chhaatra Parishad is getting tremendous good will among the people and they have captured the Youth for democracy. But the criminals try to go to a place, purchase a flag of the Congress from any shop, shout "Congress Zindabad" and loot somebody. I have seen it in many places. I have sent them to police custody. I take the responsibility for that. I issued public statements in the paper saying that whoever police officer gets any criminal who identifies himself as a Congressman, he should tell me and I will inquire into it. I have inquired successfully. Some of them are CPM people and some of them are Naxalites. In Dum Dum, Burra Bazar and Tollygunge I have seen it. The CPM is a scientific party—I have no doubt about it. It is regimented party. Its members have a card. The Congress Party is a liberal party. Anybody can purchase the Congress flag and shout. But we have no relation with the Naxalites.

Then, he was quoting the example of R.G. Kar Medical College, Calcutta Medical College, Calcutta University Law College, Union etc. Not at the point of a dagger or a spear, but we simply captured the union because for the last two years we launched our demonstration against violence and lost our lives; ultimately the people got sympathy for us and cooperated because the Government was behind us. So, they supported us. We got victory in the College Union elections. In RG Kar Medical College the Naxalites have left the campus. Some of them were killed by the police. In Calcutta Medical College the same thing happened. Shri Bosu was distorting the facts. He has concealed the genuine truth. He was mentioning the atmosphere in West Bengal. He said that Shrimati Indira Gandhi's party was defeated in West Bengal, Sir, I don't count the heads of MPs. I count actually the skill for the purpose that we stand for democracy and we stand for putting down the continuous reign of terror and oppression and arson. Since that purpose is right, whether it is 13 or 35 does not make any difference. Sir, if

the election comes, I don't give the guarantee that these 25 will be able to defend their own seats, if they do not make any hobnobbing with the other parties because they are completely isolated. Now I will give you a very interesting piece of information. During the recent Burdwan Municipal election, we fielded four young people and they could not put up any candidate against any of them. We simply got the victory. What is the harm if they do not contest? The reason is that they are isolated in politics. They are searching some points by which they can stay safe. How can they go? The only reason is that Shrimati Indira Gandhi or Shri K.C. Pant or Shri Sidhartha Shankar Ray have made some arrangements for putting them into jail custody. We cannot arrest Mr. Promod Das Gupta or Mr. Jyoti Bosu because they are gentlemen. They have started a game to speak against the Constitution—to secede etc, I would request the Prime Minister, 'Don't put him in jail custody. Leave them alone among the people. Let them face the people and let them know the pangs of isolation.' That is what they want.

I come to another thing, that is exactly what I want to tell you. The Police searched many Party offices. It did not even care to say that any Congress office was searched and incriminating materials found. The Police raided the CPM Headquarters in Siliguri and they found guns, machine guns and sten guns. In Durgapur the CPM office was raided and explosives were found. Can they deny this? In Dum Dum the same thing happened. I am not distorting the facts. I am in fact telling you the facts.

What happened in the Second United Front Regime? During their regime, the total number of criminal offences shot up to 71,136 in which 1283 were complete murders. This is not my figure. This was the figure given by Mr. Jyoti Bosu himself in the Assembly. During 1971 the CPM workers clashed with the Police in all for 95 times, in which 40 Policemen were injured and 2 were killed. I can invite any Member of Parliament who comes to Calcutta by air—there is a railway bridge near Belighata through which they have to pass. There, the CMP people are waiting on one side and CRP is on the other

side. Very recently the C.P.M. people killed one guard there and as a result the Police had to retaliate and consequently three C.P.M. men were killed. I am sorry for that. They cannot deny this.

With regard to the development of West Bengal, I don't agree with what he said. During the Second United Front regime when Mr. Jyoti Bosu was the glorious socialist leader of the semi-fascist party, there were 531 industrial units closed. But within this time we have been able to open approximately 300 units of these closed units. Is this not development? In the C.P.M. regime and after that regime when their Party was in full squad action, the cinema houses were closed for the matinee and night shows and the State Exchequer was highly suffering as there was a steep fall in the collection of amusement tax. But now the collection of amusement tax has gone up. Is this not development? In the C.P.M. regime the tourists were avoiding Darjeeling, but this time the tourists came in a large number. These are the exact facts happening in West Bengal. Now, the other parties are not making any ties with the C.P.M. They are shouting continuously. Yesterday Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu quoted something and I was listening attentively when Mr. Chavan was in the House. Only capitalists used to say about this. They used to say about law and order problem in West Bengal. Capitalists used to say about labour unrest in West Bengal. Capitalists used to say about the problem of the peasants in West Bengal. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is telling us now that acute problem of law and order is going on in West Bengal. I do not know whether he has any link or not. Might be, because of one reason. He speaks for democratic movement. In their own Government the C.P.I. launched a movement against Birlas. They went in a procession against the Birla House. Shri Jyoti Bosu sent the police and beat them from Birla House and completely sabotaged movement. Is it not a fact? It is a fact. I know it. I was there.

Very recently what do we find? The C.P.M. is in trouble with their inter-party clashes, with Hari Krishna Konar and all that. Do we not know? We all know that. Their leader is not attending Burdwan. One

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi]

of their leaders says, 'We shall finish the people of the Congress in Burdwan' whereas some other people say 'Don't waste the energy now. They have got shelter from the people ; wait for some time.' That is their problem now. And in that problem, they continuously try to confuse and disturb the whole atmosphere in West Bengal.

Before I conclude, I will give certain facts. Very recently there have been some inter-party clashes from 1-1-71 to 31-7-71. The total clashes were 1183. C.P.M. were involved in 1060 cases. The proportion tally is like this : C.P.M. Vs. Naxalites 484 ; C.P.M. and Congress 399 ; C.P.M. and C.P.I. 94 ; C.P.M. and Forward Bloc 65 ; C.P.M. and others 98. Everywhere it is there. This is what is happening.

Very recently they are in touch with Shri P. C. Sen, leader of Cong. (O) in West Bengal. They assured Shri P.C. Sen don't vote for youth congress, we shall protect you, your property and everything. They believe that the Syndicate has got some pockets and they think if they make some alliance with them, they will get votes. Their leader cannot move without taking shelter under police protection and the Syndicate also stands in the same way.

The recent facts amply prove that their party in West Bengal has launched a reign of terror from 1967. Now we are curbing that. The hon. Member accused Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray for the CRP trouble. I think hon. Members from the other side will answer it. I believe in democracy. If there is police oppression, that is wrong in democracy. On the CRP matter people accused Shri Ajoy Mukerjee when he was Chief Minister of the past United front, when his sweet colleague, Shri Jyoti Bosu was the Finance Minister. During the second time when Shri Jyoti Bosu became Home Minister these people started slogans that Naxalites have become the greatest danger to society. Naxalites did not start murder at that time. He did one good thing. He said : "They don't know how to shoot. Why should I call CRP ? Police don't know what is the atmosphere of West Bengal." So he sent EFR, the para military force to Debra in Midnapore It is not a fact ?

16 hrs.

I come to the conclusion and I want to

state certain instances relating to Vikramgarh, in my constituency. Some of the persons lost their buildings, and members of their families under CPM terror left their buildings. Now, since the imposition of President's rule they have started coming back & occupying their homes and buildings. When they come back, the people welcome them. But the CPM people are not welcoming them. There are CPM criminals who are being guarded and kept and protected with the money of Jay Engineering Works management, with the money of the Birlas in the Birla factory and of Hind Motors, and with the money of Goenka ? Birlas in Kosaram Mill and other places. In Vikramgarh there are four criminals, four notorious criminals. I can even mention the names of three of them. They are a danger to me and to all the democratically-minded people. They are Nathu Sen, Pintu Sen and Robo Khan. They are the great pilots of Shri Jyoti Bosu, and they pilot him with their motor vehicles. These three persons were not arrested. I would say that it is the failure of Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray also. Why are these criminals still being allowed to move freely ? They do not allow the young people to come out on the streets in many places even to meet their mothers. So, the young people and the local people oppose them in Bikramgarh.

Recently, some members of Parliament from the opposite side issued one pamphlet to all Members of Parliament, containing an open letter to Shrimati Indira Gandhi sent by all Members of Parliament, saying that such and such persons are injured or killed or have been assaulted. I can tell you that the names which they have mentioned in their pamphlets are those of the supporters and members of the CPM associated directly or indirectly with the Marxist trade unions. Keeping in view all this, I would make only one challenge and that is this. Let any parliamentary committee or any committee headed by a high official probe into the matter with the evidence of the local people of that area within a period of three days or seven days and inquire into the matter. If my party is proven to be guilty or my wing is proven to be guilty, then I would submit that we are ready to suffer the punishment that may be awarded. But we cannot accept this propaganda and this publicity made by the CPM only.

In conclusion, I would say that I have

nothing to say against my hon. friends opposite, in this hour of their crisis. For, I know that some of their good friends are thinking of changing the leadership of their party. Some of their good friends are thinking of switching over to democratic parties. So, I do not want to create any bitterness at this time. I would only utter this warning that if they believe that they could send their agents to say 'Congress Zindabad' and then create disturbance in the name of the Congress, then we shall not be prepared to allow it, because our party, though when it was under the Syndicate was unscientific in its approach, has now become a socialist party under Shri D Sanjivayya with a scientific approach, and know how to run the party and how to rule the people. We have learnt one lesson from the CPM, namely what the attitude of a party should be when it is ruling and what its attitude should be when it is in the Opposition. We have learnt this lesson, and so we shall not repeat the history of the CPM in West Bengal in our own party.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : I do not know really whether this debate will serve any useful public purpose, if it is going to become a sort of competition between the CPM and the Ruling Congress to cite instances or alleged instances against each other. This can be done, of course, and it can go on indefinitely. Most of the Members who do not come from West Bengal will be none the wiser because they have no firsthand knowledge of these incidents either one way or the other.

As far as our party is concerned, we want to judge the situation by one touchstone or by one yardstick, namely whether this method which had been introduced into West Bengal politics originally by the CPM some years back, namely that political differences and political disputes between parties and political rivalries should be settled by physical violence and by the cult of the bomb, the dagger, the knife and the revolver has succeeded.

16.04 hrs

[**SHRI N.K.P. SALVE** in the chair]

The resolution speaks of the deteriorating law and order situation. That is the

question that I would like to raise, namely whether it is correct to describe the present law and order situation as a deteriorating one. The word 'deteriorating' has a particular meaning, of course, a relative meaning. The question is whether it is deteriorating or not as compared with what prevailed some time back. If somebody asks an ordinary citizen in Calcutta or in West Bengal whether he considers the law and order situation today to be deteriorating as compared to what it was a year ago or two years ago, I think in all fairness, he will have to say that he cannot say that it is deteriorating compared with what it was earlier. But if the conclusion to be drawn from that is that now the law and order situation is very satisfactory and everybody is happy about it, I would be the last man to agree with that. I would also give this warning that there are certain elements in the present situation which, if not checked in time, may lead very soon against a deterioration of the law and order situation. There are certain things which are pregnant with very serious possibilities.

So we are in a kind of transitory phase, if you like to call it. These inter-party clashes, vendetta and terror are not the only factor in the situation. I can understand Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu trying to arrange all his facts or the incidents within that framework.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajanandgaon) : Concoted also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He is trying to present it as if the whole thing is nothing but an attack against his party. For him, everything fits into that particular framework. But for one thing, I cannot fully appreciate this coming from him because when the boot was on the other leg, when other parties were being subjected at other times to CPM terror aided by the police and goondas, they were not worried at all. Now I appreciate their worry, I fully understand their great agitation because now it is a fact that CPM terror is to the some extent, being sought to be replaced by anti-CPM terror. I do not hold a brief for either. I do not think this will solve the problem at all—this I want to make quite clear.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

There was a time when the CPM was in a dominating position both in the then Ministry—as well as outside when the police administration was, by and large, siding with them, because that is the way the police in our country has been taught always to behave. Nothing has changed in the basic character of our police administration. They go with the times. In the old days they were with the then regime, and they used to tell us when they used to arrest us or take us to jail, 'Do not blame us; after all, we are only servants of the Government. Today we are serving them. Tomorrow, if you people come to power, we will serve you'. Police officers always talk like that. I am sure members on that side also have got experience of this from the days of the freedom movement. In recent months, when the Congress (R) strengthened its position on an all-India scale, most of the police officers decided to desert what they considered to be the sinking ship and sided with the powers that be at the moment.

Not only the police. A most extraordinary and peculiar thing is taking place. I do not know if the Prime Minister knows about it, whether these reports have at all reached her, that in so many localities in Bengal, what we in Bengali call *Para* particularly in Calcutta and round about, large numbers of people who are described as anti-social elements—I do not want to brand them as anti-social elements, because many of them are nothing but frustrated unemployed young men who have taken to these ways; they may not be congenital criminals but they have been indulging in criminal activities because of a certain social and economic background—who till yesterday were carrying pipe guns, bombs and daggers either for the CPM action squads or even for the Naxalites have in many localities to day appeared as Congress (R) volunteers and supporters. My hon. friend, Shri Munshi, knows it. I know he knows it, but I do not expect him to admit it, because his own party is not a highly organised centralised and disciplined party like the CPM. That also I know. Many things may go on in his party which is not like organised, centralised disciplined parties. In my own constituency, I have received so many complaints from ordinary people who say, 'What is this going on?' They name them; the boys who are well-known in their locality; they know them by name.

They say, "yesterday, these people were calling themselves CPM or Naxalites and were extorting money from various households saying that you should pay so much *chanda* for the party—Rs. 25, Rs. 50 or Rs. 100. "If you do not pay, you will have to leave this locality." This used to go on. But now the people complain that the same thing is being done by the same people; only, now they are shouting *Vande Mataram* slogans. I do not know what kind of Marxist they were; nor do I know what kind of votaries of non-violence they are now, and what type of people they are. But these elements have been playing a much more active and dominating role because of the kind of politics that has been followed in West Bengal for the last three or four years. They have been given a handle to come up. Many of their political patrons cannot control them, after a time they become forces in themselves.

We passed through a period, and Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray knows it, there is no use of glossing over these facts,—the mass murders which took place in Cossipore-Baranagar last August; the mass murders which took place in Howrah subsequently, and in some other cases where the victims or the targets were Naxalites or alleged Naxalites or suspected Naxalites. Of course, if anybody here holds the view that whoever is a Naxalite should be killed, he is welcome to have his view but I will never support it. Our enemies can go on saying that "you are in league with the Naxalites." But till my dying breath, I will fight against repression against anybody; on young boys—whether they are Naxalites or CPM or my party or any party who are shot in cold blood or who are massacred in cold blood, who are killed inside the jails when they are prisoners, by beating up by wardens and the police. I will never support it. I do not care who they are; which party they belong to. They are boys of 12, 14, 16 or 17 years of age. But in these incidents in Baranagar, Cossipore and Howrah and all that, is it not a fact that the CPM people and the Congress (R) people are both involved, acting together against the Naxalites, of course, with the police colluding? Is it not a fact—I ask Mr. Munsii—that his friend, Mr. Subrato Mukerjee, of the Chhatra Parishad, is on record in a statement published in all the Calcutta press at the time of the Baranagar massacre, in which he tried to explain it by saying that this was the instantaneous

reaction of the public, that the wrath of the public burst out against the people who have been committing all sorts of crimes? Well—it may be and I do not know—there is no doubt about fact the Naxalites in that area have committed some very heinous crimes before that. But if this argument has to be used, that therefore we are entitled to take the law into our own hands and go about in a wide area, for 17 hours, continuously dragging boys out from house to house and killing them in cold blood, then, this was the same argument which was used by Hari Krishna Konar and the other CPM leaders at the time of that incident in Burdwan town, when the Sain family household was attacked and their men were killed. The same argument was used, that this was a spontaneous out break of popular wrath against these people, because they had been acting as police agents or attacked the CPM processions or something like that. What is the basic difference in the mentality? There is no difference. The outwar form may be different. In this case, even the outward form was the same.

Therefore, what I wish to say is—I am speaking particularly now to the friends opposite—that you are so vehement in your condemnation of certain aspects of CPM tactics and practices in the past; not that they have given up, that is also going on there still, with whatever capacity they have. I can also come out with the lists of incidents. I have got them. But if you want to condemn then so vehemently, you must make sure that your own hands are clean. Why are you allowing all these anti-social elements to come and join your party now? I know that some of them have said so, they have surrendered to the Congress because they no longer enjoy the protection of the police. This kind of elements can only flourish under the patronage of the police or with the collusion of the police. Otherwise they cannot flourish. As soon as they realise that now it is no longer wise to flirt with the CPM or the Naxalites, they are now throwing in their fortunes with the Congress (R), and if the Congress (R) people want to use them, then ultimately you will also start going the same way.

Therefore I must say that as far as this motion referred to the action of a section of the police, administration and so on, I quite agree that this has a very serious aspect. But

many things have been mixed up by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu in his motion and in his speech. He wants to put everything in the context of an attack, against his particular party. That is not the only thing. As a communist as a marxist, and as revolutionary he should understand that the law and order situation as it is called, does not revolve on inter party disputes. There is such a thing as inter class disputes also. He has forgotten that. There it is not a question of parties at all.

The most disturbing thing in the law and order situation in West Bengal today is, I regret to say, the fact that a calculated offensive is being planned throughout the country side by the big landlords and jotedars who want to recover all the surplus and benami lands, lands which were occupied by the peasant, the moral right to which was accepted by this Government which during the president's rule has even introduced legislation fixing the ceiling per family instead of per capita, increasing the rights of the share croppers, a legislation atleast on paper, I do not wish to make bones about it which the United Front Ministry could never do.

They did it. But when it come to practise what happens. Those jotedars today in Jalpaiguri, Birbhum, Midnapore, 24 Parganas, now that the harvesting season is about to begin, have launched a ferocious attack to evict those share croppers, who hoped to get those lands permanently as their rightful share. In this the police is acting as the storm troopers of the Jotedars. They are going about saying that they are Congress (R). Whether they are or they are not I do not know, it is for you to decide in North Bengal, Midnapore, Jalpaiguri, 24 Parganas and also in Hastinabad and Basirhat which are on the borders of Pakistan, there are these jotedars, some of them are big muslim jotedars and some are Hindu jotedars but that is not the point here. They will take this opportunity now to drive out and evict those poor peasants and share croppers from those lands. They are using police terror for that purpose.

That is why I said in the beginning that the situation is pregnant with dangerous possibilities, because the peasants are no longer those peasants of five or ten years ago. They will resist and there will be

clashes over the harvesting of the paddy, who has the right to take how much paddy? If there is a forcible attempt by the jotedars to cut paddy and take it away forcibly there may be a whole series of clashes. Some people will come here and say that the law and order situation is deteriorating because of the lawlessness created by some party. Therefore, I am giving a warning ahead. Everything is not a question of CPM and the Congress or the CPI or somebody else. That is something which Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu should remember as capitalists and landlords in this society they do not care which party is on which side; they out for certain interests of their own.....

(Interruptions)

There are a few jotedars who are Patronised by the CPM but majority of the jotedars are certainly claiming today that they are the congress (R) people.....(Interruptions). I can give you the names of jotedars who are supported by you. Anyway I do not care whether he is a congress jotedar or a CPM jotedar. After all if they provoke the Peasant and try to do injustice to them I have told you what would happen.

Promises had been given by the Government publicly to the peasant of West Bengal and they have tried to embody these intentions in those good laws which were passed recently. It will remain on paper, unimplemented. If this thing is allowed to continue there will be clashes and conflicts. Government should see the position.

I am surprised to hear about the reopening of the closed factories. I do not know where Mr. Munsi got those figures.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASS MUNSI:
It was from the Second United Front up to this date.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA ; I agree that about 500 factories were lying closed. But I was surprised by your statement, that not less than 300 factories have reopened. There are a large number of factories of varying size from the point of view of employment potential which are closed and I would be very happy if they are reopened. But unfortunately, our knowledge and experience does not tally with this. All

the organisations which have been set up specially to look into this matter have failed. Particularly, the industrial Reconstruction Corporation with a capital of Rs. 10 crores at its disposal has been a miserable failure. Except for two or three factories—they are also not the most important ones—that corporation has not been able to get any factory opened at all. The seeds of discontent remain there unemployment, etc. etc., which are the basic causes.

As far as prices are concerned, the situation is terrible. I am very glad that some of our young friends on the other side are taking some initiative to organise demonstrations against high prices, profiteers and hoarders. I do not know whether that kind of demonstration will actually bring about any result, because it is not going to change any body's heart. We discussed it yesterday. Government should take some bold steps against profiteers and hoarders, which they are not doing. The situation is growing daily from bad to worse. Anybody who lives in Calcutta knows it. Even the prices of ordinary vegetables and food-stuffs are shooting up day by day. This is being done by profiteers, hoarder and market operators. If nothing is done, one day this peaceful *satyagrah* type of demonstrations of the Yuva Congress and Chhara Parishad may be transformed into a little more violent demonstration and there will again be the question of law and order.

Another thing which was done probably in the name of law and order but which may lead to the opposite result is this dismissal of Central Government and State Government employees which took place in September and October, because the Government has not stated anything as to why they have taken action against these particular people. The same article 311 (2) was used—I am anticipating this argument from the other side—by Mr. Joyti Bosu also against some policemen at the time of the UF Government. But at the least the UF Government had this to say in its favour that the policemen raided the Assembly premises, ransacked it and threatened MLAs and Ministers. *Prima facie* it was quite obvious that these people had done something which was very serious. But in this particular case of 32 ordinance factory employees

and 13 State Government employees. Government has not given any reason. No show-cause notice, no charge-sheet, no enquiry to be held and no chance to defend themselves against any charges. No communication was issued as to why this extraordinary step is being taken. If it is argued that the ordnance factory employees were in any way holding up defence production, I am really surprised, because in this very House, year after year, whenever we discuss anything about defence production during the budget or at any other time, this is the only sector in which I find the ministers concern- openly, full-throatedly congratulating the employees of the defence factories for the wonderful and patriotic job they are doing. Every year it happens. But now they suddenly say that the employees are holding up production and damaging defence instal- lations, so we have to turn them out by the extraordinary procedure. If you have a charge against them, give them a show- cause notice, allow them an opportunity to defend themselves during the enquiry and dismiss them if found guilty. That is the normal procedure. This is an extraordinary procedure which we cannot accept. If these things go on there will be more discontent and more unrest among the employees.

Do you know that after this action was taken against the Central and State Govern- ment employees, Shri S.N. Hada of Birla Brothers suddenly came forward and served dismissal orders on eight workers of Keso- ram Rayon Mills. When the Labour Com- missioner approached him and told him that he has not complied with the labour law by giving a proper charge-sheet and following the regular procedure, he retorted that if Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray could dismiss his employees like that, he could also dismiss his employees.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : We sent for him and called for an explanation. He has apologized

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He might have apologized. But what about these poor workers ? That factory which had been closed down was opened on the basis of an agreement between the management and the CPM Union.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : He came and told us that he has got the support of the Marxist union and so why should I worry.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Whatever the agreement or understanding, the fact remains that these employees have been dismissed.

I am glad that Shri Munsu and his boys are doing some good things. But I would request him to advise his young friends not to strat, what is called, the chair occupying movement. Now if any employees or workers go on strike for any demand, these people enter these factories or offices and occupy these chairs. I do not know what is this supposed to be. It will only create conflict and lead to clashes. Certainly, I do not think it is the ideology of the young people in the Congress that workers and employees should never go on strike for any legitimate demand. It is a strike breaking practice which I do not think anybody will approve. I hope they will not approve of it.

Finally, one word more about the law and order situation. Of course, I admit on the surface in Calcutta things are much better than what they were a year or a year and a half ago. But these are some outward super- ficial things. Surely, the situation cannot be determined by the fact as to which side the police and the antisocial elements are going to favour from time to time. If they favour the CPM, then some other people are the sufferers from the law and order situation. If they suddenly switch their loyalties and become supporters of Congress (R), my friends over here will be killed and mascred. Naturally, this is what is hap- pening, and this is not at all the way to solve the problem.

At far as clashes between jotdars and peasants, between jotdars and share-croppers and between jotdars and agricultural employ- ees or workers are concerned, which is not a party matter, the police is always solidly on the side of the vested interests and try- ing to suppress the toiling people. These are the things which will lead to a much

worse law and order situation in future unless it is checked. I would therefore appeal once again, before I sit down, both the CPM friends as well as the Congress (R) friends, for goodness sake, give up this particular tactic of using means of physical violence and terror against each other and employing anti-social elements and taking police collusion for that purpose, because this is not going to solve the problem.

SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar) : Sir, I have listened to the speech delivered by my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta. It is a good attempt to turn the entire debate into a lively one by just switching over not only to the problem of law and order but the root cause of law and order as analysed by Shri Gupta in the light of social, economic and political considerations.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, this debate on the law and order situation in Bengal tends to become an internal debate between MPs coming from Bengal only. Those who outside Bengal are equally concerned.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have got your note. I will call you.

Other also will be called in due course of time.

SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : Sir, I was submitting that I have deep appreciation for the style and the manner in which my hon. friend, Shri Gupta, turned the debate later to consider the law and order problem in the light of social, economic and political considerations as existed in West Bengal. But I am not in agreement with all the points that he has referred to though I certainly agree with some of them.

He said that it is not only the question of law and order today; it is a question of other things. I would like to give you certain background about this matter. Before 1967 we had not the occasion to see in the fields of West Bengal that the peasants were murdering, killing and taking the crop of the others peasant; we had not seen in West Bengal that some of the localities are to be termed as the free zones and the free area, so-called Mukhtanchal; we had not the occasion to see

before 1967 that the murders, whose numbers are coming up in the course of a year or two to thousands or even more; and we had not the occasion to see that there were so much inter-party clashes.

We all firmly believe in the democratic principles and we believe that certainly people of our country must be given a chance to live just like a man as it is possible, for which all sorts of measures must be taken and it must be taken through cause of discussions and persuasion. With Parliament, being the citadel of democracy, and the Legislatures in their State spheres, it is possible to do it. But we have noticed a completely different picture since the sudden rise of United Front governments both in 1967 and in 1969.

To be brief on the point, in 1967 the United Front organisations, if we can term it had a certain in-built balance of power. There were two fronts before this election and the two fronts fought against each other, against the leftist fronts. But after election they joined hands together, and formed the U.F. Govt. There were latter Inside U.F. Govt. there were attempt to over-power others but it had a certain inbuilt balance of power. That front ministry was not dissolved because of these interparts clashes but that front ministry was practically dislodged by then Governor for certain reasons of his own. I would not go into that matter.

But in the second United Front, all these leftist front people joined hand together and there was only one front and the Congress. Immediately after the election the United Front not only reached that figure but the power was given, so much overwhelming power, the front power and the leftist power and even inside the leftist front or so-called united front, which had drawn up a 32-point programme instead of the 18 in their first regime, the CPM party was a gigantic one. Immediately after the election results were published, it was being openly said by the CPM leaders, "Ours is the only party that the people have voted and rested confidence in; so, we must have a lion's share in everything." Unfortunately, there are divisions among the Communist Parties also.

To show how things worked up from time to time I am giving this background.

The CPM held the most important portfolios even in the Cabinet, the Home Minister's portfolio, the Labour Minister's portfolio and many others. But on their organisational front it was not so much built up as it was desired. So, they wanted to take help of the Government. The then second United Front leaders were saying openly, "Government is nothing but the weapon of our party; we must have to use it the way in which we like it." That was their slogan.

What happened? The first attempt was the Police Department. I remember, the then Inspector of Police, if I am correct, one Upananda Mukherjee, was compulsorily retired or was asked to retire even before his age of retirement and nobody was inducted in this high office of police administration, with the result what happened. Traditionally we find these police forces or civil forces or the civilians, the Government employees, are supposed to work for the Government whoever come to power. Under the Civil Servants' Rules and the tradition that has been built up in our country for years and years together—thereby I do not mean that this tradition should be maintained; I quite agree to a certain extent there should be a reform but the tradition is or the tradition was that whoever may come to power as the controlling governor of the whole administration, the office employees, be in the civil or in the police force or in the auxiliary police force, they must have to work according to the policies of the Government. But it was quite difficult on the part of the CPI (M) people to agree on this tradition. In spite of a big victory in 1969 it was quite difficult to extend their party organisation because out of 16 districts of West Bengal they had the major influence only in five districts but in the rest they had not. Those were 24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly, Nadia and Burdwan. But in the rest of the districts they must have their own influence. So, they tried to poke their nose in every sphere in all this.

It was the same thing in the trade union movement also. What were the things done? What they did by their own paramilitary forces? In some cases when the local officials did not heed to them because of having no reasonableness of their argument, they gheraoed these local officers and pressurised them. In many of the cases at the initial stage they gheraoed the police stations also in order to pressurise those

police forces and the police people. That happened in all districts. The police people had to work under the big hand of their Home Minister, one of the CPM leaders, Shri Jyoti Basu, who had the home portfolio. The police people could simply disoblige those CPM cadre's orders at their peril. Normally, it was not. But whenever things happened like that, those police officers were immediately transferred. Everyone knows by that time what happened to the police officers of the Gajole Thana in the Malda District. There was a big dispute between the Home Minister and the Chief Minister, Shri Jyoti Basu and Shri Ajoy Mukherjee. This is what happened.

What I was pointing out was that these were the attempts that led to the deterioration of the law and order in the hands of the second United Front regime. The facts were given by my hon. friend, the mover of this Motion, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, and some of the facts have been contradicted by my young friend, Shri Das Muni. I would not like to go into all the details but I tell you some of the telling facts that not only these incidents but a large number incidents are a part of history. I quote from the book—here is the book—*The Disinherited State*, not written by a political leader, written by one very noted journalist, a very well-known journalist who used to see all these things as an impartial man. The book is: *The Disinherited State, A Study of West Bengal 1967-70*. It is said that while the CPM noted that their influence had not been foreseen at all places, at all corners of West Bengal—I quote—

"the CPI (M) needed police help. The party was not uniformly strong all over the State; there are districts where it was weaker than some pockets they did not practically exist. But it tried hard to extend its influence every where which brought it into clash with parties whose strongholds it wanted to storm. In this task CPI (M) supporters expected the police to stand by them. The police could refuse only at their peril. There were several instances of gherao of police stations by CPI(M) Supporters and protest demonstrations against police action: in some cases this resulted in summary transfer of police officials and some kind of disciplinary action or other.

MR. CHAIRMAN Please conclude, Mr. Das Chowdhury.

SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : Please give me some more time. I will require only 5 minutes more, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You cannot have 5 minutes because there is a formidable list of speakers. The time is very short. Mr. Roy will need at least half an hour. I am afraid you have to conclude quickly.

SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : Then Sir, what happened ? When these measures were being strongly resisted by all the United Front parties both in the Assemblies and the outside. Even Jyoti Basu said : I could not help this police administration very much because the party leader Shri Pramod Das Gupta had brought para-military forces and auxiliaries to the extent of 50,000. Instead of police force these people will go and save the people of West Bengal. How it had happened ? CPM people started intimidating and forcing the local people in their respective areas. They were compelled to give donations to the party. At West Dinajpur district stage of the party comrades imposed a fine of Rs. 500 to one man for committing certain crimes alleged to have been committed in the past years and he refused to pay. For the failure of paying a fine of Rs. 500 11 persons were killed. That is the situation at Cooch-Bihar 5 persons were beheaded by the people's court of CPI (M).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude Mr. Daschowdhury. You have very much exceeded the time.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Here is the book from which I have quoted all these incidents. The CPM people's court beheaded 5 persons. Then what happened, Sir ? There was peace rally or demonstration in the village areas to restore normalcy but ultimately what happened ? The CPM people attacked this entire procession and 5 persons were kept in custody and after that there was a trial in the people's court. That was in Cooch-Bihar. Even local police officials could not enter this area. The people's court ordered that 5 persons should be beheaded.

This particular situation with regard to law and order was aggravated by the United Front Administration simply on the ground that their party, the CPM party, must be at the helm of affairs in all spheres. It happened in Sirpur colliery. It happened in Kishanganj. Everywhere there were inter-party clashes. After the fall of the Ministry what happened ? In the 1971 election the CPM Party and its alliance could not come to form the Government, that is known to us. But, after the Presidential rule what happened ? The position of West Bengal has greatly improved in all spheres. My friend Mr. D. S. Munshi said that arms and ammunitions were in the possession of those people. If my hon. friends want to establish a clean life in West Bengal, I would only appeal to them that let them kindly tell their comrades to surrender all those arms and ammunition. Let us all set our heads together and let us develop the economic social and cultural life of West Bengal, because it is only when law and order can settle down in West Bengal and the fate of West Bengal can improve.

सभापति महोदय: मेरे चाट के हिसाब से जून संघ के लिये सात मिनट हैं। मेरा श्री जोशी से निवेदन है कि वह मुझ से सहयोग करें ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग इस पर बोल सकें।

श्री श्यामन-बन मिश्र (बेगुसराय): ऐसा किया जायेगा तो अनर्थ हो जायेगा।

सभापति महोदय: कोई अनर्थ नहीं होगा।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : May I submit that yesterday when the Janter Man-tar affair was being discussed, although it was scheduled to be discussed only for two hours, yet we found that it actually went on till about 8.30 p.m. ? This is also an important issue, and therefore I would submit that Members should not be shut out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Three hours have been provided for this discussion, and by 6 p.m. we are going to close this debate. So, I am willing to give whatever time is available. After all, there is a list and the chart has been prepared. Let us try to accommodate every body in the list.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISARA: Only one Member from each party in the Opposition will speak.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Try to accommodate everybody.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : सभापति महोदय, चौथी लोक सभा में भी बंगाल की परिस्थिति पर हम ने चर्चा की थी, और आज पांचवीं लोक सभा में भी हम फिर बंगाल की बिगड़ती हुई परिस्थिति पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। मुझे ऐसा नहीं लगता कि कोई भी व्यक्ति, जिस को मैं भारतीय कह सकूँ, इस हत्या की राजनीति या धमकी तथा गुंडागर्दी की राजनीति को पसन्द करेगा, किन्तु दुर्भाग्य यह है कि एक योजनावद्ध तरीके से वह राजनीति देश के अन्दर चल रही है। यह सब कुछ इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि जिन लोगों पर इस को रोकने का दायित्व है वह इस को रोकने में कितनी दिलचस्पी लेते हैं।

मुझे याद है कि नवम्बर १९७० में इसी सदन में बोलते हुए मैं ने कहा था कि केरल में पुलपल्ली और तेलुचेरी पुलिस स्टेशन पर जिन्होंने हमला किया था, और जिसके आरोप में कुन्नी-कल नारायणन को पकड़ा गया था और दो साल बाद भी उन को सजा नहीं हुई थी, उस समय मैंने कहा था उन को आप सजा नहीं देंगे। यह बात रेकार्ड पर मौजूद है। कुछ दिन पहले मैंने अखबारों में पढ़ा कि उन्हें रिहा कर दिया गया। जंगल सन्याल, कनु सान्याल को, जो नक्सलवादियों के नेता हैं, रिहा कर दिया गया, फार वान्ट आफ एविडेंस, और इन को भी रिहा कर दिया गया फार वान्ट आफ एविडेंस। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि सवाल यहां यह है कि आखिर हम किस को रोकना चाहते हैं।

जिन मंत्री महोदय पर बंगाल में शांति और सुव्यवस्था लाने का दायित्व है मैं कल उन का

भाषण सुन रहा था। मैं सोच रहा था कि आखिर इस देश में हम कौन सी राजनीति चला रहे हैं—पार्लिटिक्स आफ फोर्स आर पार्लिटिक्स आफ रीजनिंग। कल जब श्री सिद्धार्थ शंकर राय जन्तर मन्तर के भवन पर कब्जा करने के बारे में बतला रहे थे तब मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा था कि वह कैसे उस का समर्थन कर रहे हैं। इसीलिये मैं ने खड़े हो कर पूछा था कि स्वयम् प्रधान मंत्री ने जिसके बारे में खेद प्रकट किया था। that unhappiness was due to what? Was it over the forcible occupation of Jantar Mantar or over the fact that it was not a case of voluntary abdication of the rights by Shri Morarji Desai and his party.

यह बात नहीं है कि ऐसा कोई नहीं करता। जब लोग उत्साह में होते हैं तब ऐसा कर भी लेते हैं। कभी कभी यहां भी होता कि उत्साह में यहां के सदस्य ऐसा कर जाते हैं। (व्यवधान) लेकिन सवाल यह है कि जो प्रवृत्ति हम देश में लाना चाहते हैं उस का परिचय हम चाहते हैं। कोई ऐसा नहीं करता, ऐसी बात नहीं है, लेकिन जिन के उपर आज दायित्व है उस प्रवृत्ति को लाने का उन को इस तरह की बातों का समर्थन नहीं करना चाहिये। उन को इस के पक्ष में नहीं बोलना चाहिये। जो कुछ बंगाल में हो रहा है उस का वर्णन मेरे मित्र श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने किया, लेकिन मैंने इस सदन में देखा है कि जब इन्द्रजीत गुप्त और श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु दोनों साथ साथ रहते थे वे एक दूसरे का समर्थन करते थे।

नक्सलवादियों का दौरा जब शुरू हुआ तब वह हत्या से नहीं शुरू हुआ। पहले वह प्रतिमा भंजन के कार्यक्रम से शुरू हुआ। गांधी जी की प्रतिमा को तोड़ा गया, अशुतोष मकुर्जी की प्रतिमा को तोड़ा गया, विवेकानन्द की प्रतिमा को तोड़ा गया, उस पर डामर लगाया गया, साहित्य को जलाया गया। यानी जो शिक्षा के केन्द्र थे उन में गुंडागर्दी करना, गड़बड़ी करना

शुरू किया गया। यह सब पहले से चालू था, लेकिन किसी ने यहां उठ कर नहीं कहा कि वह गलत है। इतना ही नहीं, आज हमारे माननीय नेता कहते हैं कि यह सोशो-एकानमिक प्रब्लेम है, लेकिन यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। यदि किसी पढ़े-लिखे आदमी को काम नहीं मिलता है, तो क्या इस का मतलब यह है कि वह स्वामी विवेकानन्द के मुख पर डामर लगाये? देश ने एक इतना बड़ा श्रेष्ठ व्यक्ति पैदा किया, जिस ने कहा कि जब तक भारत में एक कुत्ता भी भूखा है, तब तक मुझ को मोक्ष नहीं चाहिए। मुझे नहीं लगता कि इस से ज्यादा सोशलिस्ट कोई मिलेगा। उन्होंने भारतवासियों को बताया कि कुछ समय के लिए ये देव वगैरह सब बन्द कर दो, ये गरीब, पददलित, पीड़ित, मूर्ख तुम्हारे देव हैं, इन की तूजा करो। मुझे नहीं लगता है कि इस से बड़ा कोई आदर्श हो सकता है। किन्तु भारतमाता के ऐसे श्रेष्ठ सुपुत्र के मुखपर डामर लगाने की प्रक्रिया जो बंगाल में हुई, क्या हम उस का वर्णन एक सोशो-इकानोमिक प्राकलम के नाते करेंगे? क्या अपने देश पर आक्रमण करने वालों के पोर्ट्रेट हाथों में ले कर "जिदाबाद" के नारे लगाते हुए हमारा युवा-वर्ग सड़कों पर घूमे? जब यह सब हो रहा था, तो उस की जो निन्दा होनी चाहिए थी, वास्तव में वह नहीं हुई। उस समय यह नहीं कहा गया कि इन इन सब समस्याओं का हल एक प्रजातंत्र के फ्रेमवर्क में, शान्ति के साथ, होना चाहिए। हम अपने विचारों को, अपने मतभेद और विरोध को किस ढंग से प्रकट करें, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।

बंगाल में जो कुछ हो रहा है, यदि हम उस उस को बन्द करना चाहते हैं, तो हम को इस समस्या के मूल में जान चाहिए। श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने बताया है कि उन में और सी० पी० (एम०) में क्या डिफरेंस है। उन्होंने बताया है कि सी सी० पी० (एम०) वाले फिजिकल

डिस्ट्रिक्शन में बिलीव करते हैं। मैं उन से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि सी० पी० आई० और सी० पी० (एम०) में जो भेद हुआ है, क्या वह इस आधार पर हुआ है कि सी० पी० आई० तो वेलट में बिलीव करती है और सी० पी० (एम०) बुलेट में बिलीव करती है। अभी कोचीन की कांग्रेस में कहा गया है कि सी० पी० आई० बुड लाइक टु काम्बाइन वेलट विद बुलेट। इक का मतलब क्या है, यह समझ में नहीं आता है। सी० पी० आई०, से सी० पी० (एस०) निकला, सी० पी० (एम०) से सी० पी० (एम०एल०) निकला, सी० पी० (एम०एल०) से नक्सलाइट्स निकले और अब उन में से भी चार मजुमदार अलग हो गया है और दूसरे अलग हो गये हैं। जैसे प्याज के छिलके निकलते हैं, वैसे ही ये दल बन रहे हैं। वास्तव में अगर पापुलेशन पर रोक लगानी है, तो यह जो अनवान्टेड पापुलेशन बढ़ने लगी है—सी० पी० आई०, सी० पी० (एम०), सी० पी० (एम०एल०) आदि, इस पर रोक लगना बहुत आवश्यक है।

यह मान लिया कि गरीब का उद्धार होना चाहिए, देश का भला होना चाहिए, सामान्य आदमी का कल्याण होना चाहिए, लेकिन क्या उस का कोई तरीका है या नहीं? आज नहीं, बहुत पहले वह कहा गया है, "दि रोड अफ़ कम्प्युनिज्म फ़्रॉम पीकिंग टु पेरिस इज़ वाया कैलकटा" एक योजना बद्ध तरीके से यह सब हो रहा है। जब 1962 के दिनों में चीन हमारी सीमा पर आया, उन्होंने लाइन आफ़ कम्प्युनिकेशन्ज़ एस्टाब्लिश किया, उस के बाद इन को सहायता मिलनी शुरू हुई, भगड़ा और मतभेद हुआ—समझ आ गई कि आगे चल कर हम को सहायता मिलेगी, तो चीन से मिलेगी—तो वे लोग दो-टूक हो गये। तब से ले कर क्या क्या नहीं हुआ? यहां तक कि केरल के गुरुबायूर मन्दिर की हुंडी में चीन के

करेन्सी नोट आए हैं। ये कहाँ से आये हैं ? यह एव योजना बद्ध तरीके से किया जा रहा है।

आज भी चीन के नेता, चाऊ-एन-लाई, खुल कर कहते हैं, “वी आर आउट टु लिवरेट दि इंडियन सबकान्टिनेंट एण्ड दि इण्डियन ओशन।” हम लोग बड़े खुश हो गये कि अब चीन भारत से प्यार करने के लिए तैयार हो गया है। जब हम लोगों ने रूस के साथ ट्रीटी की, तो क्या आप को लगता है कि हिन्दुस्तान जैसे बड़े देश को चीन मुफ्त में रूस के लिए छोड़ देगा ? एशिया और अफ्रीका में उन की स्पर्धा चल रही है। कौन इंडियन सबकान्टिनेंट और इंडियन ओशन पर अपना प्रभुत्व जमा-येगा—इंडियन ओशन पर किस का प्रभुत्व रहेगा, अमेरिका का या इंग्लैंड का, या रूस या चीन का ? वी आर नोव्हेयर इन दि पिक्चर। हम को इस मामले के मूल में जाना होगा। सी० पी० आई. हो, या सी० पी० (एम०) या सी०पी० (एम०एल०) उन के द्वारा इसी लक्ष्य को सामने रख कर जान-बूझ कर वायलेम की राजनीति, वैंसट को वुनेट से कम्ब्राइन करने की राजनीति इस देश में लाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। अगर रूलिंग पार्टी इस की इम्प्लीकेशन को नहीं समझती है, तो मुझे खेद है। यहां कई लोगों ने कहा, हमारे एक मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि माओ-त्से-तुंग से इन्स्पिरेशन लेने में कोई गलती नहीं है, कोई ले सकता है। चीन द्वारा हमारे देश पर आक्रमण किये जाने बाद भी क्या ये लोग सोचते हैं कि इन्स्पिरेशन लेने के लिए हमारे देश में कोई आदर्श नहीं है ? क्या हमारे देश में आदर्श कम है ? जो देश खुल कर हम पर आक्रमण करता है, जो पंचशील के सिद्धान्त को मान कर भी उस को ठोकर मार कर भारत की सीमा में घुसता है क्या उस देश के नेता से इन्स्पिरेशन लेने की बात करना उचित है ?

मैंने श्री प्रियरंजन दास मुंशी के बारे में बहुत सुना है। उन्होंने बड़ी बहादुरी, हिम्मत और साहस के साथ कलकत्ता में गुंडागर्दी को

समाप्त करने के लिए काफी प्रयत्न किया है। मैं यही चाहता हूँ कि इसी शान्ति के तरीके के साथ गुंडागर्दी को मिटाने के लिए कोई प्रयत्न करे मैं जरूर उस की सराहना करूंगा। लेकिन कांग्रेस के पुराने बूढ़े नेताओं के साथ झगडा करने की बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। जन्तर मन्तर रोड वाले मकान पर सील लगा दी गई है, क्योंकि उस मकान के बारे में डिसप्पूट था। जब शान्ति-भंग की आशंका हुई, तो सील लगा दी गई। इसका मतलब यह है कि कोई भी किसी के घर में जायेगा, शान्ति-भंग की आशंका पैदा होगी और सील लगा दी जायेगी।

सवाल यह है कि आखिर सरकार क्या करती है। यहां पर शान्ति नाम की कोई चीज है या नहीं ? अगर यहां पर शान्ति के साथ रहना है, तो क्या आदमी के कोई अधिकार हैं या नहीं ? चौथी लोक सभा में ही नक्सलाइट्स पर रोक लगाने की बात की गई थी, लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ। क्यों नहीं हुआ ? हम सब मिल कर प्रयत्न क्यों नहीं करते ? विरोध रहे। प्रजातंत्र में विरोध जरूर रह सकता है, लेकिन विरोध का मतलब यह नहीं है कि आदमी को ही समाप्त कर दिया जाये।

मुझे क्षमा किजिए, जब हमारे देश में डा० श्याम प्रसाद मुखर्जी जैसे मान्यवर नेता कि मृत्यु संशयात्मक स्थिति में हुई, तो उस की जांच क्यों नहीं हुई ? जब हमारे नेता, पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय, की गाड़ी में हत्या हो गई, तो क्या उस की जांच करने, हत्यारों का पता लगाने और उन को सजा देने का काम शासन का नहीं है ? यह काम कौन करेगा ? आखिर इस देश में विश्वास कैसे पैदा होगा, जब कोई ईमानदारी और प्रामाणिकता से काम करे और उस की हत्या कर दी जाये ? ऐसी हत्या एक नहीं हुई है। गांधीजी की हत्या का बहाना बना कर सब से पहले देश में ला एण्ड आर्डर अपने हाथ में लेने की छूट दी गई।

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

जब नक्सलवादी तांडव कर रहे थे, तो हमारे मे मित्र उन का समर्थन करते थे। आज जब बापूजी इन के खिलाफ है तो इन्होंने अपना स्वर बकल दिया है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why was that opportunity given by murdering Gandhiji ?

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : यह बहुत बेसिक सवाल है। लोगों के मन में यह विचार है कि दिल्ली जैसे शहर में, सब शक्ति अपने हाथ में होने के बावजूद, यह मालूम होने के बाद भी कि एक बार उन की हत्या का प्रयत्न हो चुका है, शासन द्वारा समुचित कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की गई। उस के बाद अनुचित लाभ उठाने का प्रयत्न भी किया जाता है।

कांग्रेस के मित्रों को मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब कांग्रेस में स्प्लिट हुआ—उस में कोई बात नहीं है—तो इसी दिल्ली में भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों, डा० राम सुभग सिंह और श्री मोरारजी देसाई, के घरों के सामने सिक्योरिटी पुलिस रखी गई। यह टेन्शन किसने क्रीएट किया और क्यों? आखिर यह भगड़ा अहिंसा में विश्वास करने वाली कांग्रेस का था न? यदि अहिंसा में विश्वास करने वाली कांग्रेस में दो टुकड़े होते हैं, तो एक टुकड़े में जो लोग मंत्री थे, उन को डर किससे पैदा हुआ, किस ने वह डर पैदा किया? कांग्रेस के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष, श्री निर्जलिगप्पा, का कोट किस ने फाड़ा, उन को अन्दर क्यों नहीं जाने दिया? जन्तर मन्तर रोड पर ऐसी घटना पहली बार नहीं हुई है, इस से पहले भी हुई है। हम इस को अच्छा नहीं समझते हैं।

विरोध और मतभेद सम्भ्रम में आता है। लेकिन यदि हम ने देश में शान्ति के साथ प्रगति करना है, तो देश में उस के लिए उचित प्रवृत्ति और वायु-मंडल पैदा करना चाहिए। अभी

जोतदारों की समस्या का संकेत किया गया है। हमारे देश में कृष्णा-गोदावरी के पानी की समस्या है, नर्मदा और कावेरी की समस्या है, चंडीगढ़ और बेलगांव की समस्या है। क्या हम इन समस्याओं को कोई सिद्धान्त और परम्परा सामने रख कर हल करते हैं? नहीं करते हैं। हम टेन्शन पैदा करते हैं। इसी प्रकार तेलंगाना और बिबर्भ आदि की समस्याएँ हैं। उन को कुछ सिद्धान्त और परम्परा सामने रख कर हल करना चाहिए। प्रजातंत्र में सब को भाषवस्ति मिलनी चाहिए कि यहां न्याय मिलेगा और सबके अधिकारों सुरक्षा होगी। यह विश्वास पैदा करना होगा। तब जा कर हम शान्ति के साथ समस्याओं को हल करने का प्रयत्न कर सकते हैं। हम बंगाल की घटनाओं के मूल में जायें, उन के बारे में गम्भीरता से विचार और चिन्तन करें और अनुकूल वायु-मंडल पैदा करें। तब हम सब लगन, सहयोग और सामर्थ्य के साथ इन समस्याओं को हल कर पायेंगे। प्रजातंत्र में ही प्रगति, बिकास और सर्वांगीण उन्नति होती है।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनंदगांव) : सभापति महोदय, बंगाल का स्मरण होते ही हमें उस भूखंड का स्मरण हो आता है, जिसे हम पश्चिमी बंगाल कहते हैं। एक पूर्वी बंगाल भी है, जिसे हम बंगला देश के नाम से सम्बोधित करते हैं, जहां मुक्ति वाहिनी अपने रक्त से स्वतंत्रता की आहुति को सींच रही है।

हम अपने पश्चिमी बंगाल की ओर जब ध्यान देते हैं और जब हम ज्योतिर्मय बसु के इस प्रस्ताव को देखते हैं तो चिंता होती है। एक प्रश्न मैं पूछना चाहता हूं ज्योतिर्मय बसु से कि पश्चिमी बंगाल में क्या वह शांति चाहते हैं, समाजवाद चाहते हैं, इक्वलिटी चाहते हैं? अगर वह यह सब चाहते हैं और यह चाहते हैं कि सारा सर्वहारा समाज एक बार उठकर खड़ा हो अपने अधिकारों को पहचाने और

लोकतन्त्र की छाया के नीचे बड़े शांति के साथ और उन्नति करे समानता के साथ समाजवाद आए तो वह आए हमारे साथ। सी०पी०एम०, सी० पी० आई०, नक्सलाइट, कांग्रेस (भार), कांग्रेस (ओ), फारवर्ड ब्लाक.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : कांग्रेस (ओ) नहीं है उसमें।

17. hrs.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डे : नहीं है तो नहीं हो। लेकिन यह सब लोग आए मिल कर के बैठे और मैं एक प्रार्थना करता हूँ आज की इस नाजुक परिस्थिति में मुक्ति वाहिनी सेना को प्रेरणा देने के लिए पूर्वी बंगाल की स्वतन्त्रता के लिए पश्चिमी बंगाल की अभिवृद्धि के लिए आएँ, बैठें और 6 महीने का अवसर मिले, एक टूस पीस एक समझौता हमारा हो जाय सारे दिलों का और 6 महीने में आप देखिए कि उसका परिणाम कितना सुन्दर निकलता है। आखिर यही वह बंगाल है जहाँ भारत सरकार की बन्दना का स्वर गूँजा था—बन्दे मातरमा यही वही बंगाल है जहाँ जनगणमन अधिनायक के रूप में सारे प्रदेशों और भारत माँ के एक समग्र चित्र की वन्दना और कल्पना की गई थी। यही वह बंगाल है जहाँ एक नर-शार्दूल सुभाष पैदा हुआ था जिस ने सुदूर पूर्व में जाकर भारत की स्वतन्त्रता के लिए श्रान्ति की थी एक बड़ी भारी सेना का संगठन किया था। यही वह बंगाल जिसे बिधान चन्द्र राय ने अपनी दूरदर्शिता और राजनैतिक पांडित्य से आगे बढ़ाया था। चित-रन्जन दास, सुभाष, शरत और सहित्यकार बंकिम और टैगोर इसी बंगाल में हुए थे जिन का नाम लेते हुए मस्तक अपने आप झुक जाता है। उसकी बागडोर 1967 में ज्योति बसु के पास आई। उसका इतिहास पहली रिजीम में 9 महीने का और दूसरी रिजीम में 13 महीने का देख कर के लोकतन्त्र के नाते, समाजवाद के नाते, हमारा मस्तक अपने आप नीचा होता है। क्या किया वहाँ पर? किसान को किसान

के खिलाफ हाथ उठाने की प्रेरणा आप ने दी। मजदूर मजदूर को मारता है, किसान किसान को मारता है, विद्यार्थी विद्यार्थी को मारता है, टीचर टीचर की मारता है। मैं समझ सकता था अगर कोई ऐसा इन्क्लाव आप ने किया होता जिस में सारे बड़ा बाजार के सेठों को आप घेर लेते। लेकिन उनसे पैसा लेकर, किसानों को उकसा कर, मजदूरों को मजदूरों के खिलाफ उकसा कर, विद्यार्थियों को विद्यार्थियों के खिलाफ उकसा कर हत्याएँ और सरेआम हत्याएँ हो रही हैं। लूट, डर और भय से सारे बंगाल के वातावरण को आपने सत्यानाश और सर्वनाश की ओर उन्मुख कर दिया है। और वह ज्योति बसु के रिजीम में हुआ। तमसोमा ज्योतिर्गमय, वह वेदों में आता है। अन्धेरा जाय, उजाला आए, प्रकाश आए, लेकिन यह ज्योति बसु अन्धेरा लेकर आए लोकतन्त्र में। यह ज्योतिर्मय हैं और वह ज्योतिर है। कैसी भाषा, कैसी भावना और कैसा व्यवहार? हम कल्पना करते थे इसी लोकतन्त्र की छाया में समाजवाद आए। हमने कहा कि इन को भी मौका दे बेल्ट के द्वारा, बुलेट के द्वारा नहीं। हमने कहा कि सी.पी.एम. हो, सी. पी.आई. हो, लेनिनिस्ट हो, मार्क्सिस्ट हो, माओइस्ट हो, चाउइस्ट हों, जो भी हो, लोकतन्त्र की तुला पर आकर अपनी परीक्षा दे। जनता जिसको वोट दे, वह शासन संचालन करे। ऐसा कहीं और भी हुआ है? नहीं हुआ है। हम चाहते हैं कि इस परीक्षा की तुला में विवेक और शांति के नाम पर लोकतन्त्र के नाम पर आप आएँ और पनपें। लेकिन कण्डीशन एक है कि जो मूलभूत आधार है हमारा समाजवाद का, गरीबों को उठाने का सर्वहारा वर्ग को ऊपर लाने का उस में हम आप से सहयोग चाहते हैं। बम से, पाइपगन से गोला बारूद से, ब्लास्टिंग करके, ज्वालामुखी पैदा करके आप वहाँ की स्थिति को भड़काना चाहते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि आज हम पर प्रेसी-

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डे]

डेन्ट्स रूल है हम पर चार्ज है, कि हम इन्वाल्ड हैं मर्डर में। लेकिन विधान चन्द्र राय और सेन के बाद जब ज्योति वसु के पास शासन आया तब से यह हत्याएं क्यों शुरू हुईं? यह चित्र है समाज के सामने। आप चाहते क्या हैं? आप जो चाहते हैं वही हम चाहते हैं। लेकिन अन्तर यह है कि आप का माध्यम बुलेट के जरिए है, कहीं से इन्स्पिरेशन आप को मिला है, कहीं आप ने पढ़ लिया होगा कि जितनी ज्यादा से ज्यादा मिजरी, गरीबी और गुर्वंत बढ़ेगी उतनी जल्दी क्रांति होगी इसलिए सर्वनाश करदो पहले। उस के बाद हम आकर बैठेंगे और निर्माण करेंगे। यह गलत बात है। आज सनसार रेशनल हो चुका है। कुछ विवेक और शांति के नाम पर एक व्यवस्था चाहता है, कानून चाहता है, नियम चाहता है, आर्डर चाहता है, लोकतन्त्र चाहता है, उसके नीचे आप आकर बड़े।

सभापति जी, आप को सुन कर दुख होगा कि नौ महीने की इनकी पहली रिजीम में और 13 महीने की दूसरी रिजीम में 2174 हत्याएं हुईं। इस को जब हम देखते हैं दिनों के हिसाब से तो साढ़े तीन मर्डर ज्योति वसु के शासन में प्रति दिन हुई जब वह होम मिनिस्टर थे। बताइए किस अदालत में उनका ट्रायल हो? इसका किसी अदालत में ट्रायल नहीं हो सकता है क्योंकि रिलेटिव टर्म में यह मर्डर हैं। हम एक आदमी को मरवा दे, 302 में लटक जाएंगे। मोटर से मार दें, कुछ नहीं होगा। आर्गेनाइज्ड गैंगस्टरिज्म पैदा करे और मार दें उस का कानून दूसरा है। इसका ट्रायल, यह जो हत्याएं हुई साढ़े तीन मर्डर पर डे हुए, इसका ट्रायल कहां होगा? होगा इसका ट्रायल। साढ़े तीन मर्डर यानी तीन आदमी और एक लड़का, तीन पूरे आदमी और एक लड़का मिला कर साढ़े तीन हो गए...

सभापती महोदय : दो दिन में सात आदमी।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डे : तो साढ़े तीन हत्याएं प्रति दिन का ट्रायल कौन सी अदालत में होगा? अगर लोकतन्त्र अक्षुण्ण है इस धरती पर तो जनता की अदालत में इसका ट्रायल होगा। यह जो बैठे हुए हैं सामने, कल जो शोर मचा रहे थे और श्री गोपालन जन्तर मन्तर के नाम पर बिल्डिंग के नाम पर शांति का सन्देश दे रहे थे कि ला एन्ड आर्डर नहीं लेना चाहिये अपने हाथ में, अरे भाई, हम तो ला एन्ड आर्डर कभी लेते ही नहीं हैं हाथ में, कभी लिया ही नहीं। ब्रिटिश हुकूमत थी तब भी नहीं लिया। एक चोरीचोरा कांड हुआ था तो गांधीजी ने सत्याग्रह को स्थागित कर दिया था। इस की गरिमा और प्रतिष्ठा की बड़ी भारी कीमत देनी पड़ेगी और संयम और शांति से देनी पड़ेगी। गरिमा और शांति से देने से लोकतन्त्र पनपेगा। हमारा लक्ष्य जो है उस की तरफ हम ज्यादा तेजी से बढ़ेंगे और अन्त में, अन्ततोगत्वा हमारे सिद्धांत, हमारे नियम, कानून और व्यवस्था सब केवल इसलिए है कि लोकतन्त्र पनपे, गरीबी जाय हम इन को भो हटाने के इच्छुक नहीं है। आइये, शांति से बैठें, सोचे विचारें, सारे विचारों का पन्चगव्य हो, उस में मतभेद भी हो, मतभेद का आदर भी हो, लोकतन्त्र में आएँ, शांति के माध्यम से आएँ और आगे बढ़ें समाजवाद में, यह हम चाहते हैं। लेकिन इस तरह से विद्यार्थियों को, किसानों को, मजदूरों को उकसाना और अशांति पैदा करना उससे कुछ भी होने वाला नहीं है। हमने क्या किया है? आप प्रेसीडेंट्स की रूल की निन्दा करते हैं और कहते हैं कि ला एन्ड आर्डर बड़े खतरे में हो गया है। किसानों में आप ने एक बड़ा विद्रोह पैदा कर दिया। लेकिन 75 बीघा एक व्यक्ति के पीछे आप के टाइम में था, प्रेसीडेंट्स रूल आते ही हम ने 45 बीघा प्रति परिवार के हिसाब से सीलिंग कर दी। यह किसान के लिए हुआ। मजदूरों के लिए ग्रेच्युइटी ला

पास किया बंगाल के लिए टीचर्स का जो एरीयर है वह दिसम्बर तक हम पे कर देंगे इसी तरह विद्यार्थियों को हम ने २५ प्रतिशत कंसेशन बस और ट्राम में दिया। हम चाहते हैं कि ऐसी व्यवस्था वहां हो जिस में समाज में सब लोग ऐसा अनुभव करें कि हम कुछ कर रहे हैं। हमें कोई प्रसन्नता इस बात से नहीं है जाहिर है प्रेसीडेंट्स रुल हम क्यों करते हैं ? एक व्यवस्था हम देख रहे हैं कि टूट रही है तो हमें कोई न कोई विकल्प ढूंढना पड़ता है। हम उससे प्रसन्न नहीं है। लेकिन जिस दूर-दक्षिता के साथ, जिस दक्षता के साथ, जिस शौर्य के साथ, जिस प्रेम के साथ हमारे वहां के गवर्नर श्री डायस ने वहां पर शासन किया है सदन की ओर से मैं बधाई देता हूं और अपनी ओर से भी, अपने मंत्रालय की ओर से भी मैं उन को उस के लिए बधाई देता हूं क्योंकि जब से वह गए परिणाम अच्छा हुआ, शांति स्थापित हुई। जैसा अभी हमारे साथी मुन्शी ने कहा आज जब कोई भी आदमी सड़क पर घूमता है तो सुरक्षित अनुभव करता है आज दंगे कम हुए हैं, सामाजिक प्रोपर्टी का नुकसान कम हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं फिर रिपीट करता हूं कि हम चाहते हैं कि पश्चिमी बंगाल के जितने भी राजनीतिक दल हों, सब एक होकर, एक मत, विचार, अस्था, धारणा और भावना के साथ लोक तन्त्र की रक्षा के लिये, मुक्तावाहिनी के समर्थन के लिये, एक हो जाय और 6 महीने का ट्रायल दें। फिर देखिये, हम समाजवाद की ओर बढ़ते हैं, शांति की ओर बढ़ते हैं, बंगाल के विकास के लिए आगे बढ़ते हैं या नहीं।

अन्त में, मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि बंगाल की उन्नति के लिये, इसके विकास के लिये आपको थोड़ा उदारता से काम करना चाहिये। क्या वजह है कि पन्जाब आज फल-फूल रहा है। सूरज पूर्व से उदय होता है, सब से पहले हम बंगाल के दर्शन करते हैं, इधर पन्जाब है और उधर बंगाल है, एक भी अंग कमजोर न रह जाय। इस लिये

इस के विकास के लिये आप प्लानिंग में अधिक से अधिक दीजिये, बेकारी दूर करने की कोशिश कीजिये, विद्यार्थियों के पढ़ने की व्यवस्था कीजिये, विकास के लिये अधिक से अधिक ध्यान दीजिये और ध्यान देने के बाद देखिये कि बंगाल की सोशियो-इकानामिक प्राबलम को हल कर सकते हैं या नहीं। फिर आप कह सकते हैं कि कुछ तुम हम को दो और कुछ हम तुम को दें, ताकि दोनों लोकतन्त्र की जय कर सकें और देश की प्रेरणा के लिये बंगाल से जो वन्दे-मातरम का स्वर गुंजा था, उस का स्मरण कर के बंगाल की जय बोल सकें।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have given a word of cheer and comfort by the hon. leader of CPI, Shri Indrajit Gupta, that the law and order situation in West Bengal has improved and there is no question of its deterioration. I wish it were so. If it were so, I would have said in Hindi—आपके मुँह में घी शकर। If I could use Ben Johnson's language, I would say "I would tip your tongue with gold." I do not know how the hon. leader of the CPI managed to forget that only the other day the Dum Dum office of the District Congress Committee of our organisation was raided with bombs and captured by the Members of the Ruling Party. I do not know how this escaped the notice of the very considerate and, I must say, very sympathetic and kind-hearted leader of the CPI, Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Manufacture of bombs is an every-day affair in Bengal.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I have no doubt that the way in which the ruling party is behaving, many would not be disinclined to believe by what has been said either by the hon. Member of the CPM, or even by the hon. leader of the CPI, about the situation in West Bengal. May be these friends are tasting a dose of their own medicine, which goes under the name of collective violence, and which they have taken as their philosophy we have always considered it as poison whether it is in the individual or collective form Mr. Chairman, one

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

has not to travel very far to have these examples of the neo-Nazism that is rearing its head in this country (*Interruptions*) Only four days back we witnessed the de luxe edition of the neo-Nazism in the heart of the city of Delhi, not very far from you at 7, Jantar Mantar Road, the headquarters of the All India Congress Committee. And naturally, there was bound to be the de luxe edition here because it is the de luxe city of Delhi and we have got a deluxe government, too. If you don't take it, as a word of derision, but only as an appreciation of the grace and dignity of the Prime Minister then we have got a deluxe Prime Minister also. So naturally we had got a deluxe edition of neo-Nazism in the city of Delhi only the other day...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : He uses of *de luxe* language.

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA : If it pleases my hon friend, Mr Siddhartha Shankar Ray, I would say that he is the de luxe edition of a Minister in charge of West Bengal Affairs.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : Thank you.

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA : Now, Mr. Chairman, if Gangotri, therefore, is itself poisoned and impure, what would one say of its rivulets in their floods (*Interruptions*) in other parts of the country? They are bound to be of the same hue or even worse.

The basic proposition that I want to make is that the Indian politics seems to be undergoing a phase of cultural revolution.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Very good.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : In terms of this revolution, we, as a party,—I am glad to say—are the least cultured. And I am prepared to concede that—although the ruling Party is not the most-cultured, yet but they are on way to becoming the most-cultured in these terms—Therefore, what you find to-day is a new product of this cultural revolution which goes by the name of *Cons-naxalism*. I am trying to make it intelligible to the Chirman,

In this cultural revolution, violence is progress. Disorder is progress. Indiscipline is progress, Economic stagnation is progress rising prices are progress and growing unemployment is progress. May I say that in this climate of progress and revolution we are the reactionaries and stick-in-the-mud conservatives !

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Is there any doubt ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : No doubt, this is the revolution that you represent. You are welcome to this kind of revolution. Ours is a backward party and I would like to have your sympathy for it. Our backward and reactionary Party is being attacked by the revolutionaries and to give you one example—shall I ask your permission to travel a little far in the past ? Only two or three months back...(*Interruptions*) Please make him understand geography. Only two months back the Midnapore District Congress Committee office was invaded and the treatment that was meted out to Shrimati Abha Maiti is known to everybody. Now people ask us, What are you ? Yes, we are the Pandavas with Draupadi like Abha Maiti being meted out that sort of treatment.....(*Interruptions*) You will never find us perpetrating the kind of acts that they are perpetrating.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : This would be expunged because Miss Abha Maiti may object to this. Miss Abha Maiti cannot become Draupadi.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Banerjee, you need not be worried about Miss Abha Maiti. Carry on Mr. Mishra.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Therefore, our leader, Shri Profulla Chandra Sen is talking of a backward and reactionary message of non-violence, truth and peace and nobody on this side of the House can say that he is not the only person of a stature and standing who has been trying to keep alive the flame of non-violence and peace as a votary of Mahatma Gandhi.

Now, Bengal has indeed been in a bad way.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Under his stewardship.....

SHRI SHYAMNAND MISHRA : Did I interrupt you ?.....(*Interruptions*) Please have some patience.

Bengal has indeed been in a bad way for a pretty long time and there does not seem to be any end of its troubles and travails. But the point I would like to emphasize is that the days ahead seem to promise to be even grimmer and there are definite factors for this kind of pessimism. In the first place, you have got eight million refugees, out of nine million, concentrated in that most sensitive area in our country. Secondly, in the name of helping the Bangla Desh people many of the political parties are having their private armies. Is the nation fully aware of this ? And they are gathering all kinds of arms and ammunitions too in the name of helping the Bangla Desh people. And here is the ruling party competing with the other parties in perfecting the techniques and methods of violence. What is perhaps more important than anything else is—it does not require any evidence because we had the taste of it only the other day..... that the State machine is being used for aggressive partisan purposes. So the basic question is whether we are living in an India where there is a state which can be spelt out as State or Estate. It appears that this has become or, is rapidly becoming an Estate with a big 'E' in the beginning.

I would like to quote a few words, from what, not a paper of this country, but the *London Times* said on the 15th of September. That must make all of us a little sad, may be a little wiser. This is what the *London Times* in its issue of the 15th September says :

"..... In another part of city a mob of vigilantes, led by members of Mrs. Gandhi's Congress Party move into the suburb of Ichapore, a Maoist stronghold.

They are carrying home-made guns, swords and knives. A terrified police party gives way to them and soon all exit points from the district are blocked by vigilantes and enraged residents who have been terrified by the Maoists for nearly two years.

Slowly and systematically the mob moves through the district. A resident identifies a Maoist's house. The mob seizes and the occupants are hauled out into the street and hacked to death on the spot.

* * *

Calcutta is gripped by terror and lawlessness to-day as never before. Mahatma Gandhi's cult of non-violence has been discarded by all political groups, including his heirs in the Congress Party. Political differences are sorted out by the knife, the gun and the bomb.—* *

Enraged the Maoists' prolonged campaign of terror and a demoralised police force's incapacity to deal with them, impatient residents led by Congress Party volunteers have taken the law into their own hands and decided to 'liquidate' the extremists...

In most cases professional killers and hoodlums from other districts, together with a militant section of Congress Party's student wing, have moved into affected suburbs to lead the mobs."

And, it runs like that.

I request that a serious attention of the House must be paid to this aspect of the situation. We feel very much disturbed because there seem to be some indications of the emergence of a Fascist State in this country. That day somehow does not seem to be very far, for we have got a desperate Government, acting in a desperate manner; because they have created a desperate situation in all fields—economic, political and international.

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJEE : Can any hon. Member insult a lady in the House who is not married ? As Draupadi was the wife of the Pandavas, can 5 people claim her, after the passing of the Hindu Marriage Act ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The intentions of the hon. Member were far from insulting any one. (*Interruption*) That is my ruling. That is the end of the matter.

Sbri Siddhartha Shankar Ray.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER

OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have come prepared with a number of facts and figures. But, having listened to the accusations made by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu who moved the motion, I feel that I should not waste the time of the House in placing all the facts and figures that I had brought with me.

I would seek the indulgence of the House to place the case of West Bengal in a dispassionate manner without fear or favour, in the hope that this House will be kind enough to not only listen to me but to support the Govt. in its attempts to bring back West Bengal to sanity. I do not claim that law and order situation is perfect. I do not claim that law and order problem has been solved. It has improved, as the leader of the Communist party had said, but certainly not to the extent as to justify any of us getting into any mood of complacency, to justify any of us to think that everything is perfect. Therefore, we cannot be complacent; we have to be cautious. When I was asked to coordinate the work of West Bengal, with that of the Central Government, when I took charge of my assignment then, I found the condition of West Bengal to be completely chaotic. Anarchy prevailed in practically every part of the State. There was insecurity. There was fear; there was terror. People in certain areas were afraid to come out of their houses after the sun had set. This was never the condition of West Bengal at any time before. So, naturally, a quick analysis had to be made with regard to the situation. If I was wrong, the House will correct me, but I felt that obviously the law and order situation could not be dealt with in isolation. To deal with the law and order situation, one had also to deal with the question of economic development. The problem of law and order was inextricably connected with the problem of economic development in West Bengal.

Therefore, from the very start, I felt that while dealing with the law and order problem, the Government should always bear in mind that what was more important was to see to it that there was economic regeneration in West Bengal. Apart from that, there were other factors which had to be taken into account. Everybody had not become violent without any reason, and I have no

hesitation in admitting here, as I had done so publicly before the elections, that the genesis of the trouble or the root of the trouble started from the old Congress Government of 1966.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : When he was a Minister.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : No, I was in the Opposition then.

In 1966, the situation had become very difficult, as a result of which the people rightly rejected the undivided Congress as it was and chose an alternative government.

The first UF Ministry came into power with the blessings of the people. Again, the people of West Bengal rejected us, the undivided Congress in 1969 and chose the second UF Ministry, again rightly, because our image was black and tarnished, and the people thought their future lay only in the hands of the Opposition parties led by the CPI—M. In the House in West Bengal, in 1969, the Congress had only 55 Members, and the combined strength of the other parties was 218. But unfortunately at the time of the distribution of portfolios, all the important portfolios had to be given to the marxist Communist Party.

My friend, Shri Jyoti Basu, my dear friend Shri Jyoti Basu, became the Home Minister and the Minister in charge of general administration. Mr Krishnapada Ghosh became the Labour Minister. The Education Ministry went to Shri Satyapriya Ray and the refugee and rehabilitation department went first to Mr. Niranjana Sen Gupta and after his sad death to another Marxist Member. Land and land revenue went to Mr. Hare Krishna Konar, as a result of which in spite of the CPI being there, in spite of the Forward Bloc being there, in spite of the SSP being there, in spite of all these 13 other parties being there, all power really went to the CPI-M. I am not blaming them for that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What about Finance and what about the Chief Ministership and what about Industries ?

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : They got all these portfolios, and as a result of it what happened was this. Shri Jyoti Basu, my dear friend Shri Jyoti Basu, as I said, had complete charge of the police and also of the Government employees.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : But who was the Chief Minister ?

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : The Education Minister Mr Satya-priya Ray had complete charge of the teachers and the students, and Mr. Hare Krishna Konar had full charge of the peasants and agriculturists, and Mr. Krishna-pada Ghosh had full charge of all the workmen. Shri Jyoti Basu was additionally also the Transport Minister and he had full charge of all the transport services. They had taken complete power in their hands, but unfortunately, and I was very sorry, because we all wanted the UF to succeed; at that time, I was the Leader of the Opposition, and we said so what had happened 'in three months' time was this. My hon. friend Shri Tridib Kumar Choudhary is here, my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta is here, my friend Shri S.C. Samanta is here, and I am willing to be corrected if I am wrong, and they can all correct me. Is it not a fact that within three months the CPIM started to oust Everybody else from every department, from every factory ?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Absolutely wrong, absolute slander.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : My Marxist brothers I am not saying my Marx brother—swill certainly dispute what I say. But I want to know what my hon. friends, Shri Tridib Chaudhury, Shri Satish Samanta and Shri Indrajit Gupta say. Would you believe it that the Education Minister, instead of solving the problems of teachers, with which we are now faced—they are in a desperate condition and we have to do something about them—instead of improving the standard of schools, the first thing that he did was to dissolve the managing committee of every school and substitute it with a managing committee of their choice.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :

They were never elected; they were all your stooges.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He does not expect the Minister to say what he wishes him to say. It is the right of every member to say what he wishes to say.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : He must talk sense.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : I know where the shoe pinches. But the fact was that all those managing committees were dissolved and were substituted not by people belonging to the CPI, nor the RSP, nor the Bangla Congress, nor the Forward Bloc, nor any of the people belonging to the other 13 parties in the coalition but by people belonging to the CPI(M). I am prepared to sit down if I am contradicted in this by the non-CPI(M) members. This was how education was dealt with (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : This kind of interruptions are not allowed. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu should listen to what he says.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I did not interrupt. I dismiss his observation with the contempt it deserves.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He can express his contempt in silence.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Since you have addressed me, I would say that a member of Government when speaking is expected to come out with reasonable truth.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : If I may say so with respect to my hon. friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, truth is not only his monopoly. Shri Tridib Chaudhuri is as truthful as, he to me Shri Indrajit Gupta is as truthful as he, unless Shri Indrajit Gupta contests that proposition.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What is truth ?

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : What I am saying everybody in Bengal knows.

[Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray]

Coming to the trade union field, what happened. Will anybody, except of course my Marxist friends contradict me, when I say that the only manner in which Shri Krishna Ghosh, the Labour Minister, started expression working was to muzzle out—I use the deliberately—every other trade union in the factories concerned. There were clashes everyday……(Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): Truth is bitter.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY: No doubt the House has noticed how isolated my Marxist friends are.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We are not isolated by the people.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY: Take the CPI union. I leave aside the INTUC; we were their enemies. But take their friends (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order. It is his right to express his views. Kindly, do not interrupt him. Please sit down. There is no point of order.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA; (Arambagh): Sir, a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the point of order?

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: My point of order is that at that time I was a member of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly and I know from experience that that gentleman is not speaking the truth.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. Please sit down.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY: I had anticipated that I would be interrupted by the Marxist friends. I do not bother with regard to that. But I shall place before this house the facts. In so far as the trade unions were concerned, the CPM was trying to capture each and every union in each and every factory. In so far

as the rural areas were concerned, they have been wanting their friend and leader, Mr. Hari Krishna Konar; he went and agitated the agriculturist and tried to take them under their banner, so much so that soon West Bengal witnessed something which no other State had ever witnessed ever since we achieved Independence. (Interruption) Such were the incidents in the districts that the Chief Minister of the Government, Shri Ajoy Mukerjee, had to go on satyagraha in protest against what was being done by his own coalition members in the Government in the rural areas. I have got all the facts, but I am not going into all that. But I only mention these facts before the House for the purpose of showing that when I went to Bengal in charge of my new assignment, I found that we were in a chaotic condition.

The first difficulty that I noticed was the during the regime of the United Front. 1,353 cases were withdrawn by an executive order, by a general order, not an individual order but by general order. 1,353 cases were withdrawn in which the charges were under section 302, section 304, section 317, section 326 and section 336,—all serious sections of the Indian Penal Code. The result was that 13,373 criminals were allowed to go and mix with society. No wonder that these were the people—(Interruption)—these 13,373 people were accused of so many heinous offences and they were allowed to move about freely in society. They had to be found out.

Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has made many allegations against the police. I am not going to deal with that. Many of them, practically all of them, are before the courts of law, but in every case there is a specific charge against the accused concerned. If he is not guilty, the court will say so. There is a specific charge against the accused. My young friend Mr. Priya Ranjan Das Munshi had already pointed out that from the CPM offices we have gone and recovered lethal weapons, arms—I do not want to increase the list, for, it will embarrass my hon. friends more, and some of the cases are *sub judice*. But I have, in point of fact, to say this in great sorrow—certainly not in anger—that one of the characteristics of the CPM is certainly not an unshakeable belief in the truth. And as such, I shall not deal with that point. I had expected Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu to help us and to make some points on principle, but

he has not made any point on principle. For example, I have here a letter from SHRI JYOTIRMOY Bosu addressed to the Governor to which the Governor had to reply. They had a public meeting on the 7th November at the maidan.

Long before that we decided that ticketless travel must stop in West Bengal and that no one should be allowed to travel in trains without buying tickets. They had a meeting on the 7th and hordes and hordes of people were put on the trains for the purpose of being brought to Calcutta. None of them have purchased a ticket.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : How can you say so ? Let him prove it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu will have the opportunity of replying and at that time he can refer to this.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : He is making a specific charge and I want to deny it.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : Shri Jyoti Basu had complained to the Governor and on the 14th November Mr. Dias wrote back to him :

"please refer to your letter dated the 11th November, 1971 alleging harassment of people travelling by lorries and trains to attend your meeting on the 7th November, 1971. I checked up and I find that there has been for sometime a drive against ticketless travellers as well as against the lorries licenced to carry goods being used illegally to transport passengers. Certainly there could be no discrimination by the Government in the enforcement of the relevant rules."

I was trying to show how truthful the CPM is.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Is only West Bengal to be denied the privilege of ticketless travel ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is a question which you better ask the Railway Minister.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : The hon. leader of the CPI could undoubtedly take up the matter with the Railway Minister and so I will not waste my time with regard to it any more.

Keeping in view the position in West Bengal and the fact that economic development had to take place a sixteen point programme has been announced and that programme is being implemented. The Gratuity Act has now become law in so far as Bengal is concerned, as also the Closure Act. In so far as the teachers are concerned, the Government is looking after their interests and industrial improvement is one of the main things which the Government is after.

My hon. friend Mr. Indrajit Gupta made certain important points. He said that there were some people who previously were known to be CPM supporters and who were really goondas and who today have appeared as supporters of the Congress. We have taken note of this fact. In point of fact I have no hesitation in saying...we do not hide anything, I have already publicly said so in Calcutta there is infiltration into our party. I am not accusing in this House any particular party of trying to infiltrate. But there is infiltration and steps are being taken to check this. Identity cards and photographs are coming in and we shall see to it that such infiltrators are stopped. Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu is getting a little nervous about it and I can assure him that the comrades of his party would not be taken in and certainly the goonda comrades will not be taken in.

Mr. Gupta referred to a point about the dishonest jotedars. I fully agree with him. We have to be very careful during the harvesting season and see to it that dishonest jotedars do not take advantage and the police do not support the jotedars at the time of harvesting. In fact, I am glad he has mentioned it. We had a conference on this matter and I have also from here, after receiving some other reports from elsewhere, sent a message to the Governor saying :

"I have received reports of likely disturbances during harvesting in various

[Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray]

districts. Emphasising the point made during our last meeting that no jotedar should be allowed to take any wrongful advantage and police must protect the landless, the burgadars and the small landlords. Those who till the soil must be allowed to harvest the produce according to their share. Shall be grateful if you can take the matter into consideration and pass such orders as you think fit and proper."

So, this matter has been already taken in hand. Not only the CPI, but some members of the Congress Party and one or two other parties also saw me in Calcutta last time and raised that question. We shall see that the bargadars and the landless are not put into trouble.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why is it that hundreds of false cases are being instituted against them ?

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : That has been brought to my notice. If you ask your people in Calcutta, you will know that action has been taken.

With regard to closed factories, the figures given by Mr. Das Munshi were figures from the beginning of the UF Government till today. But there are a number of closed factories and they have to be opened. We were waiting for the enactment enabling us to take over without taking over the liabilities. That enactment has now been passed. A high level conference took place about this matter and every attempt will be made to reopen the viable units of the closed factories. But there is one thing. About 500 factories were closed during the UF regime, of which Shri Jyoti Basu was Home Minister and Mr. Krishnapada Bose, Labour Minister. They had a huge majority in the Assembly. Why did they not think of passing the legislation which we have passed today that there should not be any closure without giving two months' notice ? If they had done it, these units would not have closed. People say that at that time they allowed the closure deliberately because they were not interested in solving the problems but only in the establishment of chaos and anarchy.

About the Cossipore and Baranagore incidents, they were certainly ugly inci-

dents and no one can support them. It was most unfortunate. In fact, immediately after the incidents, I went to practically every house in that area. I went to Baranagore, which was Mr. Jyoti Basu's constituency. Hundreds of people turned up. I had expected that Mr. Jyoti Basu also would come there, but he did not. I had repeated this at the meeting of the 28 political parties which took place immediately after the incidents, i. e. on 15th August morning on independence day. When I went to Baranagore, the people told me, "Have you come here to enquire ? Mr. Jyoti Basu has issued a statement that the Congress have done this". If that is true, if Mr. Jyoti Basu issued that statement, we are all Congressmen. Then they said Mr. Bejoy Singh Nahar had issued that statement saying that the CPM had done it. Very well. If CPM had done this, then we are all CPM. I talked to teachers, professors and many other people. I talked to the bustee-dwellers. They were all agitated and was totally surprised at the attitude taken by them and the manner in which they behaved. Then they turned round and asked : "do you live in this area ? Do you know what we had to face ?" Then took me to eight or ten houses which were vacant because the owners have left. They said : "look at these schools which have been burnt; now we cannot send our children to schools; look at the milk booths or *gullis* which have been burnt; so, we are not able to get milk to give to our children; our husbands have to walk because buses and bus-stands have been burnt." They complained that nobody is allowed to live a civilized life in that locality. They said "you can go and enquire from anybody; if you think one of us is guilty; then all of us are guilty; if you have to punish one, you will have to punish everyone of us." I repeated this before the 28 party conference. Then they said that there must be an enquiry. I said that all the 28 parties cannot hold an enquiry. I suggested that it should be by five parties Shri Jyoti Basu, Shri B.N. Nahar from the Congress, Shri Jatin Chakravarty from the RSP, Professor Nirmal Banerjee from Forward Block and Bishwanath Mukerjee from the CPI. All these came out in the papers. I said that these people should go and hold the enquiry because it would be absurd and impossible for 28 parties to hold an enquiry. Bu-

the parties did not agree. Some parties said: if Shri Jyoti Basu is there we shall not be there. Some other parties said: if Shri B.N. Nahar is there, we shall not be there. Allegations were made against each other and they refused to agree on the basis of composition of the committee to enquire into the incidents.

Then there was the question whether the police had failed to do their duty. They wanted immediate action against the DIG and some other senior officials.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about the OC ?

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY: I had been there in the morning. I felt that subject to further enquiry action should be taken against them. They wanted them to be suspended immediately. I said that if suspension is necessary, certainly they will be suspended. I said that I shall look into the matter and if suspension is called for, I will do that. Thereafter, on the 15th night further facts starting coming in, very serious facts, from which I gathered what had happened. Now if I or any government officer were to suspend these two officers immediately, they would get only half salary or something of that kind, which would be doing injustice to these officers, because at that time it was not possible to apportion blame or responsibility. So, the thing which I did was the next best, which really amounted to suspension. I suggested to the government that these two officers should be transferred; let them go on long leave but no new assignment should be given to them. They were really in fact suspended but under the rules they were able to draw full salary. I did not want the officers to lose half or three-fourth salary by mere suspension until all the facts were before us.

The very next day there was another meeting of the 28 political parties and I told them this is what has happened. I said that since you have not agreed on this, we shall have the enquiry by a High Court Judge. We tried our best to get a High Court Judge. In fact, the ex-Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, Shri V. N. Mullik, agreed to it and a letter to that effect was received. Then he fell ill

and he said that he could not take up the assignment. I have talked to many other Judges. I do not know whether Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu will be happy if I told you what some of them told me. They were not prepared to take up this inquiry. If I may say so, one of the principal reasons.....(Interruption.)

18 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : By Shri P.P. Mukerjee whom you got managed to be stabbed. Birasat murder case. I am saying so on my own responsibility.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : Shri Bosu is very helpful. He has just now admitted that a Judge was stabbed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : By police agent provocateurs under your orders.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : A Judge, who was appointed to hold an inquiry, was stabbed. Another Judge, a sitting Judge of the Calcutta High Court, was murdered, as a result of which no Judge that we had approached was willing to take up the inquiry. This is the situation with regard to Baranagore and Cossipore.

Apart from saying that, in so far as we are concerned we are not against anybody or any party. We are against violence; we are against dishonesty; we are against lawlessness not only of the type demonstrated by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu's party but as demonstrated by the dishonest traders and blackmarketers. We have detained—how many did they?—blackmarketers, hoarders and those people who were hoarding baby food. We have taken action against those who were stealing railway wires. Things have improved certainly in so far as that aspect of the matter is concerned.

In conclusion, I must say that Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and his friends know very well that they cannot disrupt order in west Bengal now. People will turn them out.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is your turn now.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : So, day before yesterday they thought, "Since we cannot disrupt order in West Bengal any more, let us disrupt order in this House."

Therefore, they behave in that particular manner. In so far as the CPM is concerned they are living in complete insolation.

18.02 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Go in for elections.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I only say that a good slap has been given on the face of Shri Siddhartha Ray on 7th when ten lakhs of people gathered in the Brigade Parade Ground. I challenge you, you have such a meeting and then say that we are isolated. Why are you afraid of declaring elections ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, while I participate in his debate, I do it more in anguish than in anger. during our freedom struggle we had acquired certain values, particularly under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and Aandit Nehru, because in our nationalism we had inherited the characteristics of Indian culture as well as some of the basic values of liberalism of the West. We always accepted the dignity of human life, both in our political as well as public life. I must say that those values are being challenged on the land of Bengal.

It is a fact that Gandhiji always told us that even for achieving a noble objective what path we pure is a very significant factor and if we pursued an anti democratic path, even the west of our objectives were likely to be defeated. I think, this is the lesson of Gandhiji's ideas that we have to learn while tackling the problem of law and order in Bengal.

I might be permitted to draw a parallel here. While we have chaos in Bengal and many men's hands have been soaked in the blood of innocent men there' I would like to strike a parallel with what happened in

Noakhali. There were riots, There were communalists in the country who said that violence had to be met with violence ; communalism had to be met with communalism, They bravely talked only from their palatial mansions but there was only one Gandhi in this country who said that violence could uot be met with violence. He took the pilgrimage of peace. He carried on his tour and every hour of his in Noakhali brought peace to that land. even the rulers of Noakhali had warned Mahatma Gandhi at that time, "You are imperilling your life," I know, at that time Mahatma Gandhi and Nehru had such a tremendons popularity, that if they were just to provoke thousands of young men to go with bombs to Noakhali and meet violence with violence. there would have been anarchy and chaos. But there was a stout heart and a bold man who went with the message of peace and Noakhali was brought to calmness, that is the lesson we have to remember in Bengal.

Let us not forget that the law and oder situation is definitely a bad one. Let us not quote statistical data to find out under the old regime how many women were molested and how many daughters were murdered and under the new Presidential rule how many were molested and how many were murdered. A mother whose daughter was molested or murdered is not worried about the political identity of her daughter or of the murderer. She is worried about the fact that her daughter was the victim of atrocity and these atrocities are there Who are responsible for them ? They have to be brought to book. For that, an investigation has to be gone into. Sir, many hands are soaked in this violence but we have to find out whose hands are soaked.

Here I will just quote one significant event. When there were riots in India, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan once said that when there are communal riots, Hindus are disturbed because Hindus are killed and the Muslims are perturbed because Muslims are killed; but, nobody in the country is disturbed because human being are killed. In the land of Bengal also when we find that the Marxists are killed, CPM is disturbed. When socialists are killed—let me tell you that my comrades in the trade union have been kill-

ed in broad day light in Bengal—we, the socialists are disturbed. If CPI men are killed, they are disturbed, if Congress (R) men are killed, Congress (R) feels disturbed and if Congress (O) men are killed, they feel disturbed. But I would like in the Indian Parliament, this sovereign Parliament, to feel disturbed because human beings in Bengal are being killed and they are being massacred and molested. I would like that attitude to be taken and I hope for assessing the correct picture of law and order a certain *modus operandi* will be evolved.

I would like to tell you that in the land of Bengal a certain type of politics has been encouraged for years. Internal party differences are settled on the streets with violence. There are intertrade-union rivalries. There are constitutional methods by which inter-trade-union rivalries can be resolved. But, my trade union comrades belonging to the Hindu Mazdoor Sabha, similarly the comrades belonging to AITUC and also the comrades belonging to the Marxist organisation and the INTUC, have been murdered in broad day light. To me it is immaterial to which organisation they belong. I shall never quote the statistical data that previously so many were killed and now so many are killed. To me the fact remains that in the land of Bengal, still this tragedy continues and it is probable, that if we investigate the matter and if the Parliament appoints a Committee, it may be that the people who are making allegations about violence, they may themselves be proved to be guilty of the same. So, in this House, no Party should feel shy to accept the verdict of a Parliament's Committee which goes into the problem of the law and order and investigates what is happening in that land and tries to find out how actually the situation has to be met.

Only one more word about the law and order situation in the context of socio-economic problems. If our Home Ministry is under the impression that merely our trigger-happy police will be able to deal with the problem of law and order whether created by Naxalites, CPI, CPM or presuming even by members of our Party, or Congress (R) I am sorry they are thoroughly mistaken. (ir, in modern times the problem of law and order cannot be tackled merely on the basis of trigger-happy police action. I would like the socio-economic problems in Bengal

to be solved. Those who have a vested interest in chaos, anarchy and violence, while they talk of socio-economic justice at the heart of their heart, they like the socio-economic injustice to be perpetuated because only in this climate of injustice they can flourish and continue their nefarious game of provoking people to indulge in acts of violence.

I do not understand why the Congress (R) is frightened of appointing a committee to go into the matter? If a Committee is appointed, you will be able to find out whether what Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is saying is correct or whether what Mr. Das Munsi is saying is correct. We, the Members of Parliament, would like to take a judicious view and we would like a committee to go into the law and order situation there. Particularly in the land of Bengal and generally throughout the country the slogan is that power grows out of the barrel of the gun. Some people say that 'We prefer bullet to ballot'. Some say, 'We combine bullet with ballot' and some combine ballot with the bull. Whatever may be the option that is available, let us try to take an impartial view. In Bengal, there is chaos, Trade unions are being attacked; rival political party officials are being attacked. It is better that in this debate we forget who the Mover of the Motion is.

I should not like my attitude to be clouded by the fact that a Marxist Communist has moved the Motion. We have to see whether we are concerned with the law and order situation in Bengal. We have to see whether the situation respects the dignity of human life, whether it respects the dignity of the values which we cherished in our freedom struggle in this land of Gandhi—I am referring to Mahatma Gandhi. If you are worried about the preservation and the dignity of human values, let us not have an acrimonious debate as to who is responsible and whose hands are soaked with violence, but let us take a unanimous decision; let there be a Parliamentary Committee or sub Committee appointed to investigate the matter. I appeal to the Treasury Benches. If your conscience is clear why should you be afraid to accept the suggestion which is perfectly fair? By that we will be able to know where the guilt lies. Whoever may be guilty, whatever may be

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

their complexion, whether they are reactionaries, revolutionaries, pseudo-revolutionaries or super-revolutionaries, then necessary decision can be taken and they can be dealt with. That is all that I can say. Thank you.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore): At the fag end of the day, I don't want to take the time of the House but I would start by drawing serious attention of all concerned to the point that was made last by Shri S.S. Ray. It is a sorry day not only for Bengal but for whole of India that a situation has developed when judges of the highest judiciary are afraid of their lives and they have said so to Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray that they are not willing to undertake any enquiry. Sir, I have with me a letter from the Prime Minister about a year ago. Then Bengal was not under the United Front Government. Bengal was under the administration of President's rule and under the rule of this Parliament. And, the whole country was horrified to find 11 young men murdered and their dead bodies were left on the road side and immediately the whole country was agitated and this Parliament was agitated and before this Parliament the Prime Minister made a solemn promise that there would be a judicial enquiry.

Soon after that you find the Barasat incident and the Beliaghata incident in the CIT building. There have been open accusations that one man arrested as Naxalite was killed before the eyes of the population in the university campus by the police. I wrote a letter to the Prime Minister and she replied. This is dated 21st November, 1970. It says:

"I have your letter of 21st November. We have already ordered a judicial enquiry into the Barasat killings and no purpose would be served by pre-judging the issue. I am distressed beyond measure at the heavy toll which political murders are taking in West Bengal in which the killing of policeman and Govt. officials is not less horrifying than that of others. It is certainly not our intention to counter Naxalite terrorism with police terrorism. This is precisely the purpose of the Prevention of Violent Activities Act. As I have stated several times, all cases of police

excesses will be looked into and those found guilty punished."

That was one year ago. And then these incidents happened afterwards which Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray also found horrible. But I find in his argument an attempt at a sort of lefthanded justification. Yes, the people suffered by violence. But at the same time as regards the killings that took place, nobody knows how many were killed; some say, 70 were killed, some say one hundred people were killed, and some say that two hundred people were killed, and the dead bodies were thrown on the roads or in the river. An inquiry into that aspect of the matter was also promised. But such is the law and order situation, the wonderful law and order situation, that we cannot assure our judges of their safety. We cannot assure them 'You hold the inquiry without fear and favour, and we the Government with this massive majority behind us will be behind you, and the whole country is behind you, and we want that an inquiry should be held'. But that has not been possible.

If not anything else, this fact alone is the justification for the motion that Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and Shri Samar Mukherjee have moved, wherein they say that this House expresses its serious concern, if this House fails to express its serious concern in this situation—I do want to go into the other facts—then I do not know what will happen. Our young friend Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munshi is here, and I would recall his first or maiden speech in this House on the President's Address. He referred to the murder of our revered leader Shri Hemantakumar Basu. Is it not known to the police who committed that dastardly crime? If so, why has nobody been brought to book? In fact, not only one person was murdered, but several people were murdered. Shri Hemantakumar Basu's name comes to our mind because he was the leader of us all. Even the President of the Republic himself had referred to his killing, but nothing has been done. That is why it behaves this House that it must express its most serious concern at the situation that has developed in West Bengal, and I warn you that the mute footsteps of Fascism, the jack boots of Fascism are being

heard, and a situation is coming ; we have the experience in the other countries in neighbouring countries like Pakistan and others, of how the military jack boot ultimately overtakes democracy. Fascism is coming. If we do not do our duty by the country at this hour, and we do not all sit together engage in serious self introspection by all the political parties then God help us !

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I shall confine myself only to one point because the other points have been covered by other hon. Members. I was surprised to see that recently in West Bengal, 13 leaders of the State Government employees were dismissed under article 311 (2) (c), that is, under the President's special powers without assigning any reason or giving an opportunity to those employees who were permanent employees of the West Bengal Government. This has happened only after President's rule was established in West Bengal. We protested against this action and when we protested, the net result was that insteā of the matter being remedied, 32 ordnance factory employees belonging to the Rifle Factory at Ishapore, the Arms and Ammunition Factory at Ishapore, the Gun and Shell Factory at Cossipore and the Dum Dum Factory and inspectorate, were dismissed under article 310 of the Constitution. They were also permanent employees. As the President of the All India Defence Employees Federation, I can say with all confidence that during this time, the production had increased in these ordnance factories. It is on record that my hon. friend, Shri V.C. Shukla, who presided over the Industrial council meeting held in September said that production has increased. Naturally he pleaded with employees, representatives, which included these representatives also, for more production. It has never happened in defence establishments that people have been dismissed without assigning reasons. When there are rules and regulations under which an employee can defend himself, how is it that the services of these people have been terminated and they have been removed from service or dismissed without assigning any reason.

I know the hon. Home Minister may not be able to answer this question straight-

way. We are negotiating on this House. 32 MPs have sent a letter yesterday to the Prime Minister and I am sure something will be done. The CPM, CPI, Jan Sangh DMA, Shri Tridib Chaudhuri, Shri Samantha and others are signatory to this. It is not sponsored by a single party. We have said in this letter :

"We have observed with a sense of shock and dismay the arbitrary dismissal of 13 top leaders of West Bengal State Employees movement of 13 September by the Governor exercising extraordinary provision under article 311(2) of the Constitution and subsequent dismissal of 32 civilian defence employees' leaders of West Bengal in the same manner under article 310(1) of the Constitution of India".

"In both cases the employees concerned have neither been provided with any scope of self defence nor any reason whatsoever has been adduced for the dismissal. Strangely the authorities have exercised the articles of the Constitution in not giving an opportunity of self defence to the employees but to deprive them of all constitutional safeguards".

we have requested the Prime Minister to scind these dismissals and give them an opportunity before taking any action against them.

When Shri S. S. Ray has said that the situation in West Bengal has improved why was this necessary specially at a time when the defence employees have assured the Defence Minister under the banner of the All India Defence Employees' Federation to produce more. I would like to know from the Defence Minister whether he is prepared to fully consider all these cases. I am ready to prove that all the charges are concocted and fabricated by the intelligence military or other intelligence, without any common intelligence at all. I do not want the Home Minister to give an immediate answer, but I want that there should be a discussion and the Prime Minister should invite the leaders for a full discussion of the matter.

18.25 hrs

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FIFTH REPORT**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : I present the Fifth report of the Business Advisory Committee.

**MOTION RE: LAW AND ORDER SITUATION
IN WEST BENGAL**

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT) : We have in the past had many stimulating discussions on West Bengal, but today I had a feeling that the debate was not at the same level. I think it was partly because it had a bad start.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Bitter.

SHRI K.C. PANT: Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu can also sometimes be stimulating, but today he confined himself to recounting a number of individual cases. He hardly dealt with the wider aspects of the situation in west Bengal. Perhaps there was good reason for that, because he found himself in an unenviable position in the broader spectrum. Nevertheless, it has put me in some difficulty as to how deal with the points he has raised.

I am grateful to my hon. friends on my side like Shri Munshi, Shri R. S. Pande and others who have made my task very much easier. Of course, my hon. colleague, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, who spoke before me, covered a very wide field and traced the present situation in Bengal, particularly the law and order situation, the politics of violence to its roots, and in its wider correlation to socio economic factors. Therefore, very little really remains for me to say, and I am heartened by the fact that all sections of the house, except one, are agreed that there has been some improvement in the law and order situation. I think it has been established that the motion is not tenable.

Sir, the situation in west Bengal has been a difficult one for some years, and in

the economic field, in the social field, in the political field, there have been difficulties I need not go into them and it will take a long time of the House and I know Members are tired now. But we must keep in mind the fact that of late the difficulties have been multiplied by certain extraordinary factors—the situation on the border, the influx of evacuees, and the extraordinary floods that took place in west Bengal. All these things have added to the burden of the administration there, and it has only compounded the difficulties that already existed. In this situation, particularly keeping this in view, I think the administration there has shown a commendable job.

There was some who questioned the wisdom of my colleague, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, devoting special attention to west Bengal. But I think the results have shown that it was a wise decision and his personal interests not only helped to expedite the matters but more than that, has helped to awaken in the minds of other political parties in west Bengal and the need to do some basic thinking on the problem of Bengal and the need to co-operate to combat tendencies which were harmful for the well-being and future of West Bengal. That has been his special contribution, and I think that today all parties in West Bengal do realise the gravity of the situation and their special responsibility in this regard. I think that by and large this realisation permeates the thinking of Political parties today in West Bengal, and there is a certain amount of heart-searching and a certain amount of questioning and that by itself is a good thing because this heart-searching was long overdue.

In this context, one has to appreciate the fact that whatever the administration might have done, the administration by itself could not have improved the law and order situation to the extent that it has been able to, were it not for the people of West Bengal to whom the real credit goes for the improvement in the situation.

But having said that, I would also like to say that on its part, the administration of west Bengal under the Governor has been doing its utmost, has been putting in great efforts and with a measure of success to deal with the law and order situation and the other difficulties that west Bengal has been facing.

I would briefly refer to the situation during the last few months to emphasise to what extent there has been an improvement in the law and order situation. My hon. friend Shri Dandavate does not like figures, statistics. But I am afraid that there is no other way of studying the trend of violence. I would like to quote some figures. During the last four months, the number of inter-party clashes and political murders has been reduced almost by half.

Inter-party clashes have progressively declined from 97 in July to 83 in the next month and then to 54 and have risen slightly to 57. The number of political murders has also come down from 133 in July. It went up a little to 142 and then came down sharply to 86 and then to 72 in October. Incidents of violence by extremists have come down even more sharply. In July there were as many as 317 incidents followed by 226 in August. These have come down to 152 in September and then 58. Attacks on the police had also come down from 97 in July to 81 and then to 46. In the following two months the number has gone up...*(Interruptions)*. The number has gone up to 57. I have a feeling that if we can secure the cooperation of the mover of this motion then the figure can again go down.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Even with these statistics do you feel that the law and order situation in West Bengal is quiet sound ?

SHRI K.C. PANT : No, certainly not, I would straight away disabuse you of any such feeling. I certainly am not complacent. I share the concern expressed by many Members but I think it would be good for the House to know precisely to what extent there has been an improvement. Since the motion deals specifically with the deteriorating situation, I can only say that depends upon the view point of the mover. The law and order situation has improved but the situation for him has deteriorated. That is quite possible.

There were as many as 12 attacks on the police in the month of October. The number of strikes, gheraos, etc. in industrial undertakings also came down from 37 to 30 and then to 15 in October. The agrarian situation has been peaceful.

It would thus be a fair estimate to say that the law and order situation far from deteriorating has started responding to the efforts made by the State Government. Now as I said in the beginning the real credit for this must go to the people. There has been public response. The fact is that people are more fearlessly facing up to the challenge of violence. They have basically to face up to all that the politics of violence, represents to which reference was made by my hon. friend Shri Dandavate. We had expected the people of Bengal to respond even earlier but a sense of fear seems to have gripped Bengal and now it is getting out of the valley of fear and that is the greatest encouraging feature in the present situation.

There is qualitative difference in the situation now obtaining in West Bengal as compared to the situation that obtained there before. I know that Shri Indrajit Gupta had referred to certain other basic causes. I am not going into that. But given those causes the remedy will take a certain amount of time. But the fact that popular response was not visible earlier had created a certain diffidence even in this House which I noticed when this particular subject was discussed here, because it is quite true that the administrative machinery which is not backed up by popular support cannot succeed in tackling a law and order problem of this magnitude. Therefore, the present situation in respect of popular support also needs the particular attention of this House.

It is a matter of gratification that a number of resistance groups have been formed by the people. It is our information that over 22,000 such groups consisting of about 5 lakhs persons are active in the State.....*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : They are getting Rs. 105 per month. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI K C. PANT : This is not against you. Why do you let the cap fit you ? These vigilance groups have now made it difficult for the Naxalites and other elements indulging in violence to find shelter in urban and even rural areas and keep their movements secret. People are coming forward to inform the police about their movements, the places where they have stored arms and ammunition and giving information which

[Shri K. C. Pant]

helps the people to apprehend them. The people of West Bengal are no longer apathetic and indifferent and this positive role of the people has brought about a qualitative difference in the situation. I hope that this vigilance on the part of the people of West Bengal will continue and so long as it continues, the law and order situation is bound to improve progressively.

I need not refer to the details with regard to the arrest of various Naxalite leaders in Bengal and outside. The troubles brewing within their party and all those other things, I do not think we need dwell much on that. We have to dwell more on the positive aspects of what has been achieved there. But I repeat, we do not have any sense of complacency. We realise that this task has to be continued with the cooperation of all peace-loving people there. People who believe in the basic democratic values have to cooperate to fight this politics of violence which has cost the fair land of Bengal so many young lives which would have been so productive and fruitful. As some hon. member said, it is not a question as to which party is responsible and who dies. When a young boy or girl dies, very often he or she is full of promise. We should look at it from that aspect and root out the causes that may have led to this. Here the socio-economic aspect is important. The regeneration of the economic of Bengal is important. The opening of closed industrial units is important. Stepping up of investment there is important. The completion of projects like Haldia is important. The Farakka bridge has been recently completed. We are doing our best to see that these projects are expedited. In the field of agrarian reforms, Mr. Ray has referred to it. We have taken some steps there. In the labour field also, we have taken some steps with regard to gratuity, etc. About closure of factories, we have provided a certain compulsory period of notice. In so many other fields, we have taken positive steps which I think will win the approval even of the critics opposite. These are long overdue and are necessary to create that confidence among the people about which Shri Das Munsu spoke, the confidence that the whole country is aware of the difficulties of Bengal and is anxious to help in resolving them, that Bengal is not alone, that the whole country feels today that with a little

bit of help, Bengal will come out of the valley of depression. This is the moment where the Centre and other States can and should help West Bengal. We are doing our best to this end.

Some sweeping allegations have been made about the police. It is the habit of my friend, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, to be carried away by this enthusiasm in such matters. But I thought his references to CRP today were much less frequent than in the past. I was wondering whether he had slipped up somewhere, because he usually repeats CRP at least forty times. Today I noticed it only twice. It is not necessary for me to go into all the individual cases, particularly because the State police is there and the state administration is there, and I have no doubt that they are also in contact with them.

I would only say what I have said before in the House that in case excesses are there, when such instances are brought to our notice, we will take suitable action. I have never held that there can never be excesses. There can be excesses, particularly in an atmosphere in which the police as well as others are indulging in violence. They get a little coarse and they lose their sensitiveness. Because of the coarsening of the atmosphere by a long period of sustained violence, these excesses may be there. All I can say is that they will be looked into when they are brought to our notice. Beyond that I would not take the time of the House by referring to individual cases, although I have notes here on individual cases also.

One word with regard to what Shri Indrajit Gupta mentioned about Naxalites and other young men who have perhaps gone wrong and who should be given a chance. I agree with him.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :
You agree because the police.....

SHRI K. C. PANT : I do not take a vindictive attitude like my hon. friend, Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya. It is entirely contrary to nature that the parent should be so vindictive towards his offspring. In this case, his vindictiveness has gone to the extent of *post mortem*(Interruptions)
I hope that my hon. friend has not

forgotten the genesis of the Naxalite movement. Shri Das Munsî has described the birth of the Naxalite movement, the way it has grown from out of the parent trunk, which is the CPM. Therefore, all I am saying is that it is contrary to nature that a parent should be so vindictive against his offspring.

AN HON. MEMBER : Even to the extent of disowning it.

SHRI K. C. PANT : We have seen children disowning parents but it is seldom that parents disown children.

The other factor of the genesis of violence was referred to by my hon. friend, Shri Sidhartha Shankar Ray—the release of a large number of persons charged with heinous crimes, or even convicted of heinous crimes during the UF regime. These are facts which cannot be forgotten, because they provide the backdrop to the situation that prevails there today, the situation that we have been grappling with for the last so many months. As I was saying, I accept the fact that it is the Government's responsibility to deal firmly with violence and we are determined to deal firmly with violence. But we do recognise that among the ranks of those who are called Naxalites there may be young men who may not have committed any violence but may be afraid to get out of their company, who may want to come back to normal life, who may not be guilty of anything else except association with the Naxalites. Well, in those cases, would my hon. friend say that the door should be closed to them? Should we not try to win them over by weaning them away? This is the basic question. I have no doubt in my mind that they should be given an opportunity to rehabilitate themselves if they want to break away from the path of violence and want to take the path of reason. Speaking for myself, I have not given up the hope that even my hon. friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, is amenable to argument and can be brought to the path of reason.

So, why should I despair of others?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You do not listen to reason. You are a bigot. I am not a bigot.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I do accept and I do realise that my hon. friends of the CPI (M) today find themselves in a dilemma because they are isolated in West Bengal. They do not like the word 'isolated', but the debate in the House has shown them and the rest of the country how isolated they are.

I would like to quote briefly from an editorial of a Calcutta paper.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Which is the paper? Tushar Kanti Ghosh?

SHRI K. C. PANT : At the end I will tell you so that you can get some kick out of it. I quote :—

"Latterly the CPI(M) has been unable to shake off an oppressive sense of its own isolation and its efforts to solicit the cooperation of the non-Marxist trade unions have been singularly unproductive. "Causes" which could have been expected to bring about a semblance of leftist unity or to enable the CPI(M) alone to paralyse the State no longer claim the following they had at one time. Bandhs have begun to lose their novelty as a dramatic expression of protest and are now beginning to be seen by the average citizen as an unmitigated nuisance. There is here evidence of a serious loss of momentum in the extreme left movement, and of the CPI(M) having to suffer the penalty of now being accepted as thoroughly "conventional".

By whom? The offsprings, of course, as everywhere in the world. It continues:—

"The CPI(M) indeed appears to have lost something of its capacity for novelty and the dramatic gesture, a condition in which the debate within it on the question of violence versus the parliamentary method can be expected to intensify. Thus the condition are now rather more appropriate than they have been for demonstrating clearly that violence is politically unrewarding".

Now comes the time for them to say, "Ah" The paper is *The Statesman*.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Oh! Your godfathers! The capitalists, the potron-saints of theirs!

SHRI K.C. PANT : They have found themselves today in this situation of isolation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : According to the *Statesman*.

SHRI K.C. PANT : For that whom do they blame ? My colleague, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, challenged you here and pointed out not to one instance, not to two instances, but to instance after instance where the CPI(M), when it was in the UF Government, saw to it that, as he put it, the others are muscled out. The overbearing attitude of the CPI(M) is a matter of the political history of West Bengal. So, now if you feel isolated, we have sympathy for you but we cannot help it..... (*Interruption*)

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur) : Hold the elections in February 1972..... (*Interruption*)

AN HON. MEMBER : Accept our challenge.....(*Interruption*)

SHRI B.N. REDDY (Niryalguda) : When we are isolated, why are you not prepared to hold elections ? Why are you not prepared to face the people there ?

SHRI K.C. PANT : It will not help you to interrupt in this manner. It is a very simple proposition. Elections can be held under normal circumstances. You know, how many evacuees have come into Bengal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : They are in the camps.

SHRI K.C. PANT : Do you think as rational men that this is the time when elections can be held there ? (*Interruption*)

AN HON. MEMBER : Why not ?

SHRI K.C. PANT : As rational men or as irrational men ?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram) : Are you holding elections in Assam ?

SHRI K.C. PANT : In Assam the influx is much less than in West Bengal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Meghalaya?

SHRI K.C. PANT : Even in Meghalaya it is much less. I can give you the figures.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I do not know what you are arguing. The issue is the police excess. The police is killing people. Because the CPM people have been isolated, as you think, will you tolerate this and encourage the killing by the police ? You reply to that point. Why are you beating about the bush ? Which is the majority party is not the issue. That will be decided at the polls.

SHRI K.C. PANT : I hope, he will permit me to speak in my own way. Now, he refers to the question of isolation in relation to violence. I would like to quote again something.

Let me see. Kindly listen to these figures. All the other political parties in West Bengal have suffered at the hands of the CPM—attacks, murderous attacks.. (*Interruptions*) My information is that the CPM was involved in about 220 cases with other Parties in the State including the CPI, Forward Bloc and others during the last four months and there were 100 cases since the beginning of this year. Is it an wonder that none of the other Parties is prepared to accept the tender protection of the CPM ?...(*Interruptions*) Why are you trying to evade the issue of CPM's violence? ...(*Interruptions*)...I am prepared. I would not like to do it, but if you want me, I can quote instances of the arms and ammunitions recovered from the various places which are connected with the CPM. If you want, I can certainly give you a long list. I have got the list here. Would you like me ? ...(*Interruptions*) I will only quote a few instances.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They say they will give the list also.

SHRI K.C. PANT : Yes, they will give.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The same list.

SHRI K.C. PANT : In the month of March, in the course of a raid on their office in Durgapur, the Police recovered 17 pereguns and live bombs. Again in the same month from their office at Siliguri, the

Police recovered one pipegun, 10 cartridges, 10 bombs and two daggers, one dagger bloodstained. On 27th March from their office in the 24-Parganas District, the Police recovered 4 bombs and one dagger—rather modest. On April 19, at Barasal the police recovered 20 live bombs, 13 molotov cooktails and 4 kg of explosives. On 20th July....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : What do you want to deduce from all this ? ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI K.C. PANT : It gives me no pleasure to bring this information to the notice of the House. I am prepared to skip the list. I have a long list. But I think that while I skip over the items in this list, even my friends of the CPM will be interested in one item. On 26th August a motor vehicle which was later found to belong to a certain gentleman—I won't mention his name now, I will mention it later—was seized after its occupants had earlier assaulted with a dagger a Police party. Three persons were arrested in this case. Who is the owner of this vehicle ? None other than Shri Promod Das Gupta.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : You don't rely on the Police people.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASS MUNSI (Calcutta South) : Should we rely on Mr. Promod Das Gupta?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I ask him to come to West Bengal and visit the places and take evidence.

SHRI R.S. PANDEY : He is not going to take the risk to come to you.

SHRI K.C. PANT : Today the situation is different. I can take the risk. But which of them will take the risk ?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I will take the risk. You kindly come to Beliaghata with me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Either of the two will disappear. It is bad.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Sir, Bengal is facing a difficult situation and in that difficult situation, one expects that all sections in Bengal, all political parties would combine

to see that we get over the present difficulty and on the top of that the situation in Bangla Desh—and my hon. friends may not tire of mentioning the situation in Bangla Desh—and if they want to strengthen the hands of the Government to tackle that situation, then the method is not go-slow, stoppage of work and bandhs, though the bandh of the 13th October was a big flop. People there had given the answer.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : That is the jute Press of yours.

SHRI K. C. PANT : All the patriotic people of West Bengal, the patriotic labour of West Bengal, the patriotic Government servants of West Bengal, they are not prepared at this juncture which is a very critical juncture in the country's history, with dangers looming at the borders, they are not prepared to indulge in bandhs and other cheap gimmicks of this kind. I would only request my hon. friends to see the writing on the wall and not to indulge in these things at this stage.

It is for all of us to help West Bengal in this situation and I hope that even at this late stage the Mover of the Motion will see the sentiment of the House, the sentiment of West Bengal and the sentiment of the country and withdraw this Motion, which will serve no purpose, except to themselves. Thank you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What about the dismissal of those employees ? You did not say anything. That is, Government employees who were dismissed.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : I did not deliberately do so because you know, under the Constitution, when dismissal of that type takes place, it is the Governor who decides. It is entirely within his discretion.

AN HON. MEMBER : You are guiding him.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : Supreme Court has made it clear. It is the Governor and the Governor alone who uses his discretion. And, since it is a matter relating to the Governor's personal power, I don't think we could say anything.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, you will appreciate that my task is rather difficult because many things have been said which have no basis at all. I will start in a reverse order. I hope Mr. K.C. Pant will listen to me; I know him well because I have confronted him in this House more than anybody else perhaps and I know his task and his ways; he is very good at mincing words. I don't envy him. It has been said that people's support to Mr. Pant's party could be reflected through an immediate election. Then why is he afraid of that? Our isolation would be proved or disproved, as the case may be, by the people but not by you here. You are protecting those antisocial elements only because they are serving the cause of the congress. protect them, let them prosper in your hands. You have talked about terrorism of the Naxalites. I have quoted from that well-circulated and well-edited paper, *Economic and Political Weekly* of Bombay. Kindly read that article. You will get your answer.

And you talked about *statesman*. You quoted from *Statesman*. We know *Statesman's* character, its ownership and its composition. We are not surprised that you use that editorial against us.

You talked about election and one friend from there talked about evacuees. Are not most of the evacuees confined in the camps? Don't your Government say most evacuees have been put in camps? How is it that they are going to disturb your polling? I do not understand that. Mr. Pant's leader, the honourable Prime Minister took the pretext of law and order. Quite a different story. You better make up your mind which one you want to say.

SHRI K.C. PANT : Both.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I will give you a chance to consult each other. Because, if that is your point, then how are you holding election in Meghalaya and Tripura? The ratio of evacuees with the local population is very disproportionate. Mr. K.C. Pant has given a series of fictitious stories. I would like to tell him: I am quite sure in your heart of heart you don't believe what you have said. About the strike on the 13th, may I tell this? It is the jute press which is living

on your newsprint and the advertisement money and they are being fed by your PIB. It is they who said so.

19.00 hrs.

I now come back to Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray. He talked things which had no relation with truth. He talked about the UF Ministry composition in 1969. In spite of the fact that we were the largest party with 83 MLA's in the House, we gave the Chief Ministership to somebody who had a following of only 33, namely Shri Ajoy Mukerjee who is joining the Congress now, and the portfolios of Finance, Industries and Health were given to others. The managing committees of schools were dissolved because many of them were not elected and there were charges of corruption against many, who belonged to Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray's party. Shri Krishnapada Ghosh was the Labour Minister at that time. There was a joint struggle and as a result Rs. 50 crores were taken or squeezed out of the big money bags, their patrons, in favour of the workers from five major industries, namely, jute, tea, engineering, coal and textiles. When we are in the first UF Ministry, we invited the Congress to join many committees like the RTA, but when President's rule was imposed, Mr Dhavan had disbanded all the committees and filled them with anti-socials and Congress hoodlums.

About the rally on the 7th November, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray had very boldly and openly said that there would not be more than 15,000 people. His expectation was that the number would not exceed 15,000 in that rally, but we had gathered lakhs of people who had travelled from all districts, and what did Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray do?

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : They came without purchasing tickets?

SRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : They took a clue from my hon. friend.

SHRI K.C. PANT : If they had purchased tickets, then it shows that law and order is perfect.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : They came in vehicles, but they were dragged out of the vehicles, and the drivers and the people who were travelling were given a merciless beating by the police, and we had to inter-

were in many places to get the release of some of them. Our workers and kisans and our friends are poor, and they do not have money, but they are not dishonest and they did not take to ticketless travelling as many others do. I am saying so because our chaps bought tickets when they had travelled to join this rally. But I am not surprised at what Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray has said, because that sort of thinking is quite likely to come into his mind, because basically he is a spokesman of the big business, and I have read his interesting arguments before the Car Price Commission where he had been arguing for the Birlas motors.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : Just as Shri Sashanka Sekhar Sanyal argued for Shri Haridas Mundhra in the sessions court.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Out of 25 years of Independent India, only 22 months involved us in the Government with practically no powers, because the State Governments do not have any real powers.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : Question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Ruination and chaos have been brought to West Bengal by the Congress which had all the material and financial resources of the country at its disposal. They were in power for 25 years minus 22 months.

At Baranagar and Cossipore, what was the outcome of Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray's very great efforts to put things together? In this mass murder, the police did not come for 17 hours. Since when does he think that transfer has become a punishment for police officers? We know he wanted them to be shielded and removed from the eyes of others, and a long holiday was given to some.

Again, at Barasat, we know who did it. The police organised the murder of Shri T.P. Mukerjee through *agent-provocateurs*. Again, how on earth could we believe that a judge who had been given such a serious and risky assignment could take a morning walk and the police did not provide him with bodyguards? Who will believe it? I at least do not believe it.

About the murder of the judge Mr. Roy, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray here knows it better than I do, that the followers of a deceased Congress MLA were at the root of his killing. So, let us not go into those matters which involve dead persons here.

Now, I shall come to Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munshi's speech. He has talked things mostly—I would not like to use strong language and say 'a string of lies' baseless. The *Hindustan Standard* was the paper from which I had quoted. The Congress Party is now full of Cong-shalls, criminals, anti-socials and Naxals. The *Hindustan Standard* is owned by a Congressman and not by us. So, let him better have a quarrel with them and sort it out.

About the Burdwan municipal election, at the point of the revolver, the Burdwan contestants were forced to withdraw. I am quoting from the papers as to what actually happened.

"On November in the morning, a large number of Congress (R) gangsters were collected from different areas and armed with 70-80 guns raided Uplati, Bara, Noapara, Sultanpur, Dangapar-Matiswar Bazar and burnt down many shops and houses. Then being reinforced by more gangsters and ably flanked by a big contingent of CRP concentrated their attack on Chakhalarampur, a strong Kisan Sabha village. Before retreat at 3-30 P. M. they killed 6 persons and burnt down about 80 houses. 4 persons are still missing. The gangsters snatched away about 18 guns from different licence holders of this village and adjoining villages. The CRP marched through the village within 10 minutes of the retreat of the gangsters. This proves conclusively that this attack was planned and organised at a high government and Congress level"

I am giving another, for Shri Munshi's information. This is issued by eminent politicians belonging to us and others. Mr. Jatin Chakrabarty is not a CPIM man, they say :

"We visited the Katjunagar, Colony. Rajendra Prasad Colony and the Jaya Engineering Workers' Quarters, Usha Nagar, in Jadavpur area in the District

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

of 24 Parganas on 16 October 1971".

"A long 'jheel' separates what is called Vikramgarh Colonies and No. 2 Poddarnagar colony from the aforesaid colonies. The distance over the 'jheel' between Katjunagar, Rajendra parasad and Jaya Workers' Quarters on the one side and the No. 2 Poddarnagar and Vikramgarh colonies on the other side varies from 75 yards to 150 yards apprax. And the goondas regularly snipe at the inhabitants and tentaments in the former colonies from across the 'jheel' from positions in the No. 2 Poddarnagar and Vikramgarh colonies. We were shown the chairs where the goondas sit and the tables where they rest their guns and rifles with which they fire."

There are a lot of complaints that the Jadavpur police station refuses to entertain complaints against the goondas. Sm. Maya Das complained that the CRP accompanied by the goondas raided her house on 14 October 1971 and she recognised Ratan as one of the goondas who accompanied the CRP. Sm. Baniprabha Bhowmick complained that due to constant sniping her tenants had left. I have got dozens of such complaints here.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : We are tired of listening to these concocted stories.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Let him go away.

Shri Munshi talked of resigning. May I ask him who is this Kamal of Baranagore. Who got this ill-famed goonda released and what is his position in the Congress organisation today ?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI : I very strongly deny it and I will resign my seat if he can prove it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He went to the extent of castigating us for our Resolution regarding secession. The jute press had misquoted us deliberately to misrepresent our point of view. We want a united India. There is no second word about it. As for law and order in West Bengal as a member of the committee on employment, I have been looking into these things. The *Economic Times* run by *The Times of India Group*—

it is not a CPIM publication—has brought out a publication 'Government of Bengal—Labour 1970' which says that closures are responsible for 25 per cent....

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Is he replying ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am replying.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Who is looking after goondas ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Shri Jyoti Basu never sent the police to the Birla House. It is a fabrication. The Naxals today are Cong-shells; they are no longer Naxals.

Now, Mr. Das Munsi, this is the outcome of your practising in gangsterism. What is happening about Soto Ghos's people coming up and beating up Subrato Mukerjee's State Committee offices and people in Chowringhee ? (*Interruption*)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : The intruders came and we drove them out.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We have known Rothu Talukdar doing *hamla* in another meeting in South Calcutta when they tried to have *ad hoc* committee. I am talking about Subrato Mukerjee. All that I am saying is, "doctor, heal thyself. Do not try to poke your dirty nose in our clean affair." (*Interruption*) I am asking Mr. Das Munsi : Who is this Moti Mandal of Chhatra Parishad ? Mr. Pant can help me. Is it a fact that he was arrested for stealing Rs. 25,000 from the Burdwan zila parishad and also charged for some murder case which is pending there ? (*Interruption*) What all you said about the Vikramnagar colony is baseless; and West Bengal has the highest unemployment, the lowest plan spending so far from the beginning till today, and that has one of lowest fourth Plan allocation,

Mr. Munsi has forgotten that the closure was due to the Centre's policy of not supplying raw material for industries; steel which has not come tomorrow than 17 per cent of the total requirement although West Bengal produces enough steel; the shortage of supply of working capital; our banks are all controlled here by the Centre. There has been the shifting of the purchasing departments of the Central Government from West Bengal. The railway electrification

headquarters which used to make purchases to the tune of Rs. 2 crores of products of the small scale industry in Howrah has been shifted, ...causing a loss to the railways to the tune of Rs. 28 crores; this was done just to teach the West Bengal small scale industry a lesson.

SHRI K.C. PANT : Is it a new debate?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : No; I have been making a very careful note of what has been said. I am meeting each and every point. I have added nothing at all. Let the debate be examined.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY: The quality of a good speaker is to stand up, speak up and shut up. Please do so,

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You had better heal thyself, doctor. We know your performance—every brilliant! Do not provoke me, and do not think too much of yourself.

Now, Shri Indrajit Gupta, our comrade here, has said that the unemployed and frustrated youth have created this problem mainly. May I ask him, who has created this unemployment and frustration among the youth? Who had held the economic and fiscal powers during the last 25 years? He has said that the CPM is a highly organised party, but, at the same time, people here have said that our comrades are switching over, which one is true?

May I tell comrade Gupta—he knows it better than I do because he came to the party long before I did—that these are not inter-party clashes. He has forgotten to mention that my party has been in the forefront of the struggle against jotedars and industrialists. That is exactly why this Government which is of the monopolists, by the monopolists and for the monopolists, is showing up its fascist character to resist it.

Yesterday, Mr. Gupta said that if we seriously took the price resistance movement outside, to Mr. Chavan, the police will come and beat us up. He is very right there. Shri Indrajit Gupta has failed to appreciate

that the Congress usually acts as a strike-breaker. Did you see how the Congress-controlled press behaved on the 13th October when you went for a strike? Now, they are saying to the workers, "If you do not join the Congress union, we shall finish you." There are numerous examples of murders, molestations and beatings in Durgapur, Barrackpore and such other dozens of places.

Now, my learned friend Shri R.S. Pandey looks very scholarly to me. Let me tell him that the Baranagar, Cossipore all-party meeting decided to form an all-party enquiry team....

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY: No; definitely not.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is your way of looking at things. But the Government did not implement it. But you Mr. Pandey—I wish I had said, 'Dr Pandey'—said that you trust in the ballot. But still you are refusing the election to the people of West Bengal on flimsy grounds. (*Interruption*) All I wish to say is, let us go to the people and ask for a verdict. They are the best people to give you the last figures, on the balance-sheet. Let us not try to verify each other here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this house expresses its serious concern at the deteriorating law and order situation in west Bengal and role therein of a section of the police, C.R.P., official machinery and anti-social elements."

The Motion was negatived.

19.15 hours.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, November 18, 1971/Kartika 27, 1893 (Saka).

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, November 18, 1971/Kartika 27,
1893 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Taking over of refugee camps by Central Government

+

*91. SHRIMATI JOYTSNA CHANDA :

SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR :

SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government are going to take over 50 refugee camps in West Bengal ; and

(b) the number of children of these camps suffering from malnutrition and what steps have been taken to give nutrition to these children ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) It has been decided to take over the State Camps in and around North Bengal, in an around Kalyani in Nadia District and in and around Bangaon, in the District of 24 Parganas in West Bengal.

(b) It has been estimated that nearly 50% of the infants and children of pre-school going age fell into the categories of either moderate or severe degrees of protein-calorie malnutrition. A scheme called the "Operation Life-line" has been undertaken to provide nutritional feeding centres and to treat the cases of advanced mal-nutrition at Clinical Therapy Centres. The total number of beneficiaries covered by the scheme will be about 2 million,

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA :

How many children suffering from malnutrition have survived since they have come here ? Are you contemplating to take any other refugees camps under Central administration ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : We have got no figures about the number of children who have survived after they had begun to receive this treatment. If notice is given we shall be able to give that number.

As regards the second part, it is our policy and we are going to cover almost all the centres wherever we find children are suffering from malnutrition.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA :

Not otherwise ? Have you any other category of people whom you are thinking of taking over ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : Apart from children, we have been providing nutritive diet to lactating mothers and also pregnant women. We are covering three categories.

श्री भागीरथ भंडार : जिन शिविरों को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपने अधिकार में लिया है उनमें केवल केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी ही काम करते हैं या राज्य सरकार का भी उनमें कोई हस्तक्षेप है ?

जो बच्चे पोष्टिक आहार की कमी से पीड़ित हैं उसका मापदंड आपके पास क्या है ? साधारणतया किस आधार पर आप यह पता लगाते हैं कि उन बच्चों को पोष्टिक आहार की आवश्यकता है ? पोष्टिक आहार के बितरण की व्यवस्था शासन ने किस प्रकार की कर रखी है ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : Specialists go to the

camps and they find out the children in particular camps who are suffering from malnutrition. In all we contemplate opening 1,000 nutrition centres and 500 therapy centres. At the therapy centres they are examined if medical treatment is called for and if so that is provided, and later on food is provided after that certification.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Has it come to the notice of the Government that materials to be delivered to the refugees in the camps are being sold in the open market in Calcutta and the refugees are given less quantities of food than they should be given? If so what steps are Government going to take to stop all these malpractices?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : That is somewhat beyond the scope of this question, though I am prepared to reply.

MR. SPEAKER : I want to make this remark off the record . . . *

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : All these allegations are very vague, and, therefore, you have rightly cautioned them.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Maurya.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : जो कैम्प केन्द्र ने लिए हैं, उनको लेने के कारण क्या रहे हैं, किस आघार पर वे लिए गए हैं? क्या वही कारण और वही आघार या उन से भी ज्यादा गम्भीर परिस्थितियाँ और कैम्पों में विद्यमान नहीं हैं? अगर हैं तो उनको क्यों नहीं लिया गया है?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Arrangement to take over the camps under Central supervision and management was made because the local administration was overburdened and the camps were near the border. We are having camps inside Bengal away from the border. Where the State Governments have requested that because of the influx of the refugees and the resulting congestion it became very difficult for them to manage, we have stepped in. There is no question of any compulsion. We have taken them on and we are looking after them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You have

* Off the record.

talked of about fifty giant camps in the months of April and May. Would you kindly tell us how many of these are actually and physically coming into existence and on what date? Secondly, how many evacuees are living outside your camps?

MR. SPEAKER : That has been given in the statement.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : So far as West Bengal is concerned, only six camps are actually functioning and 1,11,342 refugees are sheltered there. Regarding the setting up of other camps the hon. Member should realise that we have to select the camp site and get water supply and then we erect sheds. All these things take time. In between in West Bengal in particular because of the rains, there are difficulties.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : How many giant camps are functioning?

MR. SPEAKER : You can add the word 'giant' to the camps!

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I do not know what he means by joint camps.

Either it is managed by the State Government or taken over . . .

MR. SPEAKER : He says 'giant', not 'joint'.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I am sorry. Water-supply is very important and we have got to split up the camps because other amenities must be provided. Giant camps without water-supply have no meaning.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : That is your look-out.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : During the recent visit to the refugee camps by Mr. Balgovind Verma and some other members, they experienced a sort of mischievous propaganda being conducted in the refugee camps. The refugees are excited by politically motivated agents that all the moneys that are being spent for the refugees are being given by the international community

and that amount also is not being spent for the refugees. If that is the practical experience of the minister himself, may I know whether steps are being taken immediately to issue a statement on behalf of Government and also circulate certain pamphlets to different camps stating what amount we have got from foreign sources and what amount is provided by the Indian people as their share of the burden ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : My colleague and five members of Parliament recently visited certain camps to find out the conditions there. I am told they were very much satisfied with arrangements. But we have also heard about such propaganda openly or in a subtle manner being carried on in some centres. Mere publicity will not do. We have taken steps through our commandants to counteract this propaganda. The burden borne by the Government of India has been made clear to them.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : There was a news item that 4300 children died of malnutrition in the refugee camps. Is this correct ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : All these figures given in news items are imaginary. When we detected that there was certain malnutrition and their health is not as it should be, immediately steps were taken and certain international agencies who are helping us in this regard were activated. I cannot say that not a single child has died. My colleague would like to supplement it.

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : अभी पांच डिफरेंट पार्टीज के पांच पालियामेंट के मेम्बर मेरे साथ वहां गये हुए थे। मेघालय से शिकायत आई थी कि वहां तकलीफ ज्यादा है। हम सब ने मेघालय और आसाम के कुछ कैपों को देखा। उन कैपों को देख कर वे लोग भी संतुष्ट हुए कि जो न्यूट्रीशनल फीडिंग का प्रोग्राम चल रहा है, उस से लाभ हुआ है। उन्होंने भी यह महसूस किया कि देहात में हमारे जो बच्चे रहते हैं, वे कैपों में रहने वाले बच्चों की अपेक्षा कमजोर हैं। इससे स्पष्ट है कि न्यूट्रीशनल फीडिंग का प्रोग्राम अच्छा है। बच्चों के मरने की खबर बहुत ज्यादा

बढ़ाकर दिखाई गई है। हम इस पासिविस्टी को रूल आउट नहीं करते हैं कि कुछ बच्चे मरे हैं। मेरे जरूर हैं। लेकिन यह जो फिगर बताई गई है, वह हमारे पास नहीं है (व्यवधान) भूख से नहीं मरे हैं।

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : The Minister has said that not a single child has died because of malnutrition. But now his deputy says that some of them have died, although the number has been exaggerated. May I know which statement is correct ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : As soon as malnutrition was detected, we conducted an enquiry. I have not said that not a single death has occurred.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : But it was the Deputy Minister who visited the camp. The Minister has not visited the camp.

MR. SPEAKER : We need not go into so much details here.

Expert Committee on bonus formula

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*92. **SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :**
SHRI RAJA KULKARNI :
DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND RAHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to amend the Bonus Act ;

(b) if so, in what manner ;

(c) the time by which the Expert Committee to revise the bonus formula, is going to be appointed and its terms of reference ; and

(d) the number of industries/employers who have accepted the proposal of graded minimum bonus to the range of 5 to 8-1/3 per cent, as suggested by the Union Labour Minister ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) to (c). The matter was discussed by the Indian Labour Conference recently and it was felt that the bonus scheme embodied in the Act should be reviewed by a

Committee which could be bipartite or tripartite. Details are yet to be worked out.

(d) Information is not available.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : As a matter of fact, the hon. Labour Minister is being paid encomiums for taking a very bold decision on this matter. Which are the recalcitrant employers or business concerns that do not want to fall in line with this graded minimum bonus formula suggested by the Labour Minister? What steps are being taken as an interim measure to make these people agree to this formula?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : This is a formula on an *ad hoc* basis to bring about a settlement for the time being till the entire scheme is reviewed. It has no statutory sanction; It is only recommendatory. Even then, I have written to the State Labour Ministers to see that this formula is accepted in their negotiations. My information is that some States like Tamilnadu have taken the initiative. In some cases almost all the employers have accepted it. But from some other States I have received complaints that employers are taking a very stiff attitude. That is the present position.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : May I know whether it is a fact that some of the public sector undertakings which are getting subsidy from the government are reluctant to accept this formula? If that is so, what is the remedy?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The government decision is that they should accept this formula, at least so far as the minimum one per cent is concerned, for all public sector undertakings. We have advised the States also in the matter. So far as my information goes, almost all of them have complied with it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : What about this public sector undertakings which are receiving subsidy from the government?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Even they have been asked to comply with the provision.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I would like to know whether it is not a fact that in the Indian Labour Conference all the Central trade union organisations, including the INTUC, were in favour of an immediate Ordinance, pending the final replacement by an Act, which would raise the quantum of minimum bonus to 8-1/3 per cent. If that is so, may I know whether this proposal to set up an expert committee has got the support of the trade union organisations? Who are the experts who are going to be on it and what are going to be its terms of reference? Is it going to cover employees of departmentally run undertakings also?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : It is a fact that all central trade union organisations were demanding that the minimum should be raised to 8.33 per cent. They were also insisting that Government should promulgate an Ordinance but it was made abundantly clear that in such matters Government would not come forward to legislate through an Ordinance.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Why?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Because we have thought at this juncture that some sort of an *ad hoc* settlement could be made and the entire scheme could be reviewed and needs a review.

So far as the review part is concerned all the trade unions have agreed,—the agreed conclusions are for a bipartite or tripartite Committee,—for a review. We would be setting up a committee with an independent chairman. Its terms of reference will be finalised.

So far as whether departmentally run undertakings should be covered in the terms of reference or not is concerned, that will have to be decided.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अभी हाल में सरकार ने श्रम सम्मेलन बुलाया था, उसमें भारतीय मजदूर संघ को नहीं बुलाया और जान-बूझ कर नहीं बुलाया क्या यह बात सही है? आपने जो बोनस कानून बनाया हुआ था उसमें ऐसा नियम था कि घाटे के उद्योगों को, चाहे वे मुनाफे में हों या घाटे में हों उनको भी साढ़े चार या 5 परसेंट बोनस देना होगा। यह

नियम पहले से लागू था, लेकिन सरकारी उद्योगों पर आप ने इसको लागू नहीं किया था मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप अब जो नियम बनाते जा रहे हैं, क्या उसमें यह नियम सरकारी उद्योगों पर भी लागू किया जायगा ? आज यह दलील दी जाती है कि प्रारम्भिक उद्योगों को भी इसे देना होगा, उसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए क्या आप इसको सरकारी उद्योगों पर भी लागू करने का आश्वासन देंगे ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Representatives of organisations, which are recognised as central organisations were invited for this conference. The only exception made was regarding CITU because of certain considerations and a representative of CITU, was invited as an observer. Central organisations will have to go through the process of verification of membership and then alone a final decision will be taken whether the organisation, to which he has referred, could be called a central organisation eligible for participation in such conferences.

So far as the other question is concerned, I have made it clear that Departmental undertakings at the present juncture are not covered by the Bonus Act. Whether they should be covered will have to be decided by the new committee and whether that should form a term of reference will also have to be decided.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। मैंने पूछा था...

MR. SPEAKER : He has fully replied to it.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : संजीवैया जी जिस समय मन्त्री थे, उस समय भी भारतीय मजदूर संघ के बारे में पूछा गया था और उन्होंने कहा था—

If it fulfils the requirement, recognition will be given.

लेकिन आज जो उत्तर दिया गया है, उसमें फिर वही पुरानी बातों को कहा गया है—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पहले मुझ से इजाजत लीजिये, उसके बाद बोलिये...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ये जानबूझ कर इस तरह का जवाब दे रहे हैं। एक मिनिस्टर कुछ कहता है और दूसरा कुछ कहता है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह क्या तरीका पकड़ लिया है। एक-आधा दफा हो तो ठीक है, लेकिन रोज-रोज ऐसा नहीं चल सकता।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले मन्त्री ने जवाब दिया था कि जब सब पात्रता पूरी हो जायेगी, तब मान्यता देंगे। सब पात्रता पूरी हो गई है, फिर भी मान्यता नहीं देते हैं।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : संजीवैया जी ने कहा था कि जब सारी बातें फुल-फिल हो जायेंगी, तब मान्यता देंगे, सारी बातें पूरी हो गई हैं, फिर मान्यता क्यों नहीं देते हैं ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जिनको मान्यता नहीं थी, उनको भी उसमें बुलाया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : If you go on persisting like this, nothing will go on record. हाऊस के लाउड-स्पीकर से भी ऊपर बोलते हैं, स्पीकर से भी ऊपर बोलते हैं, मैं क्या करूँ।

SHRI DAMODAR PANDE : The hon. Minister just now stated that public sector undertakings and State Governments have accepted his formula and that they are implementing it, Is he aware of the fact that public sector undertakings like N. C. D. C., H. E. C., Hindustan Steel, Bokaro Steel, etc. have not accepted the formula even in principle and have made payment to their workmen at the rate of 4 per cent only ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I have no specific information as to whether a particular undertaking has complied with it or not. As I said, we have recommended it and that 1 per cent is a sort of additional thing. They are to be persuaded and they

need not claim it immediately keeping in view the Emergency. That rider also has been added. I think, they must have kept calculations ready. They may not have paid them.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : While fixing up the terms of reference of the Committee that he has now suggested, may I know whether the whole method of calculation of available surplus for the payment of bonus, will be reviewed or simply it will be done in a haphazard way ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : When we are setting up a Committee to review the entire scheme of bonus, while determining the terms of reference, all these things will be taken into consideration.

MR. SPEAKER : In half an hour, we have finished only two Questions. I am not going to allow more than two or three Members now. Other Members who are at the other end of the Questions List are deprived of their chance.

राज्यों के श्रम मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन

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*93. **श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर :**

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु :

श्री पी० एम० मेहता :

क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अगस्त, 1971 में विभिन्न राज्यों के श्रम मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या देश में मिल-मालिकों को तालाबन्दी करने से रोकने और इन तालाबन्दियों के परिणाम-स्वरूप होने वाली श्रमिकों की बेरोजगारी को रोकने के लिए ठोस उपायों पर विचार किया था ; यदि हां, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) देश में बदली हुई राजनीतिक स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए श्रमिकों के हित में नये उपाय करने के लिए क्या निर्णय किये गये ; और

(घ) क्या सभी राज्यों के प्रतिनिधि उन

उपायों पर सहमत थे और यदि नहीं, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जो सहमत नहीं थे ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सम्मेलन ने कामबंदियों, न कि तालाबंदियों, से उत्पन्न बेरोजगारी की समस्याओं पर विचार-विमर्श किया । राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों के बहुमत ने कामबंदियों के संबंध में केन्द्रीय कानून का समर्थन किया ।

(ग) और (घ). सम्मेलन ने राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग की कुछ सिफारिशों और उपदान के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय विधान जैसे कुछ अन्य उपायों पर विचार किया । परन्तु परिवर्तित राजनीतिक स्थिति की पूर्ति के लिए किन्हीं विशिष्ट उपायों पर विचार-विमर्श नहीं किया गया

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : अध्यक्ष जी, यह बात ठीक है कि आपने श्रम मन्त्रियों के सम्मेलन के बाद मिल-मालिकों का तालाबन्दी का जो षड्यन्त्र होता था, उसको रोकने का थोड़ा सा प्रयत्न किया है और उसके लिए आर्डिनेन्स जारी किया है । लेकिन क्या यह बात सही है कि सरकार पर बड़े मिल-मालिकों का दबाव पड़ रहा है कि आर्डिनेन्स भले ही पास हो जाय, लेकिन उसको अमल में न लाने दिया जाय, जैसा कि बहुत सारे कानूनों में होता है ? क्या श्रम मंत्री सम्मेलन में ग्रेच्युटी के विषय में किसी ऐसे कानून पर, जो सारे देश पर लागू हो और पुराने कानून का संशोधन हो, विचार किया था ? क्या आप इस तरह का कोई आर्डिनेन्स या कानून लाने जा रहे हैं, अगर ला रहे हैं तो वह कानून कब तक आ रहा है ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : Keeping in view the general consensus that was reached in this Conference, in fact, we are going to introduce a legislation for gratuity covering the whole of India as well as another legislation for

60-days notice. These two things are at the present juncture applicable even now in West Bengal. We are going to bring forward legislation to cover the whole of India on these issues.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि आर्डिनेन्स के लागू होने पर बड़े-बड़े मिल मालिकों का जो दबाव पड़ रहा है, उसके आगे आप ईल्ड करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं ? सरकार की आज तक यह नीति रही है कि बड़े-बड़े मोनोपोलिस्टों के आगे झुक जाती रही है। आज भी इस कानून के लागू होने के बाद सरकार पर दबाव पड़ रहा है और इस कानून के लागू होने में कठनाई पड़ रही है।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The hon. Members have taken exception to issuing Ordinances during inter-session period. And you also had cautioned the Government. When this is the situation, to come forward with an ordinance is very difficult.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I ask the hon. Minister to what extent workers' struggle and labour unrest has contributed to the closures in ratio with the shortage of raw materials, particularly, steel, working capital, marketing facilities, conflict amongst owners, etc. Have you got such figures with you ? If not, will you undertake a survey and if so, how soon do you propose to do it ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : It is a valuable question. But, unfortunately, it is very difficult for me just now to say because we have no information. I cannot say that because only of labour troubles so many closures have taken place, particularly, in West Bengal. But the general climate in Bengal partially is responsible along with other factors.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You have no information.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : When you have no information, don't say these things. Don't make this kind of sweeping remarks. Go into the cases and then say.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The hon. Minister said that he has no information.

Immediately he said that Bengal climate is not contributing towards industrial growth. How do you take both the things ? I leave it to you.

MR. SPEAKER : How do you take it ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Shall I clarify ? The hon. Member wanted to know as to what has led to so many closures in Bengal and whether primarily the labour unrest is responsible. I said I cannot say. But labour unrest is one of the major factors, but, about other factors, I have no information. But one factor is positive, The general climate prevailing in Bengal has contributed to closures.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have not talked about West Bengal at all. I have talked about Mr. Khadilkar's figures.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to invite his kind attention to part (c) of the question—the decisions taken to adopt new measures in the interest of labour in view of the changed political situation in the country. I would like to know from him whether some of the Labour Ministers, especially from Maharashtra, UP and some other States, have suggested that in all industries there should be a proper and effective participation of labour in the management. What was the reaction of the Central Labour Minister and may I know whether the scheme is likely to be implemented during the Fourth Five Year Plan in all the industries ?

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI
At least in the public sector.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I have said it earlier, and I would also repeat, that we would like to introduce schemes for participation in management by the various kinds of labour in industries. But, unfortunately, the experience is that the trade union leadership is not evincing enough interest in such a proposal. That is the experience.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I cannot understand. Labour is not taking interest.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Trade union leadership.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We, the trade union leaders, want it.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I don't want to give specific instances. The proposals are there to nominate persons from the trade unions backed by majority of representative trade unions and even then they are hesitating to nominate; that is the experience.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Only for Directors.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : At other levels also there is reluctance; but in some cases they have cooperated in participation; that is also true.

SHRI S. B. GIRI : I want to know whether Government has any concrete proposal to avoid lockouts by the employers at their sweet whims and fancies.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Just now we have no proposal but we give them advice as far as possible. They should not resort to lockout or avoid on some pretext or the other the enforcement of the law to get away from the clutches of the Ordinance.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : He said he has no information as to how many factories are closed. I want to ask this information about closed factories. Has he in his information this figure as to how many factories have been closed down throughout India and since the passing of this Ordinance how many have been taken over by Government?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : On the first point, information is being collected. We had information regarding Bengal that more than 400 factories were closed. In Maharashtra some other factories were closed. We are collecting information and we will place it on the Table of the House. On the point, after passing of the Ordinance what action was taken by State Government to reopen closed units, I can say that the process has just begun and I cannot say now how many have been reopened.

Shift in Foreign Policy of China

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*94. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :**

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have noticed any shift in the foreign policy of China especially in relation to India; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. There is noticeable trend towards greater normalcy in her external relations, including relations with India.

(b) The Government of India welcomes this trend and is making efforts for an improvement of relations between the two countries.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I would like to know from the hon. Minister. (Interruptions) Sir, I don't know what is happening.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी को आप दो बार मौका देते हैं और किसी को एक बार भी नहीं देते हैं—यह जस्ट नहीं है। मैं पहले से ही खड़ा हो रहा था। इसी वजह से हंगामे होते हैं...(व्यवधान)...मैं आपसे यही निवेदन करता हूँ कि आप न्याय कीजिए, एक आदमी को एक बार तो मौका दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी पार्टी की तरफ से बनर्जी साहब बोले हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इसमें पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। हम भी काम करते हैं, हम भी अपनी बात बोलेंगे। कम से कम एक बार मौका दीजिये, एक बार से ज्यादा मौका हम नहीं मांगते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब क्या इलाज

किया जाये। क्या हाउस को इसी तरह से चलना है? रोज़ का ही यह काम हो जाये तो बड़ी मुश्किल है, यह हाउस चलेगा नहीं। जो स्पीकर कहे उसको भी डायरेक्शन दी जाये कि एक बार करना है या दो बार करना है तो फिर कैसे चलेगा? (व्यवधान)...यह डिमोक्रेसी है ..

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : डिमोक्रेसी का मतलब है कि आप भी ठीक से देखिये हम लोगों को।...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप लोगों को शोर से चलना है तो यह चलेगा कभी नहीं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं शोर नहीं कर रहा हूँ बल्कि मैं तो प्रश्न पूछने के हेतु बराबर खड़ा हो रहा हूँ। आप को मुझे भी प्रश्न पूछने का मौका देना चाहिये क्योंकि आखिर मैं भी मजदूरों में काम करता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय . अब आप बैठ जाए इस तरह चिल्लाते रहने से क्या फायदा है।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : In recent weeks, the exchange of friendly greetings between the Prime Minister of China and the Prime Minister of India and with the External Affairs Minister of India has been a welcome feature, as the hon. Minister has stated. In view of this new development in the relations between India and China, I would like to ask the following question. During the last few months, a constant discussion or dialogue was going on between India and China, though it may not have taken place openly, to restore full diplomatic relations between India and China, and it has assumed urgency in view of the present context of the situation in the world and the admission of China into the United Nations.

Since the discussion had been going on for the last few months, may I know whether Government have come to any conclusion and whether the full restoration

of diplomatic relations, that is, the exchange of Ambassadors between India and China, is going to take place very soon and whether other cultural exchanges and trade visits etc. are also going to follow?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : There has been no discussion as such on this specific question of upgrading the level of representation in either country to the level of Ambassador. We have already missions in the capitals of the two countries, and the question of upgrading the level of representation is a matter which can be decided by either Government even without a formal dialogue or discussion.

As regards the other two matters which he has mentioned, in the cultural field, there is already our table tennis team in Peking. In trade matters also, there is a chance. We are exploring the possibility of participating in the Canton Trade Fair. We are also exploring the possibility of China participating in the Asian Trade Fair that is being organised next year in Delhi.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The hon. Minister did not complete the earlier part of his answer. I wanted to know whether there was going to be full restoration of diplomatic relations. He has not enlightened us on that. I hope he would enlighten us on that point before answering my second question which is this. May I know whether in view of the recent developments between India and China, which are very good features and the earlier letter which our Prime Minister wrote to the Prime Minister of China or the Government of China regarding the Bangla Desh Development, our diplomatic efforts in Peking or at the UN have been able to enlighten the Government as to the second thoughts of China with regard to Bangla Desh?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : With regard to the first question, the position has been clarified from time to time and that is that there is nothing in the way of either country deciding to upgrade the level of representation to the level of Ambassadors; we can send an Ambassador and they can also send an Ambassador, and there is greater likelihood of this happening today. I could not say the same thing months back.

About the question of our explaining the situation in Bangla Desh and the essentials of the Bangla Desh problem, we have made an effort in Peking through the head of our mission in Peking and also by remaining in touch with the head of the Chinese mission in Delhi to explain fully the problem of Bangla Desh. The hon. Member has said that there is further opportunity of doing so in New York. That also is already before us, and we will remain in touch with their representative in New York, to acquaint them with the essentials of the Bangla Desh problem.

श्री सरजू पाण्डे : जैसा कि अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि चीन की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पालिसी में परिवर्तन आया है और उसके आसार भी नमूदार हुए हैं तो इस बात को देखते हुए क्या इस बात की आशा है कि बंगला देश के मामले में वह किसी हद तक उसकी मदद कर सकेगा ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I need hardly reiterate the position that what is happening in Bangla Desh is a fight between the freedom fighters and the military rulers. In that respect, the leaders of the People's Republic of China have taken some stand. It is very difficult for me to answer the question as framed by the hon. member. I cannot really answer as to what is going to be the attitude of the Government of the People's Republic of China.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Suppose there is a confrontation between India and Pakistan ; what will be their stand ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The hon. Prime Minister, during the course of her recent foreign tour, sought the good offices of the French Government to assist in the process of normalisation of relations with China. In this eagerness to resume relations with China, have Government requested some other governments also to assist ? Secondly, the Prime Minister was also pleased to say during the course of her tour that she would be prepared to discuss Aksai Chin with China ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : With regard

to the first question, I would like to say that it is not correct that the Prime Minister has requested the Government of France to extend their good offices for normalisation of relations with China.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : It appeared in all the papers.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Therefore, it is good that he has given me an opportunity to clarify the position. What has appeared in the newspapers is not correct.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We should have contradicted it then and there.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : This is the occasion for contradiction.

As I said, it is not correct that we have sought the good offices of the Government of France for normalisation of relations between India and China. Both countries China and India have missions and we have diplomatic relations with each other. It is not a type of situation in which a country may not have relations with China so that it has to seek the good offices of other countries. It is not necessary in our case because we have direct contacts and we talk to them and they talk to us.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The Prime Minister said that she wanted to have normalisation. This was her first policy statement after becoming the Prime Minister.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : One step towards normalisation of relations is the upgradation of the level of representation, then resuming trade, then restarting cultural contacts. These are all contacts with each other. I do not know what was possibly in the mind of the hon. member when he got up on this issue.

Then it is mentioned that the Prime Minister is reported to have said that she is prepared to discuss Aksai Chin. So far as I am aware of the press report on that subject, it is a fact that somebody put a question as to 'whether you are prepared to normalise relations with China notwithstanding the border question', to which she said, yes, she is prepared to normalise relations. Then she added that the border question could also be discussed. We

should read that in that context rather than take out a sentence in a disjointed manner from it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : There was a specific reference to Aksai Chin.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Sir, in the context of the present efforts of our Government to normalise and improve our relations with China, and also in the context of the favourable response that it has already got from the Chinese side also, is it not a policy or should it not be the policy of the Government not to rub Chinese susceptibilities on the wrong side? In that context, what explanation have we to allow a delegation from Taiwan to attend an international conference here—the Asian and Pacific Contractors' Conference? Our mission in Hong Kong actually refused them a visa, but the next day, a foreigner who is a naturalised subject of Taiwan, flew to Bangkok and got the visa there. I do not understand this conflicting attitude taken by the two missions. This gentleman who went to Bangkok is a naturalised citizen of Taiwan. He seems to be very knowledgeable; when Hong Kong refused, he seems to have had influences there—in our embassy in Bangkok—and he got the visa immediately from there. Was it done with the knowledge of the External Affairs Ministry here, or, how could this be done, and why is no care is taken that the Chinese are rightly susceptible to any friendliness towards Taiwan? When our Government does not recognise Taiwan, why has this Taiwan delegation been allowed to come to the capital, and from the 15th, they started their conference?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Sir, the Government of the People's Republic of China is fully aware of our very clear attitude towards Taiwan. We have never recognised Taiwan and we do not believe in the two-China theory and we recognise that there is only one China, and the legitimate government of that China is the Government of the People's Republic of China. Our position is quite clear.

I do not think that we should rub the susceptibilities of any country in the wrong way, and any action that we take should not be interpreted as any effort or lack of effort to rub or not to rub any country on the

wrong side. We should not rub any country on the wrong side, whatever may be the country.

So far as this limited issue of some Taiwanese getting the visa is concerned, I would frankly say that I myself personally am not happy about this matter. What happened was, that this group of people applied for a visa in our mission in Hong Kong on the plea that they want to come to India to attend a conference. We have given standing instructions that any facility by way of a visa asked for by any representative of Taiwan, if they want to come to attend any conference, has to be rejected. So, on that basis, our mission in Hong Kong turned down their request.

I would also like to add that we have not been so strict in the matter of giving tourist visas. We have originally kept to the Ministry here.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Earning foreign exchange.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Let me finish, and you can have your comment afterwards. We were originally controlling the issue of visas even for tourist purposes from Delhi.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : American pressure.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I think he believes in pressure, because he is subjected to pressure. We do not believe in any pressure from any quarter. Rest assured, Mr. Bosu.

So far as this question of the right to issue tourist visas is concerned, we have entrusted this to some of our missions abroad, and Bangkok happened to be one such mission. So, this team then applied to our mission in Bangkok, saying not that they were coming as a delegation but as tourists, and according to the instructions that were there, they have issued the visas. But I am unhappy about this event, and we are revising our instructions to our missions.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Let him complete his answer. What is the position? Has the delegation come here or not?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : They are here now.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Are they going to act as tourists or attend the conference ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : There is freedom in our country, and after a person comes here, it is very difficult to control his actual functioning in the country.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will they attend the conference ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I do not know. It is a non-official conference. It is for the conference people to allow them or not.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : This is a very serious matter. It seriously impinges . . .

MR. SPEAKER : He has already explained the position. There is not going to be a debate on it.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY : Has China expressed any desire to settle the boundary dispute between India and China amicably, and if not, will the dispute be kept in cold storage permanently ?

MR. SPEAKER : Where have you gone, from the visa to the boundaries ?

SHRI P. K. DEO : Mr. Kuan-hua, the leader of the Chinese delegation to the United Nations, in his first speech has referred to political developments through-out the world, but his speech is conspicuous by its silence on the developments in the Indian sub-continent.

MR. SPEAKER : Ask your question. This is not a debate going on.

SHRI P. K. DEO : I am putting the question now.

In view of the Foreign Minister's statement that the People's Republic of China has got a definite stand so far as Bangla Desh is concerned, I would like to know what that stand is.

MR. SPEAKER : Put it in the context of the question, improvement of relations with China, not Bangla Desh.

SHRI P. K. DEO : He is completely silent on the developments in the Indian sub-continent, but at the same time the Foreign Minister says that they have got a definite stand. So, I would like to know what stand they have on the Bangla Desh issue.

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed this question just to get rid of it, otherwise it is not relevant.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I think that their silence on the question of Bangla Desh should be a matter of complaint for Pakistan not for us.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एग के ऊपर एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल करना चाहता हूं, उस के लिये मैं कितनी बार खड़ा हुआ, मुझे मौका मिलना चाहिए ।... (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब किसी को भी वक्त नहीं मिलेगा ।

The Question Hour is over now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You have called me.

MR. SPEAKER : I swear I have not seen this anywhere else. This is the only Parliament where you do it.

मैंने किसी जगह भी यह नहीं देखा कि स्पीकर से कोई इस प्रकार कहे कि मैं इतनी दफा खड़ा हुआ या मैं कल खड़ा हुआ था और मुझे मौका क्यों नहीं दिया गया ?

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बार बार खड़ा नहीं होता । इस पर एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल मुझे करना था जिस के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ लेकिन आप ने हमें एक भी सवाल करने नहीं दिया । जिस सवाल पर हमें पूछना होता है उस पर पूछने ही नहीं देते ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Arising

out of what the hon. Minister has said, may I ask whether it is a fact that a delegation of people from Taiwan was allowed to enter this country without a valid passport, if so why ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : How can anybody be allowed to come here without either a passport or valid travel documents ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What passport did they carry ? You do not recognise the Taiwan passport. How did you allow this group of people who did not have to valid passport to come to this country ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : If the hon. Member is interested in details, I will supply him the details. A person can come here on passport, he can also come on an identity certificate, there are other travel documents also, on the basis of which a person can travel.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Did they have identity certificates ? What documents did they carry ?

MR. SPEAKER : We have already exceeded the Question Hour.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Was there not American pressure to allow them to come to our country without passports ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I absolutely refute that there was any American pressure. The hon. Member has an obsession about it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : They held no passports. Their own passport is not valid.

MR. SPEAKER : Nobody listens to me from either side.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Our trying to improve relations with Peking is an ey opener to Taiwan, but not for Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I make a specific charge against you that you have allowed these people to come without valid passports. You cannot defend it.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : On a point of order. Members go on talking or creating disturbance without putting questions, and we are able to finish only three or four questions. Others do not get an opportunity to put their questions. Also, some Members are permitted to put a question for ten minutes with preamble etc. Instead of putting a question, they make a speech. This is also being allowed. So, I submit you should find out a way to get through at least 10 to 15 questions. The questions must be short.

MR. SPEAKER : You are submitting what I have been submitting to the House. This House is really its own master, and I am made a slave of the master here. You have put as Speaker to guide the proceedings. Since this Parliament started, I have felt that I am helpless in this because by shouting, by making is, they try to shut out others. I seek our co-operation. Parliament cannot run on like this. I request you kindly to allow me to regulate the proceedings. When I ask them to finish, they do not finish but go on, on and on. After all, I have a threat which cannot stand too long.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Anti-India propaganda in Primary Schools in Pakistan

*95. **SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA :**
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the students of primary classes in Pakistani schools are being taught anti-India lessons every day for half-an-hour ;

(b) whether any protest note has been lodged with the Government of Pakistan in this behalf ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) We have no information to this effect.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Repatriates from Ceylon

*96. **SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :**

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons repatriated to India from Ceylon during the month of October, 1971 and anticipated during November, 1971.

(b) whether Government are aware of the complaints that adequate transport facilities are not provided for these repatriates ; and

(c) the facilities provided for the repatriates for rehabilitation in India ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) 5989 persons arrived during the month of October, 1971. No repatriation is expected during November, due to the suspension of the ferry service with effect from 30th October, 1971, to the first week of January, 1972, because of monsoon.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT 1035/71*]

Recovery of Indian currency in Ceylon

***97. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Ceylon Police have recovered crores of rupees in Indian currency which are said to be forged in Ceylon ?

(b) if so, the total amount so recovered ;

(c) whether the Government of Ceylon have approached the Government of India for the acceptance of the currency : and

(d) is so, the reaction of Government of India in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Ceylon Police have found counterfeit Indian currency notes worth Rs. 6,56,300/=. .

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Taking over of more Coal Mines

***98. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :**

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(b) whether Government purpose to take over the management of coal mines which produce the coal being used as fuel by the common man of the country ; and

(b) the time by which these mines also are proposed to be taken over ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Closures of South Parasia Colliery, Asansol

***99. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the sixty days' notice of closure served on the workers of the South Parasia Colliery, Asansol by the management on the 11th September, 1971 ;

(b) whether Government have received any memorandum from the workers in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof and the steps taken by Government to stop the closure thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A hand written representation in Hindi signed by about 165 workmen seeking Government's intervention in the matter for preventing closure was received. The Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Raniganj, intervened in the matter and the closure notice was withdrawn on the 5th November, 1971.

Influx of Bangla Desh refugees

***100. SHRI S. N. MISRA :
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :**

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of refugees who have crossed over from Bangla Desh uptill 31st October, 1971 and the rate of their present arrival ; with break-up community-wise ;

(b) the daily expenditure and the total expenditure incurred on these refugees so far and the estimated expenditure during the current year ;

(c) the quantity of rations or doles given to these refugees ;

(d) the number of them provided with shelter and provision made for regular supply of food, clothing and medical requisites ; and

(e) the number of deaths among them from diseases or otherwise ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha (Statement-I). [*Placed in Library. See No. LT 1036/71*] Community-wise figures of refugees are not maintained.

(b) The total expenditure so far incurred is not available at present as upto date reports from the various State Governments etc. have not been received. The average daily per capita expenditure is, however, of the order of about Rs. 3/- per day. It has been estimated that during the current financial year the total estimated expenditure would be about Rs. 525 crores on the basis of the prescribed scales of ration and other services and facilities.

(c) A statement (Statement-II) is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT 1036/71*]

(d) Although it has not been possible to provide shelter to all the refugees seeking shelter in Camps immediately on their arrival, because of continued heavy influx, arrangements have been made to provide shelter to about 6 million refugees either in 'Bashas' (huts) or under cover of tents, tarpaulins or Plastic Sheets procured through the UN Focal Point or other-wise. Continued efforts are being made to provide shelter to those who remain uncovered and also those who are still trekking in.

Necessary arrangements for regular supply of food through the Food Corpora-

tion of India, and of medicines, to the refugees living in camps have already been made. Arrangements for supply of clothing, woollen sweaters and blankets are in hand.

(e) A statement showing the information available regarding the number of deaths due to diseases is laid on the Table of the Sabha (Statement-III). [*Placed in Library. See No. LT 1036/71*] No statistics relating to deaths on account of old age or other normal causes are maintained.

Beedi-Cigar Act

*101. **SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that certain sections of the Beedi-Cigar Act have been struck down by the High Court of Kerala ; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. While disposing of Original Petition No. 3022 of 1968 and several other petitions, the High Court of Kerala in a Single Judge judgement dated 25th June 1971 has declared sections 2 (g) (a) and 2 (m) of the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966, void ; and has directed that the words "in relation to other labour" in section 2 (g) (b) shall be deleted. The High Court has declared that sections 21 (3), 26 and 27 of the Act are not applicable to home workers. Rule 29 of the Kerala Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Rules 1968, fixing maximum limits for rejection of sub-standard Beedis has also been struck down.

(b) Steps are being taken to file an appeal before a Division Bench of the High Court.

अकाली नेता डा० जगजीत सिंह को
पारपत्र देना

*102. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री मूलचन्द डागा :

क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पंजाब के अकाली नेता डा० जग-

जीत सिंह को विदेशों की यात्रा करने के लिए पारपात्र किस तिथि को जारी किया था और उक्त पारपात्र किन-किन देशों की यात्रा के लिए दिया गया था ;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने विदेशों की अपनी यात्रा के दौरान भारत में सिखिस्तान की स्थापना हेतु समर्थन प्राप्त करने के लिए सितम्बर के महीने में कई राष्ट्र विरोधी वक्तव्य दिये थे ; और

(ग) सरकार का उनका पारपात्र रद्द करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) डा० जगजीत सिंह को, यूरोप के सभी देशों (पुर्तगाल को छोड़कर), सोवियत रूस, इंग्लैण्ड, अमरीका, कनाडा, बर्मा, थाईलैंड, मलेशिया, सिंगापुर, हांगकांग, फिलिपीन, जापान, लेबनान, संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य, दक्षिण यमन जनतंत्र (अदन) के लिए, दिल्ली में 30 अगस्त, 1969 को, पासपोर्ट संख्या आई 770264 जारी किया गया था, जो 29 अगस्त, 1972 तक के लिए वैध है ।

इससे पहले उन्हें, इंग्लैंड, संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य, लेबनान, अदन, स्विटजरलैंड, इटली, फ्रांस, जर्मनी, बेलजियम, नीदरलैंड्स, लक्जमबर्ग और पाकिस्तान के लिये, दिल्ली में 21 मार्च, 1956 को पासपोर्ट संख्या आई 350476 जारी किया गया था । जब उन्होंने आवेदन किया था तो इस पासपोर्ट को रद्द करके उन्हें लौटा दिया गया था और एक नया पासपोर्ट जारी कर दिया गया था ।

(ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) मामले की जांच की जा रही है ।

Setting up of a Mini Steel Plant in Kanpur

*103. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal submitted by

the U. P. Industrial Development Corporation to set up mini steel plant for producing special steel at Kanpur has been approved by the Centre ;

(b) if so, the time by which the proposed mini steel plant is likely to be set up ;

(c) the employment potential and production capacity of the proposed plant ; and

(d) the estimated cost of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) : (a) A letter of intent has been issued to M/s U. P. State Industrial Corporation, Kanpur on 28.6.71 for the establishment of a new industrial undertaking in UP for the manufacture of mild steel billets from scrap in an electric arc furnace cum continuous casting unit. It is presumed that the question refers to this unit. The exact location of the plant in the State has not been indicated by the Corporation.

(b) The Corporation hope to start production in 18 months.

(c) The unit will have a capacity to produce 100,000 tonnes of mild steel billets per annum and is expected to provide employment to 740 persons in managerial, supervisory, clerical, labour and other categories.

(d) The fixed assets of the project have been indicated to be Rs. 480 lakhs.

Report of Technical Committee on collapse of roof in Steel Melting Shop at Rourkela Steel Plant

*104. SHRI DINESH JOARDER :
SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the technical Committee set up to investigate the collapse of roof in the Steel Melting Shop of Rourkela Steel Plant has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the recommendations and findings thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the

Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 1037/71]

Arrears of dues and levy from Stevedores to the Mormugao Dock Labour Board

*105. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any arrears of dues and levy were pending till the 30th June from the 12 Stevedores to the Mormugao Dock Labour Board ;

(b) if so, the exact balance of the Stevedores as due and the date from which the arrears are pending ;

(c) the reasons for the failure of the recovery of these dues and who was responsible for the same ; and

(d) the action taken against the defaulter Stevedores as per Mormugao Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme 1965 ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR) : (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 29/- Lakhs including the disputed amount of Rs. 3.5 lakhs towards payments of additional hazerees on Ferromo Barges. These arrears have accumulated over a period of last two years.

(c) The Stevedores have not paid the dues in time inspite of repeated instructions. They pleaded their inability to pay the dues in time mainly because of the payments they had to make on account of Wage Board recommendations and Barge Crew Award. Some of the Stevedoring members who are not exporters had to realise from their principals the incidence of increase in the cost per working ton. The administrative Body is responsible for the failure to recover the arrears.

(d) The Mormugao Dock Labour Board in resolution passed in the Board's meeting held on 30th June, 1971 authorised the Deputy Chairman to recover the dues from the Stevedores and take action against the defaulting Stevedores.

Bonus formula for advance-payment

*106. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether workers will receive an

advance ranging from 5 per cent to 8-1/3 per cent depending on the profits of each industrial unit under a new formula of the Bonus Act ;

(b) whether the workers of the departmentally-run organizations and those covered by the Pay Commission will also receive the "advance" ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR) : (a) to (c). An *ad hoc* formula for payment of advances pending review of the Bonus Act has been evolved. It envisages advances ranging from 1 to 4-1/3%. As the Bonus Act is not applicable to workers of the Departmental Public Sector Undertakings the advances envisaged under the *ad hoc* formula are not payable to them.

Dispersal of Bangla Desh Refugees

*107. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :
SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether arrangements have been made for speedy dispersal of evacuees outside West Bengal ;

(b) the number and location of camps so far opened in West Bengal and in other States with respective number of evacuees settled there ;

(c) how far the Camp Commandants are authorised to meet immediate requirements of the new arrivals such as clothing, medicines and cooking materials etc ; and

(d) the organisational set-up in the Camps for maintaining disciplined order of things in co-operation with the inmates thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. Apart from shifting refugees from border areas to large-sized camps within West Bengal, about 2.51 lakhs refugees have been dispersed to Central Transit Camps in other States.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The Camp Commandants are authorised to meet the immediate requirements of essential items such as food and shelter to

the refugees on their arrival. Other items such as clothings, cooking material, medicines etc. are arranged through centralized agencies and despatched to various camps where they are distributed to the inmates of the Camps according to prescribed scale.

(d) Each camp is headed by a Commandant of appropriate rank who is assisted by Camp Assistants or Sewak/Sewikas who maintain close liaison between the Camp authorities and the inmates.

STATEMENT

State Camps

State	No. of Camps.	Inside Camps.	Outside Camps	Total
West Bengal	503	50,88,755	22,74,684	73,63,439
Assam	27	2,13,223	88,846	3,02,069
Meghalaya	17	5,80,886	75,684	6,56,570
Tripura	273	8,72,183	5,38,400	14,10,583
Bihar	7	9,282	...	9,282
	827	67,64,329	29,77,614	* 97,41,943

*Out of 97,41,943 refugees from East Bengal 4,54,787 refugees have been accommodated in Central Camps as indicated below :—

State	No. of camps	Total Population
West Bengal	6	1,11,342
Tripura	3	66,794
Assam	3	25,631
Bihar	1	28,091
Madhya Pradesh	5	2,12,636
Uttar Pradesh	1	10,293
	19	4,54,787

Assessment of Working of Hospitals and Dispensaries under E.S.I.S.

*108. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of working of the hospitals and dispensaries run under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the assessment made ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The working of

the hospitals and dispensaries under the Employee's State Insurance Scheme, *inter-alia* was reviewed by the Employees' State Insurance Scheme Review Committee which was set up by the Government of India under the Chairmanship of Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman. Copies of the Committee's Report have already been placed before the Parliament.

Revision of Indo-Sikkim Treaty

*109. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the demand for revision of

the Indo-Sikkim Treaty of 1950 is gaining ground in Sikkim ;

(b) whether Government are aware that an American Senator, Mr. Charles Percy, on the occasion of his visit to Gangtok during August publicity stated that India's relationship with Sikkim "did give a tinge of colonial colour" ; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :

(a) Some circles in Sikkim have been suggesting minor modifications in the Indo-Sikkim Treaty of 1950, but there is no evidence to suggest that there is any substantial support for any material revision of the Treaty.

(b) and (c). Government have seen a report to this effect in the "Sikkim" fortnightly which has, however, not been confirmed. In any case Government do not think it necessary to react to alleged statements of foreign nationals.

Reduction of working hours for Plantation workers

*110. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to reduce the maximum weekly working hours for adults, working in the plantations from 58-54 hours to 48 hours ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The National Commission on Labour recommended in their report *inter alia* that the Plantations Labour Act, 1951 should be amended to reduce the maximum weekly hours of work prescribed for adults from 54 to 48. This recommendation, along with other recommendations of the Commission, was placed before the Industrial Committee on Plantations at the meeting held in July 1970 and was approved by the Committee. The question of amending the Act is under consideration.

बंगला देश की समस्या का हल

*111. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री पोखू मोदी :

क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने शिमला में हाल में यह वक्तव्य दिया था कि बंगला देश समस्या का राजनीतिक हल पाकिस्तान के वर्तमान ढांचे के अन्तर्गत भी हो सकता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार बंगला देश के सम्बन्ध में घोषित अपनी नीति से पीछे हट रही है तथा क्या यह बंगला देश के मुक्ति सेनानियों और उनके नेताओं के हितों के प्रतिकूल होगा, जो पूर्ण स्वतन्त्रता के लिए संघर्षरत है ; और

(ग) पाकिस्तान के वर्तमान ढांचे के अन्तर्गत कोई राजनीतिक हल किये जाने पर क्या 90 लाख शरणार्थी अपने घर वापस जा सकेंगे ?

विदेश मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ख). 8 अक्टूबर 1971 को शिमला में अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस समिति की बैठक में अपने भाषण में मैंने दूसरी बातों के अलावा यह भी कहा था कि :

"बंगला देश में ऐसी परिस्थितियां पैदा करके ही कोई समाधान निकाला जा सकता है जिनमें इन शरणार्थियों की वापसी सुविधा नक हो सके ;...कि राजनीतिक समाधान ही ऐसा समाधान है जो जनता के निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों को स्वीकार्य होगा; और स्वीकार्य समाधान वही हो सकता है जो बंगला देश के लोगों को मंजूर हो और बंगला देश के लोगों ने शेख मुजीबुर्रहमान और "अवामी लीग" में अपना विश्वास और अपनी आस्था बहुत साफ शब्दों में प्रकट कर दी है... हमें वही स्वीकार्य होगा जो उन लोगों को स्वीकार्य है जिन्हें बंगला देश की जनता पहले ही चुन चुकी है और पाकिस्तान के

सैनिक निकायों से कोई भी समझौता करना इन्हीं निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों का काम है। यह समझौता स्वतन्त्रता के आधार पर हो सकता है और अधिक स्वायत्तता के आधार पर भी—जो भी निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों को, जो पहले ही निर्वाचित किए जा चुके हैं उनको, स्वीकार्य हो, और यही एक मात्र उपाय है जिससे बिगड़ती हुई स्थिति को रोका जा सकता है और बंगला देश में ऐसी परिस्थितियां पैदा की जा सकती है जिनमें वहां के शरणार्थियों को वापसी सुगम हो सके।”

ऊपर के उद्धरण से स्पष्ट हो जायेगा कि यह प्रश्न किसी गलतफहमी पर आधारित है जो हमारे कुछ अखबारों में मेरे भाषण के अधूरे और गलत ढंग से प्रकाशित प्रश्नों के कारण पैदा हुई है।

Kashmir shown as Pakistan's Territory on World Hockey Cup

*112. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan has engraved on the “World Hockey Cup” a map showing Kashmir as Pakistan's territory ; and

(b) if so, whether any protest has been lodged with Pakistan Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :

(a) Government has seen press reports to this effect.

(b) No, Sir.

Purchase of Arms by Pakistan from East European Countries

*113. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether a Pakistani freighter

“Mainamati” carried arms from some East European countries ;

(b) the names of the countries from which these arms were purchased ; and

(c) the reaction of Government of India in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :

(a) and (b). The Pakistani freighter “Mainamati” arrived in Karachi in August/September, 1971, after calling at ports in Turkey and Yugoslavia. According to press reports, it had carried some arms and ammunition. However, there is no evidence of such arms having been procured from any East European countries.

(c) Government have been assured by governments of East European countries that they are not supplying any arms and ammunition to Pakistan.

Minister of External Affairs's Visit to U. S. A.

*114. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he recently visited U. S. A. ;

(b) if so, whether he discussed with U. S. Government the question of continuing U. S. arms aid and financial assistance to Pakistan ; and

(c) the results of the talks ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :

(a) I visited U. S. A. in June last.

(b) Yes, Sir. I did so during my visit to U. S. A. in June last. My visit to New York in September/October last was for attending the U. N. General Assembly.

(c) I made a statement in the House on 25th June, 1971 on my visit to various countries including the U. S. A. There was also an exhaustive discussion on the subject in the Lok Sabha on 28th June.

Delegations sent Abroad by Government

*115. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR :
SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Central Ministers and other delegations recently visited foreign countries to seek support for India's stand on Bangla Desh ;

(b) if so, the outcome of these visits ;

(c) the composition of these delegations ;

(d) the total amount of expenditure incurred thereon including the foreign exchange ; and

(e) the reasons for not utilising the services of our diplomats abroad ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) A number of Central Ministers and other delegations recently visited foreign countries to impress upon them the gravity of the situation and the urgent need for a political solution with the already elected representatives of Bangla Desh so as to ensure the early return of the refugees to their homeland in safety and human dignity.

(b) All the countries visited have in varying degrees appreciated the stand of the Government of India. There is a growing realisation of the international responsibility for the refugees and of the urgent need for the creation of conditions inside Bangla Desh to stop their further influx and facilitate the return of those already in India. It is increasingly understood that the military junta in Pakistan must come to terms with the already elected representatives of the people of Bangla Desh.

(c) and (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1038/71*].

(e) The services of our diplomats abroad were utilised fully. These high level visits as Special Representatives have added to the efforts made by our diplomats and resulted in stressing the gravity of the situation and ensuring that our stand is fully appreciated at the highest level in the countries visited.

Visit by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister

*116. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** Will

the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister visited India in the third week of October, 1971 ; and

(b) whether the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister also discussed the latest situation in Bangla Desh and the tension on the Indo-Pakistan borders ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :

(a) The Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mr. N. P. Firiyubin visited New Delhi in the fourth week of October this year.

(b) Yes, Sir. A copy of the joint press release issued at the conclusion of the visit is placed on the Table of the House.

Joint Press Release Mutual Consultations

Consultations between representatives of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs headed by the Deputy Minister Mr. N. P. Firiyubin and representatives of the External Affairs Ministry of India headed by Shri T. N. Kaul, Foreign Secretary and Shri S. K. Banerji, Secretary, (East), were held in Delhi from October 22 to October 25, 1971.

The leader of the Soviet Delegation, Mr. N. P. Firiyubin, called on the President of India, the Prime Minister, the Minister of External Affairs and the Chairman, Policy Planning Committee. In the course of talks there was an exchange of views on questions of bilateral relations as well as international questions of mutual interest.

The Consultations took place in accordance with the existing practice of annual bilateral consultations and also under Article IX of the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Corporation. These consultations were held in connection with the present tense situation in the Indian sub-continent which threatens the cause of peace in this region. The two sides were in full agreement in their assessment of the situation.

The consultations were held in an atmosphere of sincere friendship, mutual confidence and understanding, and manifested and identity of views on the subject discussed.

शरणार्थी बस्तियों में पट्टे की राशि में वृद्धि

*17. डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली नगर निगम ने अनुरोध किया है कि शरणार्थी बस्तियों के मकानों तथा प्लाटों के लिए पट्टे की राशि में वृद्धि नहीं की जानी चाहिए ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ; और

(ग) इस वृद्धि के कारण समाज के किस वर्ग को अधिक हानि होगी ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) से (ग). जी, नहीं । दिल्ली प्रशासन से हमें केवल संकलन की प्रतिलिपि प्राप्त हुई थी जिसमें दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली स्थित पुनर्वास बस्तियों में प्लाटों के बारे में ग्राउन्ड रेंट में कमी करने की सिफारिश की गयी थी । इस मामले की जांच की गई थी और दिल्ली प्रशासन की सिफारिशों को स्वीकार करना सम्भव नहीं पाया गया ।

Reopening of Offices of Industrial Concerns in West Bengal

*118. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of action taken by Government on the representation of the Unions and Associations of workers in West Bengal regarding the reopening of those offices and factories of Dalmia Jain, Sahu Jain, Tatas and Modies, which are under closure since February, 1970 ;

(b) the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) the names of such offices and factories which are under closure since February, 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the Table of the House, after it is received.

Arrears of Employees Provident Fund

*119. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the arrears of the Employees Provident Fund have increased manifold in recent years ;

(b) if so, the arrears of the Provident Fund from the employers as on the 31st March, 1971 ;

(c) the steps taken by Government to collect the arrears ; and

(d) the number of cases instituted against the defaulters for the misuse of Provident Fund money ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR) : (a) and (b). The Provident Fund authorities have intimated as under :

(i) and (ii). The arrears have been steadily rising over the years. At the end of March, 1971, the un-exempted establishments defaulted in payment of a sum of about Rs. 1649 lakhs as provident fund contributions.

(c) Legal action by way of prosecution and recovery proceedings under the provisions of Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 is taken against the defaulting un-exempted establishments. In suitable cases, complaints are filed under section 406/409 of the Indian Penal Code. Penal damages are also levied under section 14-B of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952. Besides, the defaults have been brought to the notice of the employers' and workers' Organisations. Methods of persuasion are also adopted so that the defaulting unexempted establishments could pay the dues to the maximum extent possible.

(d) The number of prosecutions launched under Section 14 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 against the defaulting unexempted establishments stood at 42,043 upto 31-4-71.

Release of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman

*120. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the trial against Sheikh Mujibur Rehman is still continuing or it has been concluded ;

(b) whether Government have information regarding the requests made by different countries and other international organisations to the Government of Pakistan for release of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman ;

(c) whether he is aware of the condition of health and prison facilities received by Sheikh Mujibur Rehman and where he has been kept detained ; and

(d) the latest position regarding the possibility of his release as known to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Pakistani military regime is trying to project to the international community that the so-called trial, in camera, of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman by a military tribunal is continuing. Government have seen press reports that Sheikh Mujibur Rehman has been provided with some facilities. We continue to be greatly exercised over his safety and well being. Government of India have condemned this farcical trial and pointed out the serious consequences that might flow from this continuing farce. Many other governments have impressed on the military regime of Pakistan the necessity of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's early release.

(d) We believe that the release of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman can result in an immediate defusing of the situation but we doubt if the military rulers of Pakistan will have the wisdom to take such a step.

Deposits of Graphite in Kerala

601. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Geological Survey has been conducted in Nedumangadu, Kerala to find out the deposits of Graphite in that area ;

(b) if so, the results thereof ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). As a result of exploration done by the Geological Survey of India in the Nedumangad Taluk, Trivandrum district, Kerala, graphite occurrences were located near Vellanad, Kuttichal and Changa. The estimated reserves of graphite ore in Vellanad-Changa area are 3000 tonnes.

(c) The deposits are too small for any viable exploitation in the public sector.

Shelter given by Pak High Commission to Unauthorised Pak Nationals

602. SHRI J. B. PATNAIK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi has given shelter to some Pak Nationals who have entered India illegally after the Bangla Desh crisis ;

(b) if so, the number of such persons with the High Commission ; and

(c) the steps which the Government of India have taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information received from the Pakistan High Commission in Delhi, there are 4 Pakistani nationals (one family consisting of 3 and one single person) who have been given shelter in that Mission.

(c) The Pakistan High Commission was requested on the 13th September, 1971 to direct these Pakistani nationals to report to the concerned Indian Police authorities in order that appropriate action could be taken against them. The High Commission was reminded on the 14th October. No reply has been received from that Mission so far.

अनुसूचित जातियों के अध्यापकों के दिल्ली
में विस्थापितों की कालोनियों में
प्लाटों की नीलामी

603. श्री अम्बेश : क्या भ्रम और
पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा अभी भी
नई दिल्ली स्थित विस्थापितों की कालोनियों
(लाजपत नगर, मालवीय नगर, कीर्ति नगर)
में कुछ प्लाटों की नीलामी की जाती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार
उक्त प्लाटों को अनुसूचित जातियों के सरकारी
अध्यापकों को सरकारी दर पर एलाट करने
का है ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के०
खाडिलकर) : (क) जी, हां। मालवीय नगर
और लाजपत नगर में कुछ प्लाट हैं जिनका
निपटान करना अभी शेष है। विस्थापित
व्यक्ति (प्रतिकर तथा पुनर्वास) अधिनियम,
1954 के अन्तर्गत इनको नीलाम द्वारा बेचने
का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं
है।

Foreign Technical know-how for Mines and Metals Projects

604. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI :
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES
be pleased to refer to the reply given to
Unstarred Question No. 2025 on the 9th
March, 1970 regarding foreign technical
know-how for mines and metals projects and
state :

(a) whether the requisite information
has since been collected ; and

(b) if so, what is that ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and
(b). The information has since been collec-
ted and a statement is placed on the Table

of the House. [Placed in Library. See
No. LT—1023/71].

Failure of Joint Councils

605. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR
SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR
AND REHABILITATION be pleased to
state :

(a) whether his attention has been
drawn to the article published in the "Free
Labour World" of the International Council
of Free Trade Unions from Brussels,
Belgium, in October, 1971 issue on the
failures of Joint Councils in India ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government
thereto ;

(c) the steps being taken by Govern-
ment to arrest the decline in the number of
Joint Management Councils in India ;

(d) the manner in which Government
contemplate introducing Joint Management
Councils in all the Public Sector Under-
takings run by various Ministries and give
a lead to the private sector ; and

(e) whether any legislation is contem-
plated to make Joint Management Councils
a compulsory entity ?

THE MINISTER OF REHABILITA-
TION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a)
to (d). The article published in the "Free
Labour World" of International Council of
Free Trade Unions in October, 1971 regard-
ing the Joint Management Councils in India
has not yet come to the notice of Govern-
ment, which is, however, considering the
assessment made by the National Commis-
sion on Labour and its recommendations.
The finding of the Commission *inter-alia*
was that if the Councils have not gained
much support, it is because the employers
as well as the workers' organisations have
not taken them in earnest. Where, how-
ever, the parties have taken the Councils
seriously, they have shown results. The
recommendations of the Commission are
being processed in consultation with the
interests concerned. At present, the Joint
Management Councils are functioning in 80
undertakings—31 in public sector and 49 in
private sector undertakings.

(e) No, Sir.

Bipartite agreements signed by Management of Rourkela Steel Plant with Labour Unions

606. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bipartite agreements signed by the Rourkela Steel Plant Management with the various Labour Unions there during the last three years, year-wise and upto the end of October, 1971 ;

(b) the names of recognised unions in

existence there during each of the above said years, year-wise ; and

(c) whether any assessment has been made or is proposed to be made to streamline the industrial relations set up at Rourkela ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The number of bipartite agreements signed by the Management of Rourkela Steel Plant are as follows :

Year	No. of Agreements	Remarks
1968	Nil	—
1969	1	On 12.7.1969 with Rourkela Mazdoor Sabha.
1970	3	Two agreements dated 25.3.70 and 27.3.70 with North Orissa Workers' Union and one agreement dated 25.8.70 with Rourkela Mazdoor Sabha.
1971	3	With Rourkela Mazdoor Sabha. Two on 2.7.71 and the third on 25.9.71.

(b) The name of recognised Unions are furnished below :

1. Rourkela Steel Plant
2. Barsua Iron Mines
3. Purnapana Lime-stone and Dolomite
4. Ispat Lime-stone Quarry, Satna

Rourkela Mazdoor Sabha from 1968 onwards.

From 1968 till date—North Orissa Workers' Union.

The recognition of North Orissa Workers' Union was withdrawn from 21.10.70 and Barsua Iron Mines Mazdoor Union was recognised from that date. However, North Orissa Workers' Union obtained an injunction from Court and the recognition of Barsua Iron Mines Mazdoor Union has been kept in abeyance.

1968 North Orissa Workers' Union. October 1969 till date - Rourkela Mazdoor Sabha.

On 5.2.1969 Rourkela Mazdoor Sabha was recognised and NOWU was de-recognised. The latter obtained an injunction from a Court against its de-recognition. The injunction was vacated on 30.9.69 and thus Rourkela Mazdoor Sabha is the recognised Union since then.

1968 till date—Rourkela Project Mazdoor Union.

(c) The labour situation is continuously assessed by the Management and changes in the organisational set-up are made whenever necessary.

Bipartite agreements signed by the Management of Bhilai Steel Plant with Labour Unions

607. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bipartite agreements signed by Bhilai Steel Plant management with various labour unions there during the last three years, year-wise and upto end of October, 1971 ;

(b) the number of recognised unions in existence there during each of the above said years, year-wise ; and the names thereof ; and

(c) whether any expert assessment has been made or is proposed to be made to stream-line the industrial relations set-up at Bhilai ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The number of bipartite agreements signed by the management of Bhilai Steel Plant within the various Unions during the last 3 years is indicated below :

Year	No. of agreements
1969	110
1970	190
1971	98
Total	398

(b) The Steel Workers' Union was recognised as the representative Union for this Steel Plant in 1960 and continues to be the recognised Union.

In the captive mines, the Samyukta Khadan Mazdoor Sangh was recognised in July, 1971 for the Danitola Quartzite Mines and the Balaghat Manganese Mines. Prior to this, there was no recognised Union in these mines. There has been and continues to be no recognised Union in the other captive mines.

(c) No, Sir.

Labour cases settled through Voluntary Arbitration

608. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1152 on the 3rd June, 1971 regarding labour cases which went in settlement through voluntary Arbitration and state :

(a) whether the required information has since been collected ; and

(b) if so, whether it will be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR) : (a) and (b). The information, which is to be collected from all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations besides Central Government agencies in respect of cases falling in Central Sphere, has not yet been received from some State Governments despite repeated reminders. A statement will be laid on the Table of the House soon after the remaining parties have supplied the requisite information.

Bipartite agreements signed by Durgapur Steel Plant with Labour Unions

609. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bipartite agreements signed between the management of Durgapur Steel Plant and various Labour Unions during the last three years, year-wise, and upto the end of 1971, and Union-wise ;

(b) the names of Unions recognised by the management of Durgapur Steel Plant during each of the above years, year-wise ;

(c) whether despite the large number of bilateral agreements, the industrial relations at the Durgapur continued to be at their lowest ebb ; and

(d) if so, whether any assessment has been made or proposed to be made with a view to obviating the root-cause thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The following statement gives the number of bipartite agreements that have been arrived

at between the Management of Durgapur Steel Plant and various Labour Unions :

S. No.	Name of Unions	1968	1969	1970	1971	Total
1.	Hindustan Steel Workers' Union.	2	1	5	3	11
2.	Hindustan Steel Employees' Union.	8	12	23	11	54
3.	Hindustan Steel Security Staff Association.	—	1	1	—	2
	Total	10	14	29	14	67

(b) The following are the names of unions recognised by the Management of the Durgapur Steel Plant :—

1968	Hindustan Steel Workers' Union
1969 (Upto 4.10.69)	Hindustan Steel Workers' Union
1969 (from 5.10.69)	Hindustan Steel Employees' Union
1970	Hindustan Steel Employees' Union
1971	Hindustan Steel Employees' Union

(c) The industrial relations at Durgapur Steel Plant continue to be unsatisfactory despite these agreements.

(d) Constant attempts are being made to improve the industrial relations situation. Towards this end, a Joint Forum has recently been set up consisting of the representatives of all the Unions and the Management.

Survey of Minerals in States

610. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to survey minerals in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland and in the Union Territories of Tripura, Manipur and NEFA areas up till now ; and

(b) the progress made so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

(SHRI SHIAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). The Geological Survey of India has been conducting geological mapping and mineral investigations in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland and in the Union Territories of Tripura, Manipur and NEFA for the last several years and such surveys are continuing. As a result of these investigations, various mineral deposits have been located in these States.

A statement showing the various minerals located, the estimated reserves etc. is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. I.T—1024/71].

Stoppage of United States Aid for Bangla Desh Refugees

611. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any communication from United States that they would stop relief funds for Bangla Desh refugees in India ; and

(b) if so, the contents of the communication ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Industrial Accidents

612. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial accidents

during 1970-71 and the number of workers killed in such accidents ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to arrest this increase and tighten safety measures ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT- 1025/71*].

Indo-Australian Talks

613. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any annual bilateral talks between the External Affairs Ministers of India and Australia were held in New Delhi in the month of October, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the decisions arrived at ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Fifth Consultative Meeting between officials of the Ministry of External Affairs of India and the Department of Foreign Affairs of Australia was held in New Delhi on October 19, 20 and 21, 1971.

(b) A joint press statement issued after the conclusion of the talks is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The following is the text of a joint press statement issued in New Delhi after the signing of the Cultural Agreement between India and Australia :

2. The Fifth Consultative Meeting between officials of the Ministry of External Affairs of India and of the Department of Foreign Affairs of Australia was held at New Delhi on October 19th, 20th and 21st, 1971. The Australian Delegation consisted of Sir Keith Waller, CBE, Permanent Secretary, Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Patrick Shaw, CBE, High Commissioner for Australia in India and Mr. Peter Henderson, Assistant Secretary, Department of Foreign Affairs. They were assisted by Mr. I. E. Nicholson, Deputy High Commissioner and other officers of the Australian High Com-

mission. The Indian delegation consisted of Shri T. N. Kaul, Foreign Secretary, Shri S. K. Banerji and Shri P. N. Menon, Secretaries in the Ministry of External Affairs. They were assisted by Shri S. Krishnamurti, High Commissioner for India in Australia and other officials of the Government of India.

3. The discussions took place with the customary frankness and cordiality. It was reaffirmed that these periodic discussions led to better understanding and hence to the greater strengthening of the close and friendly relations between India and Australia. The two sides were able to exchange views on a wide range of international questions, special stress being laid on Asia, and also on bilateral relations, in the economic, educational, scientific, cultural and technical fields.

4. A cultural agreement between the two countries has also been signed. An increase in exchanges and further cooperation is expected to take place.

Equal Pay for Equal Qualifications

614. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to introduce "Equal pay for equal qualifications" procedure in the country ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Islands in the Bay of Bengal Leased to U.S.A. by Pakistan

615. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the report that the Islands of Hatia and Sandwip in the Bay of Bengal belonging to Bangla Desh have been leased out to U.S.A. by the rulers of Pakistan ; and

(b) if so, the implications of this in relation to the security of India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have seen press reports to this effect. The reports however, have not been confirmed by enquiries made by Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Indo-Soviet Talks

616. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether discussion have been held in New Delhi and Moscow with the Russian leaders frequently during the past two months on the Bangla Desh and allied problems ; and

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held and the outcome achieved therefrom ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The discussions were of a confidential nature and it is not the practice to divulge details. The discussions have resulted in an identity of assessment of the problems.

Export of Pig-Iron

617. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of surplus pig-iron during the last two years ; and

(b) the countries to which the surplus pig iron is being exported ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). The quantity of Pig Iron surplus to the requirements of the country and exported, are given below :—

	(In tonnes)		
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 (upto Sept. '71)
Japan	554,699	421,759	83,501
U. A. R.	—	10,000	—

Yugoslavia	—	33,018	22,129
South Korea	—	—	6,573
Singapore	—	—	17,045
Total	554,699	464,777	129,248

Belabouring of Bengali Employees in Pindi Mission

618. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bangla Desh Mission in New Delhi has approached the Government of India to intervene in the case of belabouring the Bengali employees of the Pindi Mission in New Delhi ;

(b) whether other international agencies have also been requested by them in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) We have no direct information but have seen press reports to this effect.

(c) The incident in question took place within the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi and, therefore, outside the jurisdiction of the Government of India. However, the Ministry of External Affairs summoned the Pakistan High Commissioner and made an enquiry from him about the incident.

Talks with Rebel Nagas

619 SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the Nagaland Assembly's Resolution of the 23rd September, 1971 urging the Union Government to start political talks with the rebel Nagas ; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have seen press reports to this effect.

(b) Government have made their position clear on the question of holding further talks with Underground Nagas on several occasions in the past. A solution of the Naga problem was reached with the Naga leaders in 1960 and Government do not intend holding any further political talks with the Underground Nagas. Nagas, as Indian citizens, may, however, made suggestions for the betterment of Nagaland to the Governor and the Government of Nagaland.

Conference of Public Sector Undertakings Employees' Union

620. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether in a recently held conference of Public Sector Undertakings Employees' Unions affiliated to the Indian National Trade Union Congress, it has been stated that Government have failed to select and train efficient administrators the lack of which was the major difficulty in the public sector ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The INTUC are reported to have adopted some such statements in their recent Conference held in August, 1971.

(b) and (c). The Government have already taken a number of steps to ensure that only men with proven ability in the fields of industrial, Commercial or Financial Management are appointed to top posts in public undertakings which includes provision of training facilities in Institutions like the Administrative Staff Colleges of India, Indian Institute of Management at Ahmedabad and Calcutta, National Institute of Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay etc. Besides the Government is also availing the full utilisation of foreign

training facilities made available under several International Aid Programmes.

Marking of Attendance by Workers during Strikes and Bandhs

621. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether during strikes and bandhs workers mark their presence in factories and offices and go away and later claim for payment of wages ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check this undesirable trend ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). In the absence of any reference to specific factories or offices, it has not been possible to verify the practices referred to in the question.

Check on Forced Underpayments to Labour

622. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to ensure that the labourers are not forced to work on wages less than those fixed by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, contains suitable provisions for dealing with cases in which the wages paid are lower than those fixed under the Act. Inspections are carried out by the officers of the Central Government and the State Governments in their respective spheres and action is taken against defaulting employers.

Collaborative Research work by Japanese Team of Geologists

623. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Japanese team of Geologists sponsored by the Ministry of Education, Japan arrived India to undertake a collaborative research work with the Geological Survey of India ; and

(b) if so, the purpose of this research

and how long they will stay here to complete this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). The Japanese Team visited India in September, 1971 to study, in collaboration with Geological Survey of India, the rocks and fauna of the Siwaliks with special emphasis on the Plio Pleistocene Boundary in the Siwaliks.

The Team has already completed the work and left India on 10.11.1971

Proposed Scheme for Investment of E.P.F. in Industrial Housing Scheme by Maharashtra Government

624. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has proposed that 50 percent of the annual Employee's Provident Fund collection in Bombay of Rs. 39 crores should be invested in debentures of Maharashtra Government for financing Industrial Housing Scheme ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and is not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident Fund authorities have reported as under :

(a) Yes.

(b) It has not been possible to accept the proposal for the reason that such investment does not conform to the current pattern of investment followed by the Fund with the approval of the Central Government.

Loss incurred at Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

625. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi is running at a huge loss ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the amount of loss incurred during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). The cumulative loss incurred by Heavy Engineering Corporation up to the 31st March, 1971, is Rs. 72.18 crores. In the initial years of production, losses in a project of this size and type are inevitable due to heavy investments and long gestation period. To a certain extent, the losses incurred by Heavy Engineering Corporation can also be attributed to slow build up of production due to a combination of factors, including unsatisfactory industrial relations. The heavy burden of interest, depreciation and overheads has also contributed to these losses.

(c)	Years	Loss (Rs. crores)
	1968-69	14.66
	1969-70	18.18
	1970-71	17.54 (provisional)

The figure for 70-71 does not take into account the net credit due on account of prior period adjustment.

Legislation to Protect Rights of Hospital Employees

626. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward a Bill before the House in the current session of Parliament to protect the Rights and Privileges of the Hospital Employees who have been adversely affected by the recent judgement of the Supreme Court in 1970 that Hospital Employees do not come under the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). Necessary

action has already been initiated to promote legislation to bring hospitals and some other institutions within the purview of the term 'Industry' under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. However, it may not be possible to introduce a Bill in the House in the current session of Parliament.

Improvement in India's relations with neighbouring countries

627. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any improvement in our country's relations with the neighbouring countries viz. China, Nepal and Ceylon in the recent past ; and

(b) if so, the precise nature thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) *China*

There has been some improvement in our relations with China. Chinese officials in China and their representatives abroad are behaving towards our representatives in a normal and friendly manner. The Chinese news-media are making less critical references to India. Our Prime Minister's messages of congratulations on the Chinese National Day and on Chinese entry into the United Nations were published in Chinese newspapers and the Chinese Prime Minister thanking for the support extended by us for China taking her rightful place in the United Nations.

Nepal

India's relations with Nepal have considerably improved and an important turning point was the signing of the Treaty on Trade and Transit on August 13, 1971, followed by the Foreign Minister's visit to Kathmandu from September 3 to 5, 1971. After discussion in depth, the two sides reiterated their continued adherence to the policy of non-alignment as an important factor in the maintenance of universal peace and international security and the lessening of tensions in the world. The two sides also agreed on the need for creation of conditions for the return of refugees to their homes. The visit by His Majesty the King

of Nepal from 10th to 12th June, 1971 and his stopovers in Delhi on route to third countries have also provided opportunities for a friendly exchange of views at the highest level and resulted in better understanding.

Ceylon

Our relations with Ceylon have continued to improve in the recent past. Our Foreign Minister's visit to Ceylon in September, 1971, resulted in greater and closer economic co-operation between the two countries. A Trade-cum-Economic Delegation from Ceylon would be visiting India soon. Government of India have also extended economic assistance to Ceylon. Cooperation in other fields is also continuing.

Peace Treaty with Foreign countries

628. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any request from any foreign countries to sign a treaty with India on the pattern of the Indo-Soviet Peace Treaty ;

(b) if so, the name of such country ; and

(c) the reaction of Government of India thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Strengthening of Indo-USSR relations

629. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any further concrete measures have been taken to strengthen cultural, economic and political relations with the U. S. S. R. since the signing of the Indo-Soviet Peace Treaty ; and

(b) if so, what are those measures ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Necessary consultations between the Indian and Soviet Governments take place on a continuing basis with a view to strengthening Indo-Soviet relations in all fields.

Ceylonese Nationals residing in India

630. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently the Government of Ceylon have decided to discontinue to treat the persons as Ceylon Nationals who are at present residing in India ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government of India thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Visit of G. D. R. Delegation

631. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the German Democratic Republic Parliamentary Delegation visited India, went to Bangla Desh refugees camps and discussed with Government on the problems of common interest ; and

(b) their opinion on the developments in Bangla Desh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The relevant extract from the statement made by the leader of the Delegation, Prof. R. Sieber, on 21st August is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Copy of Extract from the statement made by Prof. Dr. R. Sieber, leader of the three-Member delegation of the G. D. R.

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I must tell you that what we have been seen around Calcutta and in the border area, what we have heard in discussions is too much for me to express in mere words. The refugees' plight is so shocking, what was inflicted on them so abominable and the human misery and tragedy we have witnessed so great that we were stunned. It really needed efforts to take in what there was to see and to hear. But for this very purpose we had come there after all. And it is clear to us now that we could not have assessed the situation as it is in reality had we not gone to the places where the refugees from East Bengal are settled temporarily and where an apparently never-ending stream of those unfortunate people is pouring into India day after day.

Our visit to the refugees' camps more than convinced us that India makes tremendous efforts to accommodate for the time being those men, women and children who had to flee their homes in East Bengal. It is also clear to us that this is a heavy burden on India's resources. The very fact that India could sustain the refugees so far and in such huge dimensions strengthens our faith in your nation's capabilities. We appreciate highly the great sacrifice made by your people to ease the plight of the refugees.

At the same time our visit to the refugees' camps made it very clear to us that this problem is a genuine international problem. India cannot consider herself the only country concerned. I can state that the Government of the German Democratic Republic shares the Government of India's opinion that this situation increases international tension and that the problem can only be solved by peaceful political means. A permanent settlement on the basis of the principles and the declaration of human rights anchored in the UN charter which GDR underwrites must be reached.

The further influx of refugees into India must be stemmed and conditions must be created to make their early return in safety possible. This requires a permanent settlement of the basic political problem which can only be brought about in accordance with the will the people of East Bengal and in consultation with their elected representatives. We declare our sympathy and solidarity with the refugees and the staggering human problem that has arisen as the result of the military action in East Bengal.

Our standpoint is very clear and unequivocal and is based on the principles of the foreign policy of the GDR. We are in favour of a political settlement which will serve peace and security in Asia and the world. We have never supplied and shall never supply arms to Pakistan. We demand the release of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and we hailed the Treaty of Peace, Cooperation and Friendship concluded between India and the Soviet Union. To demonstrate her attitude the German Democratic Republic was ready to help also materially and sent relief consignments to India.

Visit of World Peace Council Delegation

632. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation of the World Peace Council visited India and also went to the refugees camps to study the developments in Bangla Desh ;

(b) who were Members of that delegation ; and

(c) what was their opinion on the question of Bangla Desh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Two delegations from the World Peace Council visited India and went to the refugees camps—one in August and the other in September, 1971.

(b) The Members of the first delegation were :

- (1) Mr. Carlo Ivaldi Mussa, M. P. Member of the Italian Socialist Party.
- (2) Mr. Antonello Trombadori, M. P. Member of the Communist Party of Italy.
- (3) Dr. Harbert Apthekar, Director of the American Institute for Marxist Studies.
- (4) Mr. Mahmoud Tebbo, Lawyer, Independent Member of the Leftist Front in North Lebanon.

The Members of the second delegation were :

- (1) Dr. Francisco Faraco, Member of Parliament of Venezuela.

(2) Mr. Mourad Kouatly, Former member of the Syrian Parliament.

(3) Mr. Jean Yves Joli, Professor of Philosophy, University of Lyons.

(4) Mr. Arsene Ratsifehra M. P., of Malagassy Republic.

(5) Dr. Rahim Ajina Member of the National Council for Peace and Solidarity, Iraq.

(6) Mr. Muniz K. Al-Khateeb, Member, Baath Party, Iraq.

(c) These delegations were impressed by the human catastrophe of the refugees, the reasons that made them flee into India, their universal demand that Sheikh Mujibur Rehman to be set free etc. They were also impressed by the humanitarian efforts of the Indian Government and strongly felt the need for massive and urgent international assistance for their relief. They felt that only a political solution would enable the refugees to return to their homeland.

Manufacture of Steel Plants by Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

633. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to manufacture parts of steel plants in the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi ; and

(b) if so, the time by which these will be manufactured there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. One of the principal objects for which Heavy Engineering Corporation has been set up is to manufacture major items of plant and equipment required for steel plants.

(b) Heavy Engineering Corporation have already executed a number of orders for plant and equipment for the Bhilai and the Bokaro Steel Plants. Substantial orders for plant and equipment required for the schemes of expansion of existing steel plants and the setting up of new steel plants will be undertaken by the Heavy Engineering Corporation.

Leakage of News Regarding taking over of Coal Mines

634. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI ROBIN SEN :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the news about the taking over of the coking coal mines by Government had leaked much earlier than Government decision to take over these mines was announced ;

(b) whether Government have appointed a Commission to enquire into the circumstances under which the leakage was possible ; and

(c) if so, the persons held responsible for the said leakage and the action taken or proposed to be taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Setting up of Sponge Steel Plants

635. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received for setting up sponge steel plants in the country and the names of parties from whom such applications were received ;

(b) the number of persons expected to get employment and the amount of foreign exchange expected to be earned through the export of their products ;

(c) whether any decision has since been taken to give licence to set up sponge steel plant in the country ; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The undermentioned parties have applied for grant of industrial licences for the manufacture of Sponge Iron and not Sponge Steel, in the country :—

1. M/s. Chowgule & Co.
2. M/s. Indian Copper Corporation,

3. M/s. V. S. Dempo.
4. M/s. Karnatak Mining Co.
5. M/s. J. K. Udyog Ltd.
6. M/s. Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation.
7. The State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra.
8. Shri B. C. Mittal.
9. M/s. Bagalkot Cement Co.
10. M/s. V. C. Burman.
11. M/s. Mukand Iron & Steel.
12. Shri S. K. Swarup.
13. The Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation.
14. M/s. Modi Industries.
15. M/s. Atlas Iron & Alloys Ltd., Bombay.
16. The Rajasthan State Industrial & Mineral Development Corporation.
17. Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa.
18. Shri R.M.C. Atluri.

(b) The employment potential indicated by the parties in their industrial licence applications varies so widely that it is not possible to make any accurate assessment. As this is a new line of manufacture and as no such unit has yet been set up in the country, its employment potential and potential for earning foreign exchange, if exported, can not be indicated at this stage.

(c) and (d). A letter of intent has been issued on 8-9-70 to the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa, for the manufacture of 100,000 tonnes of Sponge Iron per annum. One application viz. that of Shri E.M.C. Atluri has been rejected for lack of necessary additional information called from the applicant. The other applications are under consideration.

Workers' Unions in Clubs of Delhi

636. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to enact legislation in respect of workers' union in the clubs of Delhi like Gymkhana Club and Chelmsford Club ;

(b) whether Government have also taken a decision to enact legislation to safeguard the interests of lakhs of domestic workers ; and

(c) if so, when these legislations are proposed to be brought forward ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) An amendment of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to bring such workers within the purview of that Act is contemplated.

(b) No.

(c) The amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 would be brought forward as early as possible,

Warm Clothing for Bangla Desh Refugees

637. **SHRI S. N. MISHRA :**

SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the refugee women and children who have since crossed over from Bangla Desh are ill-clad ; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to provide them clothing in view of the impending winter ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) It would not be quite correct to say that the women and children who have since crossed over from Bangla Desh are ill-clad. Their women and children have clothings comparable with the poorer sections of the Indian local population.

(b) It has been decided to provide them with one set of cotton clothings. In addition, children upto the age of 12 years are being provided with woollen sweaters or bundies. The adults are being provided with one blanket each, wollen or cotton, subject to a maximum of three blankets per family. Procurement action has been taken by the State Governments concerned or by the UNICEF in case of blankets.

प्रधान मंत्री की रूस यात्रा

638, श्री हुसैन अन्व कछवाय :

श्री पी० एच० मेहता :

श्री पी० गंगादेव :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने सितम्बर, 1971 के अन्त में रूस की यात्रा की थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बंगला देश और शरणार्थियों की समस्याओं पर प्रधान मंत्री और सोवियत नेताओं के बीच हुई वार्ता का क्या परिणाम रहा ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र-पाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) यात्रा की समाप्ति के बाद जारी किये गये संयुक्त वक्तव्य में से संबन्धित अंश सदन के सभा-पटल पर रखा जा रहा है । [प्रन्धालय में रखा गया । देखिये सख्या LT—1026 A/71]

Recognition of Democratic Republic of Vietnam

639. **SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU :**
SHRI BHOGENDEA JHA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of according full diplomatic recognition to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam had been considered by Government ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government of India have under constant review the question of strengthening of our relations with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. In what form or manner this should be done is still under consideration.

Man-Days Lost due to Strikes and Lock-Outs in Industrial Sector

640. **SHRI DASARATHA DEB :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number off man-days lost

by strikes and lock-outs in Industrial sector during the last financial year ; and

(b) the main reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) According to the available information, the total number of mandays lost due to strikes and lockouts during 1970 was 20.56 million.

(b) The disputes were mainly over issues relating to wages and allowances, bonus, alleged indiscipline and violence and personnel matters.

Purchase of Land for Office and staff Quarters for E.P.F.O. in Bihar

641. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the purchase of land for construction of the Regional Office and staff quarters in Bihar region under the Employees Provident Fund Organisation is hanging fire for the last over one decade ;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to acquire or purchase the land in recent times ; and

(c) whether State Government or Patna Improvement Trust have been approached for allotment of land for construction of Government building in view of the high rent being paid to the private parties ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and is not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident Fund authorities have reported as under :—

(a) to (c). Efforts have been made for securing suitable land for office building for quite some time. Advertisements had been issued in the press inviting offers for sale of a suitable plot for office building. But there was no response. The City Improvement Trust was also approached for suitable plots. But no reasonable offer was received. The State Government have been approached for securing a suitable plot of land.

Poorly Equipped Inspectorate Offices of Employees Provident Fund Organisation

642. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the Inspectorate Offices all over India are very poorly equipped with no Clerk, no Peon, no telephone connection in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation excepting a few ;

(b) if so, the concrete steps formulated to equip the Offices of the Inspectors ; and

(c) whether it has been considered in the light of difficulties being faced by the members of the Fund who get their forms the regional offices and employers to shift them to Central places which are generally situated far away in all the States ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The administration of the Employees Provident Fund is the concern of Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and is not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident Fund authorities have reported as under :—

(a) to (c). One clerk is generally provided for every two Provident Fund Inspectors (Grade-I and II) and for each outstation Provident Fund Inspector, one peon is provided. The question of providing a telephone connection is examined on merits. At present, the Inspectorate Offices of the Organisation are located in suitable places and there is no proposal to shift them to any other place.

Extension of E. P. F. scheme to Silk factories in Bhagalpur

643. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether large number of silk factories and other cottage industries are situated in the District of Bhagalpur ; if so, the particulars thereof ;

(b) whether a number of factories have not been covered under the Employees' Provident Fund and those already covered are not giving full compliance ; and

(c) if so, whether the desirability of posting an Inspector, with his Headquarter at Bhagalpur, which was prevalent four years ago, has been considered ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR) : (a) to (c). The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and is not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident Fund authorities have reported that the information is being collected. It will be lead on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Payment by Harijan allottees of Evacuee Agricultural lands in Ganganagar District

644. SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of non-claimant Harijan and other allottees of acquired Evacuee Agricultural land in District Ganganagar (Rajasthan) have associated with claimants for the payment of cost of land allotted to them ;

(b) whether these associations are not being entertained by the Department of Rehabilitation because the time for such associations has not been extended by his Ministry ; and

(c) if answers to parts (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, whether the time limit for such associations as have already been entered into, will be extended to alleviate the miseries of such allottees ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In pursuance of Rule 76 (A) of Displaced Persons (Compensation & Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955, the Central Government had permitted the allottees or purchasers of properties forming part of the Compensation Pool or persons who owed 'public dues' to pay price of such property or the amount of the public dues by adjustment against the compensation payable in respect of verified claim of any other person. This facility was last extended upto 30th January, 1970. The Displaced persons

who have not yet utilised the amount of compensation payable to them can themselves utilise the net compensation payable to them. If non-claimant Harijans and other allottees had submitted their association papers prior to 30.1.1970, for adjustment with persons having verified claims for payment of the cost of land allotted to them necessary adjustment would be permitted. It is not proposed to extend this facility any further.

Talks with China

645. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :
SHRI R. S. PANDEY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's attempts to open dialogue with China have yielded any results ;

(b) if so, the present position : and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). There has been some improvement in Chinese attitude towards India. We have made some specific proposals to China towards improvement of relations and we are awaiting their response. Depending of Chinese response, further appropriate measures will be taken.

Man-days lost due to Strikes and Lock-outs in major industrial undertakings

646. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :
SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether 1.3 million man-days were lost as a result of strikes, and lock-outs in major undertakings during the last year ;

(b) the number of man-days lost as a result of strikes and lock-outs during the current year so far in comparison to the corresponding period of last year ;

(c) the steps taken to keep a check on them with results achieved and the number of cases in which they proved to be successful ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to check strikes and lock-outs and to have a

strike-free period in view the present prevailing conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) According to the available information, the number of man-days lost due to strikes and lockouts during 1970 in establishments employing 1,000 or more persons was 13.56 million.

(b) The number of man-days lost due to strikes and lock-outs during January to August 1971 was 7.36 million (provisional) as compared to 10.58 million man-days lost in the corresponding period of 1970.

(c) and (d). The Industrial Relations Machinery at the Centre and in the States continue to make efforts in their respective spheres to minimise work-stoppages through informal mediation conciliation and adjudication or arbitration as necessary, under the existing statutory machinery and voluntary arrangements. During 1970 the officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) were able to avert one lock-out and 401 out of the 440 threatened strikes. 184 strikes were also called off during 1970 following intervention by the officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery. The Central Industrial Relations Machinery has also been lending its good offices, where appropriate, in promoting bi-partite settlements. A recent case in point is the bi-partite settlement in the steel industry promoted by an officer of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery deputed for the purpose. Government have also been holding discussions with the interests concerned, including Worker's and Employers' Organisations, to evolve agreed measures to secure improvements in the industrial relations system.

One Union for one Industry

647. **SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :**
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the progress made towards having one Union for one industry ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The voluntary Code of Discipline already provides for the recognition of

one union in an establishment or industry. However, the National Commission on Labour had recommended Central Legislation to provide for compulsory recognition of the majority union in an establishment or industry. This recommendation was considered by the Standing Labour Committee at its 29th Session held in June 1970. But Government deferred action in this regard the INTUC, the AITUC and the HMS were to evolve an agreed consensus on the entire question of recognition through mutual consultation. At the 27th Indian Labour Conference held in October 1971, representatives of these organisations asked for and were given time for six months more to complete these consultations.

Untoward incidents during taking over of Coking Coal Mines

648. **SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there were untoward incidents in Bihar and other places at the time of taking over the management of 214 Coking Coal Mines ; and

(b) if so, the nature of the incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The take over of the management of the coking coal mines was generally smooth.

Offers of mediation by Foreign countries between India and Pakistan

649. **SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :**
SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries that are attempting to mediate between India and Pakistan over the Bangla Desh issue ;

(b) the progress made so far in this regard ; and

(c) by what time this problem is expected to be solved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government have made it clear to

Foreign Governments that the only solution to the problem of Bangla Desh is through a political settlement between Pakistan's military rulers and the representatives of East Bengal elected in December 1970. Therefore, mediation, if it arises at all, is a matter between these two parties and not between India and Pakistan.

(c) Government hope that Pakistan's rulers will seek a political settlement with Bangla Desh representatives without further delay.

**Offer of Mediation by U. S. S. R. on
Bangla Desh issue**

650. **SHRI NIHAR LASKAR** : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether U. S. S. R. has offered to mediate between India and Pakistan over the Bangla Desh issue :

(b) whether U. S. S. R. has made several proposals aimed at initiating talks between these two countries ; and

(c) if so, the proposals made thereof ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH)** : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Bangla Desh Refugees in camps

651. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA** : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the reaction of the local people in the neighbour-hood of the camps of evacuees from Bangla Desh ;

(b) whether the evacuees are permitted to seek avenues of employment outside the confines of the camps ;

(c) the dissensions, if any, among the inmates of the camps with regard to the proper issue of rations, clothings, medicines etc. ; and

(d) whether there has been any outburst of temper and violence, questioning the validity of the action of administrative authority ?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-**

DILKAR) : (a) By and large, there is gesture of fellow feeling and sympathy towards the refugees amongst the local population.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No major cases of dissensions amongst the inmates of camps have been reported.

(d) There have been a few cases of indiscipline and defiance of administrative authority by a small section of refugee population in certain Camps. Such cases were satisfactorily dealt with by the camp commandants and the situation was brought under control with the help of local administration.

**Deposits of Copper and Diamonds in
Andhra Pradesh**

652. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY** : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently new finds of valuable mineral deposits, like copper and diamonds, have been found in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to exploit these deposits ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN)** : (a) As a result of investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India in Andhra Pradesh, copper ore reserves of 1.02 million tonnes in Bandalamottu, 4.91 million tonnes in Nallakonda Block and 2.154 million tonnes in Dhukonda Block have been indicated. The treatment of material from the bulk samples obtained from the pipe rock in Wajrakarpur area, Anantapur district, has yielded twenty one diamonds weighing 22.42 carats in between January, 1969 to 16th July, 1971. One of these diamonds weighed 9,456 carats

(b) An exploratory mining scheme has been undertaken by the Hindustan Copper Ltd. at Nallakonda copper deposit with a view to preparing a scheme for the production of 500 tonnes of copper ore per day, which will be concentrated at site and smelted at the Khetri smelter. Dhukonda deposit is adjacent to the Nallakonda and it is proposed to take up its development in conjunction with the development of Nalla-

konda Black. A scheme for this purpose is under preparation.

Investigation to determine incidence of diamond in pipe rock in Wajrakarur area is in progress. The work is envisaged to be completed by 1973.

Indian Labour Conference

654. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI P. M MEHTA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the outcome of the Indian Labour Conference Session held at Delhi on the 22nd and 23rd October, 1971 ;

(b) whether any agreed proposals on questions of industrial relations machinery have been submitted by the INTUC, HMS and AITUC ;

(c) if so, whether Government will accept them without further delay ;

(d) whether all-India legislations for gratuity and closure notice are going to be introduced ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) A copy of the conclusions of the Conference is laid on the Table of the House. [*luced in Library.* See No. LT-1026/71.]

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). Necessary action in this regard is being considered in the length of the conclusions of the 27th Indian Labour Conference.

Anti-India propaganda in U.S.A.

655. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of paid advertisements appearing in the "New York Times" and other US newspapers demanding a separate home-land for Sikhs and claiming that the Sikh community in India lives under the threat of genocide ;

(b) whether such advertisements have appeared in the name of one Jaswant Singh Chauhan ; and

(c) the steps taken against the persons responsible and counter-action against such mischievous propaganda in U.S.A. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) It is gratifying to note that this mischievous plan, which is believed to have been inspired by a foreign country, has met with no success at all. In response to a call for demonstration in front of the UN building on October 13, hardly half a dozen people turned up. The Sikh community in India and abroad completely ignored this mischievous advertisement. The non-official reaction to the activities of Dr. Jagjit Singh is vindication of the soundness of our people who refuse to be misled by such activities. Government is examining what further action is required.

Introduction of E.P.F. Scheme in Hanuman Biscuit Factory, Maroofganj, Patna

656. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN :
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hanuman Biscuit Factory, Maroofganj, Patna city is not covered under the Employees Provident Fund Scheme although it is employing more than 70 workers and has completed its infancy period ;

(b) whether one of the official from the office of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner has visited the factory ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to cover the factory with retrospective date ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and is not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident Fund authorities have reported that the information is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Non-Introduction of E.P.F. Scheme in
Mica Mines and Factories in
Hazaribagh, Bihar**

657. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN :
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that large number of Mica Mines and factories have not been covered by E.P.F. Scheme in the District Hazaribagh (Bihar) and about 100 factories in Giridih Sub-division alone ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to cover up all these coverable mica factories and mines in the District of Hazaribagh with retrospective dates ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Fund and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and is not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident authorities have reported that the information is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**E.P.F. Scheme in Bharat Coffee House,
Patna**

658. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN :
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bharat Coffee House, Patna is not covered under the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952 ;

(b) whether Government are aware that there are more than requisite number of employees and that it has completed its infancy period long back but it has not been brought within the ambit of Employees' Provident Funds Act ; and

(c) if so, the circumstances under which it was not covered ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and is not

the direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident Fund Authorities have reported that the information is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Report of the Technical Consultants on
taking over of Coking Coal Mines**

659. SHRI AMARNATH VIDYALANKAR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether Government will place on the Table of the House the Report of the technical consultants on taking over of the Coking Coal Mines, whose expert opinion was sought by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : The Government did not seek the expert opinion of any technical consultant in the recent past on the take over of the coking coal mines ; however, a number of Committees which have examined the problems of the coal industry from 1937 onwards, had recommended the nationalisation of the coal mines in the Bengal-Bihar area.

**With-holding of Payment to workers by
Victory Colliery and Nimcha Colliery**

660. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI ROBIN SEN :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 526 on the 27th May, 1971 and state :

(a) whether the Victory Colliery (M) Group and Nimcha Colliery Karnari management, Raniganj Burdwan are still with-holding the workers' payments for many months ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to force the managements of these collieries to clear the due wages to the workers.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Victory Colliery has paid the outstanding dues of the workers whereas Nimcha Colliery, which has been closed since 26-4-1971, has not paid dues to workers.

(b) (i) The Colliery Mazdoor Sabha has

filed a claim application against the management of Nimcha Colliery, direct, for recovery of unpaid wages.

(li) Regarding unpaid quarterly bonus the union has been asked to further statements of workers.

(M) The Director and Owner of the Colliery is being prosecuted for non-production of records and registers under the Payment of Wages Act.

Lock-out of A.V.B. Employees' Union's Office, Durgapur

661. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 3652 on the 1st August, 1971 and state :

(a) whether the ACC Vickers Baboock Employees Union's office, Durgapur is remaining locked up by the C.R.P. and Police and the Union members are barred from visiting that area ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to unlock the union office and enable the Union activities to function there ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

अगस्त, 1971 की भारत-रूस की संयुक्त विज्ञप्ति

662 श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पंडेय :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत अगस्त में जारी की गई भारत-रूस की संयुक्त विज्ञप्ति में विगतनाम तथा नेशनल लिबरेशन फ्रंट के सन्दर्भ दिये गये हैं परन्तु उसमें बंगला देश की समस्या तथा आवाामी लीग का कोई सन्दर्भ नहीं दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों तथा बंगला देश के नेताओं द्वारा स्वतन्त्रता की घोषणा कर दिये जाने के बावजूद भी विज्ञप्ति में उन्हें पाकिस्तानी ही कहा गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सोवियत समाजवादी गणतन्त्र संघ के विदेश मन्त्री इस वर्ष अगस्त में जब नई दिल्ली आये थे उस समय उनकी यात्रा पूरी होने पर जारी किए गये संयुक्त वक्तव्य में बंगला देश की समस्या उठाई गई थी ।

इस संयुक्त वक्तव्य में "पूर्व पाकिस्तान" कहकर जिसका उल्लेख किया गया है वह बंगला देश ही है । हम बराबर ही "पूर्व बंगाल" अथवा "बंगला देश" शब्द का इस्तेमाल करते आये हैं लेकिन दूसरे देशों की सरकारों ने इस शब्दावली को अभी तक आधिकारिक तौर पर स्वीकार नहीं किया है हालांकि गैर-सरकारी बातचीत में अब वे इसे मानने लगे हैं । हम बराबर कोशिश में लगे हैं लेकिन दूसरे देशों को अपनी शब्दावली पर सहमत कराने में कुछ समय लगेगा ।

(ग) इस संयुक्त वक्तव्य में यही बताया गया है कि उल्लिखित यात्रा के दौरान दोनों पक्षों ने बातचीत में किस तरह एक-दूसरे को समझा ।

हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के सेन्ट्रल इन्जीनियरिंग एण्ड डिजाइन ब्यूरो का रूस से सहयोग

663. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड द्वारा रूस के सहयोग से सेन्ट्रल इन्जीनियरिंग एण्ड डिजाइन ब्यूरो की स्थापना की गई है ।

(ख) क्या लौह उद्योगों के विकास तथा विस्तार की दीर्घकालीन योजनाओं और व्यवहार्य योजनाओं, जिनके लिये भारत में पर्याप्त तकनीकी जानकारी उपलब्ध है, को इस सहयोग के अन्तर्गत लाया गया है ;

(ग) क्या भारत एल्युमिनियम जैसे लौह उद्योगों को भी इसके द्वारा दिये गये परामर्श को स्वीकार करने के लिये बाध्य किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं। हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के केन्द्रीय इंजीनियरी और रूपांकन ब्यूरो की स्थापना अप्रैल, १९५६ में की गई थी। सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का संकेत हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० और सोवियत रूस के त्याजप्रोमेक्सपोत्त के बीच हुए समझौते से है। यह समझौता मई, १९७० में हुआ था। यह समझौता जो केन्द्रीय इंजीनियरी और रूपांकन ब्यूरो को लोहा और इस्पात के कारखानों की योजना और रूप रेखा तैयार करने में सक्षम और अधिक मजबूत बनाने के विचार से किया गया था यह समझौता देश में परियोजना इंजीनियरी तथा उपस्करों के रूपांकन और इंजीनियरी से सम्बन्धित जानकारी की कमी को दूर करने में सहायक होगा।

(ग) और (घ). जी, नहीं। भारत एल्युमिनियम कम्पनी ने केन्द्रीय इंजीनियरी और रूपांकन ब्यूरो को उनकी सक्षमता तथा अनुभव के आधार पर कोरबा एल्युमिनियम स्मेल्टर के लिये परामर्शदाता चुना है।

इस्पात बनाने की नई विधि

664. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड से

इस्पात बनाने की सबसे सस्ती और क्रांतिकारी प्रक्रिया जिसकी खोज श्री इकबाल कृष्ण भारती ने की है, पश्चिम जर्मनी के मैसर्स हेनरिख कर्प्स को इसकी व्यवहार्यता का पता लगाने के लिये भेजी थी और उन्होंने यह प्रक्रिया अपनाये जाने के पक्ष में अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस प्रक्रिया को काम में लाने के सम्बन्धी अपने निर्णय को गत दो वर्ष से टालती आ रही है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में की गई कार्यवाही के बारे में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी०—1027/71]

Inadequate Ventilation in Agnigundala Lead Mines in Andhra Pradesh

665. SHRI B. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961 have been violated in Agnigundala Lead Mines in Andhra Pradesh in as much as adequate ventilation had not been provided and the workers were forced to work under sub-human conditions ;

(b) the reasons for the same ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide adequate ventilation to these mines ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). During surprise inspections of the mines carried out by the Directorate General of Mines Safety in July and August, 1971, ventilation was found to be fairly satisfactory. Even then the management was advised to make further improvements in ventilation.

**Stoppage of Work in Agnigundala Mines,
Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh**

666. SHRI B. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central)/Vijayawada and Regional Labour Commissioner (Central)/Hyderabad failed to visit the Agnigundala mines, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh, when they were informed telegraphically about the stoppage of work by a section of workers and illegal marking of absent for eleven days from 9th July, 1971 to 19th July, 1971 ;

(b) whether the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central)/Vijayawada had not taken cognizance of labour grievances brought to his notice by a Registered Trade Union and made an attempt to visit the work spot till now ; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take to ensure speedy redressal of labour problems in a promising industry ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). No. The Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Vijayawada has visited the work spot and held discussion with the parties. As a result the parties agreed to discuss the matter mutually with a view to arriving at settlement. The mutual negotiations are still reported to be going on between the parties.

(c) Does not arise.

**Appointment of Labour Leaders as General
Manager of Durgapur Steel Plant**

667. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :

SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Labour leader has been appointed as a General Manager of Durgapur Steel Plant ;

(b) whether Government have changed their policy to facilitate some labour leaders to man some public sector undertakings in order to avoid labour trouble ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Shri Bagaram Tulpule has been approved for appointment as General Manager of Durgapur Steel Plant.

(b) and (c). The policy of Government with regard to appointments to top posts in public enterprises is to locate persons from all sources depending upon their suitability.

माना शरणार्थी शिविर में गोलीकाण्ड

668. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सितम्बर, 1971 में मध्य प्रदेश के माना शरणार्थी शिविर में पुलिस को गोली चलानी पड़ी थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त समय में माना शरणार्थी शिविर में हुये दंगों में पाकिस्तानी समर्थक तत्वों का हाथ था ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री भार० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) जी, हां। पुलिस द्वारा गोली चलाने की एक घटना 18 सितम्बर, 1971 को हुई थी।

(ख) और (ग). शरणार्थियों को दैनिक राशन में दिये जाने वाले गेहूं की किस्म के विषय में शरणार्थियों के कुछ वर्गों में आन्दोलन हुआ था ; इससे शिविर में गड़बड़ हुई और शान्ति भंग हुई। 18-9-1971 को रायपुर के कलेक्टर ने मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा इस की जांच करने का आदेश दिया। 11-10-1971 से जांच चल रही है। सम्भवतः जांच के निष्कर्ष से यह पता लग जायेगा कि गड़बड़ के लिए प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कौन लोग उत्तरदायी थे।

इस्पात कारखानों में उत्पादन

669. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

श्री आर० बी० बड्डे :

क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विशाखापत्तनम्, हास्पेट सेलम और बोकारो के इस्पात कारखानों में कब उत्पादन शुरू हो जायेगा और प्रत्येक कारखानों की आरम्भिक उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक कारखानों में लगी मशीनरी की अनुमानित लागत क्या है ; और

(ग) उक्त इस्पात कारखानों में प्रति वर्ष कितने इस्पात का उत्पादन होने की सम्भावना है ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) और (ख). विशाखापत्तनम्, हास्पेट (जिसका नाम विजयनगर इस्पात कारखाना रखा गया है) और सेलम में लगाये जाने वाले नये इस्पात कारखाने अभी योजनावस्था में ही हैं। इन परियोजनाओं के तकनीकी आर्थिक शक्यता प्रतिवेदन शीघ्र ही प्राप्त हो जाने की संभावना है। शक्यता प्रतिवेदनों में नये इस्पात कारखाने चालू होने की अस्थायी समय-अनुसूची लागत प्राक्कलन तथा उत्पादन क्षमता दिखाई जाएगी। विशाखापत्तनम् और विजयनगर इस्पात कारखानों का आयोजन इस प्रकार किया जा रहा है कि प्रत्येक कारखाने की क्षमता लगभग 20 लाख टन साधारण इस्पात तैयार करने की होगी और सेलम कारखाने की क्षमता 2,50,000 टन विशेष इस्पात तैयार करने की होगी।

निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार बोकारो की पहली घमन भट्टी का निर्माण दिसम्बर, 1971 के अन्त तक पूरा हो जायेगा। बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के प्रथम चरण को, जिसमें कारखाने की क्षमता 17 लाख टन होगी, पूरा

करने के लिए हर कोशिश की जा रही है। बोकारो के प्रथम-चरण में लगाये जाने वाले संयंत्रों और उपस्करों की अनुमानित लागत 525 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग है।

रोजगार कार्यालय में पंजीकृत व्यक्ति

670. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या अम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले वर्ष के दौरान देश के विभिन्न रोजगार कार्यालयों में रोजगार के लिए कितने व्यक्तियों ने अपने नाम रजिस्टर कराये ;

(ख) पूर्व वर्ष की तुलना में उनकी संख्या में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ग) रोजगार के लिए पंजीकृत उन व्यक्तियों में से शिक्षित और अशिक्षित व्यक्तियों की प्रतिशतता क्या है ?

अम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) वर्ष 1970 के दौरान रोजगार कार्यालयों में नाम लिखाने वालों की संख्या 45,15,934 थी।

(ख) 7.5%

(ग) कुल योग में काम चाहने वाले शिक्षित (मैट्रिक और इससे अधिक) तथा अशिक्षित व्यक्तियों का प्रतिशत क्रमशः 44.1 और 55.9 है।

U.N. Aid for Bangla Desh Refugees

671. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the U.N. Aid to Bangla Desh refugees in India received so far :

(b) how far it is going to meet our requirements; and

(c) the steps envisaged to meet the requirements of Bangla Desh refugees ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Government have received aid in cash amounting to Rs. 10.78 crores from the foreign countries. Besides the aid in cash, the Government have also received aid in kind from the foreign countries in the form of food-stuffs (rice, edible oil, sugar), shelter material, vehicles, medical supplies etc. The value of foreign assistance actually received by us including the cash so far is about Rs. 50 to 55 crores. The rest is currently on the high seas and is expected to arrive in the next few months.

(b) and (c). The aid so far received or even pledged, will meet only a fraction of our total requirement. In order, therefore, to meet the deficit the Government have had to take steps to mobilise additional resources by fresh taxation and also by effecting economy both in Plan and non-Plan expenditure. Meanwhile the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Community have been urged to make fresh and continued efforts to pool more foreign aid for refugee relief operations.

Tripartite Talks on Bonus

**672. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :
SHRI SEZHIYAN :
SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL :**

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tripartite talks on the issue of raising the minimum bonus have failed ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to solve this tangle ; and

(c) the decision taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). The matter was discussed recently by the tripartite Indian Labour Conference. The employers representatives were opposed to the demand for increasing the minimum Bonus. It was generally felt that the entire scheme of bonus should be reviewed by a Committee which could be bipartite or tripartite. The matter is being processed further.

Suspension of Operations in Nagaland

673. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the suspension of operations in Nagaland has been extended from time to time ;

(b) if so, how long Government propose to go on extending the same ; and

(c) the steps envisaged on a permanent basis to solve the issue ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As explained in the past, a decision on whether the Agreement of Suspension of Operations should be extended and the period of each extension is taken by the Governor of Nagaland on the basis of his assessment of the prevailing situation.

(c) A situation of the Naga problem was reached with the Naga leaders in 1960. This solution was ratified by the people of Nagaland in the last general elections, to the State Assembly. Government do not intend holding any further political talks with the underground Nagas. Nagas, as Indian citizens, are, however free to make suggestions for the betterment of Nagaland to the Governor and the Government of Nagaland.

Registration of fully Paid Plots in Rehabilitation Colonies in Delhi

674. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are certain houses in various Rehabilitation Colonies in Delhi and New Delhi in respect of which full payments have been made but their registry has not so far been executed ;

(b) the particulars thereof, when the payments were made and the reasons why the registry could not be executed ;

(c) whether there are certain cases where the full payments of such houses were made through claims long back but their registry could not be executed because the owners were not traceable ; and

(d) the policy of Government in this regard, from whom the property tax and

lease rent is recovered and whether it is proposed to auction such plots after making public notifications ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are in all 298 cases where full payments have been received on various dates either in cash or by adjustment of compensation claims. The houses are situated in different colonies in Delhi/New Delhi. Sale documents could not be issued as the purchasers are not coming forward for the execution of the documents inspite of registered notices.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Property tax is recovered by the local bodies under their own laws and procedure. Arrears of ground rent are recoverable through the Collector as arrears of land revenue. The question of auction of such properties does not arise.

Auction of Plots in Rehabilitation Colonies in Delhi

675. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of plots auctioned so far in the rehabilitation colonies in Delhi, New Delhi during the last three years ;

(b) the number of plots still remaining to be auctioned or disposed of by sale in different Rehabilitation Colonies in Delhi and New Delhi during the last three years ;

(c) the reasons for such an inordinate delay in disposing of three plots and the time by which it is proposed to dispose them of ;

(d) whether certain adjoining plots have been offered to the adjoining owners of houses in Rehabilitation Colonies at certain fixed price and if so, the particulars thereof i.e., the areas of such plots and the rates at which these plots have been offered ; and

(e) whether all the persons have accepted the offer and deposited the required amount with the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The number of plots

auctioned during the years 1969, 1970 and 1971 is 313,

(b) 1648.

(c) Some of them were put to auction in 1970 but the prices fetched in auctions *vis-a-vis* the reserve price and other matters connected with the auction had to be examined and the auctions were, therefore, suspended for sometime. The auctions of these plots have now been restarted and will be disposed of in due course.

(d) Yes, Sir, the areas of plots offered for sale differ from plot to plot. The rates at which the plots are being offered are the current market rates for various localities prescribed by the Ministry of works, Housing and Urban Development.

(e) Some of the persons who had purchased the houses and plots and who had been offered the adjacent pieces of land have paid the full amount and taken the lease documents. However, there are some persons who have objected to the market price being charged from them.

Evacuation of Unauthorised Occupation of Plots in Rehabilitation Colonies in Delhi

676. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since got evacuated all those plots of land which were a unauthorisedly occupied in various Rehabilitation Colonies in Delhi and New Delhi ;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay in taking action against the unauthorised occupants ; and

(c) the strict action Government propose to take against such unauthorised occupants and dispose of those plots ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The unauthorised occupants on whom eviction notices had been served, have not vacated the plots. Eviction or unauthorised occupants is a judicial process and sometimes involves litigation in courts. Disposal of plots is also being made by auction on 'as is where is' basis.

Payments for Houses in Rehabilitation Colonies in Delhi

677. **SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number and other particulars of houses in various Rehabilitation Colonies of Delhi and New Delhi in respect of which full payments have not been made so far ;

(b) the number of the above unpaid houses, which have been taken possession of by Government and disposed of by re-sale or auction ; and

(c) what strict action Government propose to take in respect of other houses in respect of which full payment has not been made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) In 1948 properties, full payment have not so far been made. A statement showing the colony-wise break-up is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1028/71].

(b) 128 properties in which payments were not received, were resumed and sold by auction, but no actual possession was taken of these properties by the Government. These properties were sold on 'as is where is' basis.

(c) In cases where allottees default in making payment, notices are issued to the respective allottees for clearing the arrears failing which action is taken to resume the properties and sell them by auction.

U.S. Arms supply to Pakistan

678. **SHRI MURASOLI MARAN :**
SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United States of America have given military equipment to Pakistan despite their March 25, 1971 ban ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government's serious concern at

the continued supply of arms by USA to Pakistan has been conveyed to the US Government at various levels. The US Government announced on 9th November, 1971 that with the consent of the Government of Pakistan, they have agreed to wind up remaining shipments and cancel outstanding licences for supply of military equipment to Pakistan. Equipment worth \$1,60,000 which was lying at the docks in New York due to labour strike is not covered by this decision.

Recognition of G.D.R.

679. **SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :**
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to recognise German Democratic Republic in the near future ; and

(b) if not, the difficulties in the way of recognition ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The relations between India and the German Democratic Republic are developing satisfactorily. As the House is aware, India and GDR raised the level of their representation to Consulate Generals last year. It is the desire of Government to further strengthen these relations at the appropriate time.

Shortage of Steel in Engineering Industries

680. **SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD**
MANDAL :
SHRI HARI KISHORE
SINGH :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is shortage of raw material of steel in the country ;

(b) if so, whether Engineering Industries have been facing acute shortage of raw material of steel ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to supply raw material to the export oriented engineering industries in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There is shortage of several categories of steel in the country which is affecting Engineering Industries also.

(c) Steel materials produced by the Main Producers are being supplied to the export oriented Engineering Industries on the basis of the priorities granted by the Steel Priority Committee. A liberal import policy is being followed in respect of categories in short supply. A special import policy, covering amongst others the requirements of export oriented engineering industries, was announced in September 1970. Material against this policy will come in mostly in the current year. These requirements are also given adequate priority in the imports being effected this year.

Supersession of Madras Dock Labour Board

681. **SHRI RATTANLAL BRAHMAN :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :**

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Madras Dock Labour Board had been superseded by Government of India ;

(b) if so, in what manner ; and

(c) the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Madras Dock Labour Board has been superseded for a period of four months with effect from 4th October, 1971. During the period of supersession, the powers and functions which were previously exercised on performed by the Madras Dock Labour Board will be exercised by performed by a Special Officer appointed for the purpose by Government.

(c) Several decisions taken by the Madras Dock Labour Board in the recent past appeared to be not only irregular and objectionable, but such as to impair the efficient and economic operation of the important part of Madras. Accordingly, a Joint Secretary in the Department of Labour and Employment was deputed to

conduct an enquiry into the working of the Madras Dock Labour Board under section 6A(1) of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948. On consideration of the facts disclosed by the report of the enquiry officer a show cause notice was issued to the Board listing the various lapses and omissions on its part. Government came to the conclusion that each of the lapses and omissions and instances of abuse of and of exceeding the powers vested in the Board as mentioned in the show cause notice had been established and that the Board had persistently made default in the discharge of its functions. Accordingly an order was issued on the 4th October 1971, under sub-section (1) of section 6B of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 superseding the Board for a period of four months.

Russo-Algerian Communique on Bangla Desh

682. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :
SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the views expressed in the latest Russo-Algerian Communique on Bangla Desh issues contradicted earlier views of Russian Government on the same matter as outlined in the Indo-Russian joint statements issued in Delhi after signing of the Indo-Soviet Treaty and subsequently in Moscow, during Prime Minister's visit there ;

(b) whether the Russian policy as outlined in the Russo-Algerian Communique on Bangla Desh is same as that of U. S. A. ;

(c) whether Government sought clarification from Russia regarding the Russo-Algerian Communique ; and

(d) if so, the nature of reply received ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Soviet-Algerian Communique issued at the end of Chairman Kosygin's visit to Algeria does not make any specific reference to the Bangla Desh issue. The Communique makes a general appeal to India and Pakistan to find a peaceful solution to the

problems confronting them. As has been clarified, on a number of occasions the Government of India do not consider the Bangla Desh question and Indo-Pak problem. Each Joint Communique tries to give the greatest common factors between the two signatories and does not necessarily contain the full views of either.

(b) No, Sir

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Soviet Government have maintained that the reference in the Soviet-Algerian Communique in no way represents a change in the Soviet stand on Bangla Desh which is identical to that of India.

Supply of Arms to Pakistan by North Korea

63. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a newspaper report to the fact that representatives of North Korean Government secretly visited Pakistan ;

(b) whether North Korea supplied military hardwares to Pakistan recently ;

(c) if so, the facts about the North Korean move to help and support Pakistan against India ;

(d) whether North Korean Embassy is making politically motivated big size advertisements in almost all Indian newspapers ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to counter internal and external anti-Indian move undertaken by North Korea ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have seen such reports.

(b) The Consulate General of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Delhi has officially denied that any arms were supplied by North Korea to Pakistan.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Most of the advertisements issued by the Consulate General of Democratic People's Republic of Korea are in the nature of reproductions of printed material about President Kim Il Sung's life, speeches and statements on various occasions.

(e) Consulate General of Democratic People's Republic of Korea has officially denied having made any anti-Indian moves. The Government keeps the situation under constant observation and takes up matters with the Consulate General whenever necessary.

Removal of Assets by Coal Mines prior to the issue of Ordinance of taking over them

684. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

SHRI ROBIN SEN :

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether machinery, coil deposits, bank-balance and other assets of 214 coking coal mines were removed before taking over them ;

(b) whether many Officers of these mines were transferred prior to the issue of Ordinance for taking over them ; and

(c) if so, the particulars of such officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). The Government had received such reports. The Custodians of the mines, the management of which has been taken over by the Government under the Coking Coal Mines (Emergency Provisions), Ordinance, 1971 are collecting information and as such the full particulars are not yet available.

Strike in Neyveli Lignite Corporation

685. SHRI K. BALATHANDAY-UTHAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a strike recently by the workers of Neyveli Lignite Corporation ;

(b) if so, the demands put forward by the workers ; and

(c) whether 419 workers were charged sheeted by the police ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). The matter falls in the State sphere.

Solution of Bangla Desh Refugees Problem

686. DR. RANEN SEN :

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the response from international community to the Indian appeal to create the necessary conditions in Bangla Desh for the refugees to return in safety and honour had been very poor ; and

(b) if so, how Government propose to solve the problem of Bangla Desh refugees in India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. There is now a general consensus in the international community that the further influx of refugees from East Bengal can be stopped, and the East Bengali refugees now in India will return to their homeland if the situation inside East Bengal is normalised through a political settlement.

(b) The Government is determined to see that the refugees return to their homeland and is continuing its efforts at the highest possible level to prevail upon the international community to persuade the military regime of Pakistan to reach a political settlement for this purpose with the already elected representatives of the people of East Bengal.

Amendment of Employees' Provident Funds Act

687. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to amend the Employees' Provident Funds Act to provide for more deterrent punishment, including imprisonment in case of default by employers in respect of payment of their share to the Fund ; and

(b) if so, when a final decision will be taken on the subject ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Certain proposals to

provide for more deterrent penalties in case of default are under consideration.

(b) A decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Anti-Malnutrition Programme for Bangla Desh Refugees

688. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the anti-malnutrition programme of supplementary feeding and medication for Bangla Desh refugee children had been hit by red tape and lack of official co-ordination ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Protest note from Pakistan

689. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan Government had sent a protest note on the 30th September, 1971 alleging that four of the East Bengali Officials of Pakistan High Commission and their families were kidnapped by the Indian authorities ; and

(b) if so, the contents of the protest note and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Copies of the Pakistani note and our reply thereto are placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1029/71*]

Offer of Mediation of U. N. Secretary General to ease Tense Situation on Indian Sub-continent

690. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

**SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-
JHUNWALA :**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Secretary-General of the United Nations has written a letter to the Prime Minister offering mediation to ease tension in the Indian Sub-continent ;
- (b) if so, the contents thereof ; and
- (c) the nature of reply sent to him ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The U. N. Secretary-General addressed a letter to the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan on October 20, 1971, drawing their attention to the growing threat to peace and security in the Indian sub-continent and offering his good offices to reduce the tension.

(b) and (c). Copies of the Secretary General's letter and our reply sent on the 17th November are placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1030/71*]

Refugees from West Pakistan

692. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether refugees from the western side of Pakistan are also crossing into India over the past few months ;
- (b) if so, their number ;
- (c) whether the attention of Government of India has been invited in this regard to a report in the Indian Express of the 4th October, 1971 ; and
- (d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government concerned and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The news item has been brought to the notice of the Government of Punjab.

Bonus Dispute in Textile Industry

693. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a serious dispute between the textile workers and the textile millowners regarding the settlement of bonus ;

(b) whether Government of India intervened to have the bonus issue settled between the employers and the employees ; and

(c) if so, the nature of settlement reached ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). Demands have been made for payment of a higher bonus in textile as well as other industries. The Labour Minister held discussions on this subject with the representatives of employers and workers, at Bombay, on the 20th September, 1971. After this meeting an *ad-hoc* formula was evolved by two representatives of employers and one representative of a Central Organisation of workers for payment of advances ranging from 1 to 4½% as an interim arrangement pending recommendations of a Committee to be set up to go into the entire scheme of bonus. The Union Labour Minister has commended adoption of the formula by all employers covered by the Act.

**Fourth Report of the Committee on Review
of work of rehabilitation of Displaced
Persons from East Pakistan in
West Bengal**

694. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the Fourth Report of the Committee on Review of Rehabilitation Work in West Bengal of Displaced Persons from East Pakistan squatting on Government and requisitioned properties in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the specific arrangements made so far to rehabilitate them as per the recommendations ; and

(c) whether any specific measures can immediately be taken for the B.O.R. Camp,

Tollyganj, Jodhpur (K-site) camp, Lake Barracks and Tollyganj Railway Colony ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). The recommendations of the Committee of Review contained in their 4th Report relate to :

- (i) squatters on the properties owned or requisitioned by the State Government ; and
- (ii) squatters on the properties owned or requisitioned by the Central Government in West Bengal.

The recommendations are still under consideration.

The Committee of Review have indicated in the Fourth Report that the Government of West Bengal have decided to acquire B. O. R. Camp, Tollyganj as a part of Tilaknagar Squatters' Colony for regularising the occupation of the squatters of the Camp. Acquisition proceedings for acquiring the land as a Tilaknagar supplementary scheme are reported to have already been initiated by the State Government.

The Ministry of Health and Family Planning have already issued sanction for Rs. 17.41 lakhs for the rehabilitation of 452 families squatting on Lake Barracks.

As regards the remaining properties owned or requisitioned by the Central Government, the various Ministries have been requested to consider the recommendations contained in the Report.

Improvement in production of Durgapur Steel Plant

695. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there is any improvement in the production of Durgapur Steel Plant as compared to previous year ; and
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The total production of Ingot steel in Durgapur Steel Plant during the first seven months of this year i.e. from April to October '71 was 369,300 tonnes as against a total production, during the first seven months of the preceding year i.e. from April to October, 1970, of

319,900 tonnes. However the total production of saleable steel during the first seven months of this year was 251,700 tonnes as compared to 261,000 tonnes during the first seven months of the preceding year. Thus whereas the production of Ingot steel has shown marginal improvement as compared to the preceding year, production of saleable steel has declined this year as compared to the preceding year.

(b) The main reasons for lack of improvement in production of saleable steel are unsatisfactory industrial relations and a backlog of maintenance problems affecting critical units of the Plant.

Recognition of Bangla Desh

**696. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI R. S. PANDEY :**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether a final decision has been taken by Government to recognize Bangla Desh ; and
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No Sir.

(b) The question of the recognition of Bangla Desh is kept constantly under review and a decision will be taken at the appropriate time.

Relations with China

697. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether our Charge de Affaires in China was recalled recently for consultations; and
- (b) if so, whether he has reported any change in the attitude of the Chinese authorities towards India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Transfer of Pak. Diplomats from India

698. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI BISHWANATH
JHUNJHUNWALA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi have ordered fifty-six of their employees to be in readiness for transfer to Pakistan at short notice ;

(b) whether the Pakistan High Commission have intimated to the Government of India the reasons for the mass transfer of the employees ;

(c) whether it is incumbent on the part of Pakistan to seek permission from the Government of India before effecting such transfers ;

(d) whether permission has been granted by the Government of India ; and

(e) if so, whether Government have taken steps to ensure that equal number of Indian Diplomats are brought back from Islamabad to avoid chances of our employees being held as hostages in times of crisis ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have seen reports to this effect.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Sino-India Border

699. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Indian Express of the 21st September, 1971 wherein it has been stated that for the first time a Chinese magazine "China reconstructs" in its September issue of 1971 has tried to define the boundaries of China with India through the help of a map ;

(b) whether Government of India have studied the map with particular reference to the boundaries of India in Kashmir, NEFA and Aksai Chin ; and

(c) if so, whether the maps indicate any change in the Chinese line of thinking

followed hitherto and if so, what is that change ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have seen the news item.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The map does not indicate any change in the Chinese line of thinking.

Implementation of Recommendations of Wage Board for Iron Ore and Mining Industry in Goa

700. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the mine-owners in Goa have implemented the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Iron Ore and Mining Industry ;

(b) if not, the names of the mines which have not implemented the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Iron Ore and Mining industry ; and

(c) whether any implementation report has been prepared by the Implementation Authority in so far as the temporary, casual and contract labour is concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the names of Mines which have not implemented the recommendations is enclosed.

(c) According to the report received from the field officers, the recommendations are not being implemented in respect of contract labour engaged through contractors on the ground that contract labour are not their workmen having no relationship of master and servant. Similarly casual and temporary workmen who are engaged through contractor normally have not been given the benefits.

Statement

Names of mines which have not implemented the recommendations of the Central

Wage Board for Iron Ore and Mining Industry.

Sl. No.	Name of the Mines
1.	Talen Mine
2.	Dan Caund Mine
3.	Vinchunderem Mine
4.	Suctolem Mine
5.	Unanda Mine
6.	Bagatine Mine
7.	Pandavasoda Mine
8.	Collen Mine
9.	Kurprem Mine
10.	Cola+Pola Dongor Mine
11.	Patiafal Mine
12.	Devachim Raim Mine
13.	Kurnol Mine
14.	Charmal Mine
15.	Nilatembo Mines
16.	Zambeagal Mine
17.	Cuelon Mines
18.	Colamba Mine
19.	Pandovasoda Mine
20.	Minatil Murdi
21.	Chirband Mine
22.	Bitel Fata Mine
23.	Curedo Dongorwaddo
24.	Dabal Mine

Industrial Disputes in States

701. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States where the Industrial disputes have affected the workers and the estimate of loss Government had to suffer during 1971 ; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to face such problems ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) According to available information, work-stoppages due to industrial disputes during January to September, 1971 have been reported from all the States except Himachal Pradesh from whom the relevant returns have yet to be received. Estimated loss in production due to 604 work-stoppages out of a total of 1,436 stoppages during January to September,

1971 for which provisional information is available, is reported to be Rs. 29.58 crores.

(b) The Industrial Relations Machinery continues to make efforts to minimise work-stoppages through preliminary discussions, conciliation and adjudication or arbitration as necessary under the existing statutory machinery and voluntary arrangements ; Government have also been holding discussions with the interests concerned, including the workers' and Employers' Organisations, to evolve agreed measures to secure improvements in the industrial relations system.

Reduction in Working Hours of Workers

702. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to reduce the working hours of the employees and workers from 48 hours a week to 40 hours a week ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Strike in Textile Mills in Gujarat

703. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been strike in most of the textile mills in Gujarat state ;

(b) if so, the estimated financial loss due to this strike ;

(c) the reasons of this strike ; and

(d) whether the demands of workers have been met by Textile Mill owners, if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Royalty on Iron Ore and Coal in Bihar

704. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently State Government of Bihar have approached the Central Government for getting permission to increase the rates of royalty on Iron ore and coal and a mineral development cess to raise additional resources for that State's Plan ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No, Sir. No such reference has recently been received.

(b) However, the revision of Royalty on Iron Ore is under Government's consideration. An increase in respect of coal had been also allowed earlier in the year, in changing the *ad valorem* rate into a per-Tonne basis. A general Mineral Development cess has not been found acceptable.

Exploitation of Unutilised Mining Ores in Bihar

705. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of various mining ores lying unutilised in the State of Bihar in general and Palamau District in particular ;

(b) whether there is any proposal with the Central Government for establishing large scale industries for exploiting the unutilised mining ores of the District of Palamau ; and

(c) if so, the expected number of manpower to be employed in those industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Lock-Out in Bharat Earthmovers Limited, Bangalore

706. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bharat Earthmovers Limited, Bangalore have declared lock-out recently ;

(b) the number of workers affected by this lock-out and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether the lock-out has been withdrawn ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes, on September, 21, 1971.

(b) The number of workers affected by the lock-out in the Bangalore unit is reported to be about 4,000. The reason for the lockout as pointed out by the management was unjustified strike and violent activities by the workers.

(c) The lockout was lifted from the third shift of October 1, 1971 following an amicable settlement.

Kudremukh Iron Ore Project (Mysore)

707. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are going to give clearance to Kudremukh Iron Ore Project (Mysore) ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the Project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). The Detailed Project Report for the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project in Mysore is under examination by a Working Group constituted by the Government.

A decision on the Project will be taken after the recommendations of the Working Group are available.

**मध्य प्रदेश के कपड़ा मिलों द्वारा
कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि
का जमा किया जाना**

708. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या भूम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की उन कपड़ा मिलों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने श्रमिकों की भविष्य निधि की राशि जमा नहीं की है तथा 31 अक्टूबर, 1971 तक प्रत्येक मिल की ओर कितनी राशि बकाया थी ; और

(ख) उन मिलों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा उसका क्या परिणाम हुआ है ?

भूम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) और (ख). कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की व्यवस्था का सम्बन्ध केन्द्रीय न्यासी बोर्ड से है, जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और परिवार पेंशन अधिनियम 1952 के अधीन स्थापित किया गया है और केन्द्रीय सरकार का इससे सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है। भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों द्वारा भेजा गया एक विवरण है, जिसमें मध्य प्रदेश की छूट न प्राप्त ऐसी कपड़ा मिलों के नाम दिये गये हैं जिनकी ओर 30-6-71 को भविष्य निधि की एक लाख रुपये और इससे अधिक राशि बकाया थी तथा जिसमें राशि को वसूल करने हेतु की गई कार्यवाही वर्णित है। सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी० — 1031/71]

Production of Pig-Iron in Bokaro Steel Plant

709. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the first blast furnace of the Bokaro Steel Plant to be commissioned in December, 1971 will produce pig iron which is already in surplus in the country ;

(b) whether the production of pig iron will reach a record high during this year

and the export prospects according to experts are 'bleak' ; and

(c) if so, whether Government will postpone the production of pig iron or utilise the surplus pig iron ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). According to the current schedule of construction, the erection of the first blast furnace at Bokaro will be completed by the end of December, 1971. It will take about 3 to 6 months for its commissioning. Thus the production of pig iron from Bokaro Steel Plant will be available only from 1972-73. Although the world demand for pig iron has somewhat slackened in recent months outlets will have to be found, at home and abroad, for the pig iron to be produced at Bokaro.

Bonus Payment in Cash

710. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal was under consideration not to make it obligatory for the employers to pay in cash the amount which they might give to workers above 4 per cent as bonus ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ; and

(c) the reasons for taking this decision ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No decision has been taken making it obligatory on the part of employers to pay bonus over and above that admissible under the Payment of Bonus Act but an *ad hoc* formula for advances pending a review of the scheme embodied in the Act has been commended to the parties. The manner in which the advances may be paid can be decided by mutual agreement.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shift in Attitude of China over Bangla Desh

711. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has

been drawn towards the newspapers report regarding shift in the attitude of China over Bangla Desh ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government is happy to note that the Chinese Government favours a reasonable settlement of the East Bengal question.

Arrest of Indian by Pakistan

712. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Newsmen and other Indians who have been arrested by Pakistan Government during the last six months in West Pakistan and Bangla Desh separately ; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to get them released ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No case of arrest of any newsmen or other Indian by Pakistan Governmen has come to our notice during the last six months.

(b) Does not arise.

Unification of Korea

713. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards recent developments in the direction of the unification of North and South Korea independently of foriegn intervention; and

(b) whether in view of it, he has taken or proposes taking steps in the United Nations for deleting the "Question of Korea" from the agenda of the 26th General Assembly and for ending U. S. military occupation of South Korea ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The General Assembly of the United Nations this year has decided to postpone consideration of the three agenda items relating to Korea until its next session.

Irregularities Committed in Indian Embassies Abroad

714. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many irregularities and misappropriations have been detected in Indian Embassies abroad during the last three years ;

(b) the particulars of such cases and the steps taken in the matter ; and

(c) whether local police were informed in each case and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The following two cases of misappropriation were detected during the last three years in Indian Embassies abroad :

(i) Defalcation of a sum of Rs. 1.7 lakhs by a locally-recruited Cashier of the High Commissioner of India in Britain.

(ii) Defalcation of a sum of £5,240 in the Mails Branch of the High Commissioner of India in Britain by two locally recruited members of the staff.

(b) (i) The case referred to at (i) above was the subject of para 33, pages 42-43 of the Audit Report (Civil) 1970. It was considered by the Public Accounts Committee in their meeting held on 21-9-1970 and their recommendations are given in their First Report (Fifth Lok Sabha). The recommendations will be implemented in accordance with the procedure laid down for the purpose.

(ii) The case referred at (ii) above was the subject of a note in Appendix 1, pages 149-150 of the Audit Report (Civil) 1969. The entire amount misappropriated was recovered and the delinquent officials were dismissed from service.

(c) These cases were not reported to the local police in accordance with diplomatic practice.

Import of Rumanian Shunter Locomotives

715. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government attempted to import 14 Rumanian Shunter Locomotives ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of the Ministry of Railways in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) In so far as the Ministry of Steel and Mines is concerned, no attempt was made to import any locomotives from Rumania.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Offer of Yugoslavia for Normalising Sino-India Relations

716. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Belgrade (Yugoslavia) has offered her services as an intermediary between India and China for resumption of talks between these two countries for improving mutual relations ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ;

(c) whether this is the outcome of the nuclear agreement reached between the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. recently ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government of India towards the move offered by Belgrade ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Production of Steel

717. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether production of steel in the country is not satisfactory ;

(b) whether any Committee has been

appointed to go into the causes of low production ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The production of steel in the country cannot be said to be satisfactory. Production of steel ingots by the five main steel plants during the period April-October, 1971 amounted to 3.1 million tonnes as compared to 3.3 million tonnes during the period April-October, 1970.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Laying off workers of Mavur Rayons Factory, Calicut District, Kerala

718. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the laying off of 3,500 workers of the Birla owned Mavur Rayons Factory, Calicut District, Kerala ;

(b) whether Government have received any request from the workers Union of factory for intervening and persuading the management to lift the lay off ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). Yes ; there were reports drawing Government's attention to the strike by the workers from August 29, 1971 and the subsequent lockout of the factory by the management from August 30, 1971. The appropriate Government in this case being the State Government, the matter was brought to its attention. According to the Press reports, the strike and lockout in the factory have been called off following a settlement at the intervention of the State Labour Minister.

Growing Unemployment in the Country

719. SHRI S.P. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the concrete reasons of growing unemployment in our country ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to solve the unemployment problem in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Faster growth of labour force as compared to the additional employment opportunities created is one of the main reasons for increase in unemployment in the country. Presently an Expert Committee appointed by the Government in December, 1970 is examining the problem of unemployment/under-employment in all its aspects,

(b) In this connection reference is invited to the statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to parts (a), (b), (c) and (d) of Starred Question No. 970 on 7-7-1971.

Working Hours for Workers/Employees in Hazardous Undertakings

720. SHRI S.P. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Director-General of Factory Advice Services and Labour Institutes, Bombay has been requested by Government to prepare a list of hazardous undertakings ;

(b) whether Government are having any proposal to reduce the working hours for workers/employees in the hazardous undertakings ; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). The National Commission on Labour has recommended immediate reduction in the hours of work for workers who are employed in obnoxious processes or are exposed to fumes and gases. The recommendation has been accepted in principle and the Director-General, Factory Advice Services and Labour Institutes, Bombay has been asked to prepare a list of the obnoxious processes in different industries where reduction in the hours of work is necessary.

Steel requirements for Construction of Buildings in Delhi

721. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total demand of steel requirement for construction purposes in Delhi during the last six months ;

(b) how much of this demand has been met ;

(c) whether the construction programme of Buildings in Delhi is suffering for want of steel ; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). Steel required for construction purposes can be obtained from the Main Producers as well as Re-rollers. No precise estimates are, therefore, available of the demand and the extent to which it has been met. It is, however, true that construction programmes in Delhi, as in other parts of India, would have been affected to some extent due to the over-all shortage of steel.

(d) Several steps are being taken to meet the steel shortage. These include efforts to increase production, regulation of exports and a liberal import policy in respect of categories in short supply. So far as house-builders in Delhi are concerned, the three main producers have now constituted a Committee which scrutinises the applications and makes allocations in a co-ordinated manner taking into account the availability in the stockyards of all the three in Delhi.

Bonus to Workers in Small Establishments

722. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry was considering proposals to cover small establishments which employ less than 20 workers under the Bonus Law ; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). A demand of this nature has been made and it can be considered when any review of the existing Bonus legislation is carried out.

Constitution of Works Committees

723. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal for constitution of Works Committees in establishments which employ 100 workers or more and the recognised unions of the establishments concerned having the right to nominate all worker members on Works Committees unanimous recommendations of which would be binding on the managements, was under consideration ; and

(b) if so, the time by which these proposals are likely to be put into effect ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The proposal along with other connected issues was placed before the 27th session of the Indian Labour Conference held on October 22-23, 1971 ; but for want of time this could not be discussed.

Notice Period for Closure of Industrial Units

724. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Industrial Disputes, Act, making it obligatory on the part of industrial units to give a minimum period of notice to Government about their closure ; and

(b) if so, the time by which the proposed legislation is likely to be introduced in Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes.

(b) The proposed amending Bill is likely to be introduced during the current session of the Parliament.

Workers Participation in Management of Public Sector Undertakings

**725. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT :
SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA :**

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the detailed scheme for labour representation on Management Boards of Public Sector Undertakings has been finalised ;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme and the time by which this representation will be given ; and

(c) the undertakings in which the scheme has been introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A statement showing the salient features of the scheme is attached.

(c) The Government have decided to implement the scheme in the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri.

STATEMENT

Scheme

The scheme for inclusion of a workers' representative as Director in the Boards of Management of Public Sector Undertakings is to be introduced wherever the following conditions are met :

- (i) that there is a duly recognised union in the undertaking, whether under the Code of Discipline or under law ;
- (ii) that the office-bearers of the recognised union are predominantly workers in the undertakings ;
- (iii) that the representative sponsored by the recognised union, for appointment as a workers' director, is actually a worker employed in the undertaking ; and
- (iv) that relations in the undertaking, as between the management and the recognised union, have remained cordial with a tradition of mutual settlement of disputes.

[In the case of a multi-unit undertaking,

having a Central Board of Management, the workers' representative may be selected by rotation from each plant ; where however, any of the plants has no recognised union, the workers of that plant would have to go without their turn.]

2. The recognised union is to submit a panel of names of three persons, satisfying the prescribed conditions and qualifications, from whom the Government would select one for nomination as Director.

3. Persons to be included in the panel of three to be submitted by the recognised union should have attained the age of 25 years ; they should have put in a minimum service of five years in the undertaking ; they should be workers actually employed in the undertaking, they should not be subject to any pending disciplinary action against them at the time of their appointment as Director ; they should not be persons who would attain the age of superannuation during their tenure of appointment as Director ; and while not necessarily possessing any formal minimum educational qualification, they should have a measure of knowledge and experience of the working of the industry and of employer-employee relationship.

4. The worker-Director should continue to be a workman on the shop floor and be subject to the normal rules of discipline of undertaking concerned ; this would enable him to be in close touch with fellow workers and represent their points of view adequately and effectively.

5. The worker-Director so appointed should be entitled, in addition to his remuneration as a worker, to the fees and allowances admissible to the other part-time non official Directors of the undertaking.

6. The appointment of a worker-Director should be made for a period of two years at a time which can be extended for a further period of two years, provided the person so appointed continues to be a worker and the union sponsoring him continues to be recognised ; the worker-Director would cease to hold office if he ceases to be worker or if the union nominating him ceases to be recognised before the expiry of the full term of such worker-Director. Also, when for any reason, the recognised union is itself derecognised, the union that may eventually be recognised in its place may then furnish a fresh panel of representatives

for selection of the worker-Director by Government.

Strike in Textile Mills in Bombay

726. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of textile mills affected in Bombay by recent strike by the labourers ;

(b) the demands on which the labourers went on strike ;

(c) the loss incurred by the mills as a result of the strike ; and

(d) whether any settlement has been reached by the labourers with the employers ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHANDILKAR) : (a) to (d). The matter falls in the State sphere.

Compensation Paid for taking over of Coke Coal Mines

727. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI :
SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of compensation paid or proposed to be paid to the Coking Coal Mines recently taken over by Government and the formula of calculation thereof ; and

(b) the number of Coal Mines labourers who would be benefited in the taking over of Coal mines of West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Under the Coking Coal Mines (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance, 1971, promulgated on the 16th October, 1971, only the management of 214 coking coal mines has been taken over. The Ordinance provides for payment of 25 paise per tonne of coal on the average monthly production of coal from such mine during 1968, 1969 and 1970, towards compensation for vesting in the Government of the right to manage the mine. Since the assets are yet to be acquired, the payment

of compensation for the assets, therefore, does not arise at this stage.

(b) About 3,300 workers.

Setting up of a Mini Steel Plant in Baster

728. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the request of Madhya Pradesh for setting up a mini-steel plant in Baster ;

(b) if so, the time by which the plant is likely to be set up ; and

(c) the total capacity of the plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). It is presumed that the question refers to an electric furnace cum-continuous billet casting unit. No proposal has been received in this Ministry so far from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for setting up such a unit in Baster.

Supply of Raw Materials to Re-rolling Mills

729. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the policy of Government in regard to the registration of re-rolling Mills not included in the list of the Technical Committee and allotting them quota of raw materials in sufficient quantities in order to avert the closure of these units and thus throwing large number of persons out of jobs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : Under the current industrial licensing policy. Small Scale Units, whose machinery and equipment is worth less than Rs. 7.5 lakhs, do not require an industrial licence, and can register themselves with the State Directorate of Industries concerned.

Certain other units also do not require an industrial licences, provided that they are covered by certain stipulations, one of which is that their total fixed assets should be less than Rs. 1 crore. These units have to apply for registration to the competent

authority for statistical purposes only. Government are not expected to exercise any detailed scrutiny or control in such cases. Accordingly, the fact of such registration does not necessarily constitute acceptance or recognition by the Government of any of the facts stated in the application. Further, the registration does not imply any commitment on the part of the Government to provide the foreign exchange required by the applicant for the import of capital equipment or raw materials or to provide any other assistance.

These provisions apply fully to the re-rolling industry as well.

Government have been advising caution on all concerned before setting up new re-rolling mills as there is considerable shortage of re-rollable materials compared to capacity already established. Units which, have come up despite this advice have done so with full knowledge of the difficulty of finding raw materials.

Even, so, Government have attempted distribution of the extremely limited supplies of re-rollable scrap arising from the Steel Plants in as equitable manner as possible.

Registration of New Units of Re-rolling Mills

730. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some new units of re-rolling mills have been refused registration while a few have been considered eligible for statistical purpose ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for making this differentiation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). No re-rolling unit outside the small scale sector, eligible for registration for statistical purposes under the current industrial licensing policy, has been refused registration.

Policy Regarding Registration of Re-rolling Mills of Iron

731. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the policy laid down and followed in respect of registration of re-rolling mills of iron which have been set up after the report of the Technical Committee ; and

(b) the names of the re-rolling mills which have been registered subsequent to the report of the Technical Committee either for only statistical purposes or for allotting quota of billets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Steel re-rolling mills are sanctioned industrial licences or registered in accordance with the policy of industrial licences in force. Currently, units whose value of machinery and equipment is less than Rs. 7.5 lakhs will be registered as Small Scale Units with the Directorates of Industries. Those whose assets are less than Rs. 1 crore and who fulfil certain other conditions will be registered by the Iron and Steel Controller for statistical purposes. The remaining units will have to apply for industrial licence.

This record of capacity for purposes of industrial licensing does not, however, automatically entitle units for registration as billet re-rollers. New units are not generally registered as billet re-rollers after the report of Technical Committee in line with their recommendations.

(b) the information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Re-rolling Mills of Iron listed by Technical Committee

732. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the number of re-rolling mills of iron, State-wise, which were listed by the Technical Committee and were thus categorised as registered re-rolling mills and considered eligible for billet quota ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : The

number of re-rollers recommended by the "Technical Committee on Assessment of Re-Rolling capacity" for release of steel billets *vide* their report dated July, 1966 is indicated State-wise below :

S. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	No. of billet re-rollers
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	3
4.	Gujarat	3
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	1
6.	Kerala	2
7.	Madras	4
8.	Madhya Pradesh	3
9.	Maharashtra	11
10.	Mysore	3
11.	Orissa	1
12.	Punjab	6
13.	Rajasthan	1
14.	Uttar Pradesh	12
15.	West Bengal	18
16.	Delhi	6
17.	Goa	1
Total :		79

Criticism of Indo-Soviet Treaty by Pakistan

733. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan criticized Indo-USSR friendship treaty and alleged that India would now feel encouraged to intensify its provocative activities against Pakistan ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have seen reports to this effect.

(b) Government have made it clear that the Indo-Soviet treaty is a Treaty of peace,

friendship and cooperation which is not directed against anyone.

Discussion on Bonus Formula

734. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI R. S. PANDEY :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any discussions were held between the Minister, and the representatives of employers and employees on the 21st October, 1971 on the new bonus formula to be enforced universally ; and

(b) if so, the nature of the discussions held and the decisions arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Separate discussion with the representatives of employers and workers were held on the 21st October, 1971, as a prelude to the discussions in the Indian Labour Conference and *inter-alia* the question of bonus was discussed in its various aspects.

(b) the discussions were of an informal nature. No decisions were taken.

Sale of Iron Scrap to Private Firm by Bhilai Steel Plant

735. SHRI R. V. BADE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether iron scrap worth Rs. 20.55 crores has been sold by officials of Bhilai Steel Plant to a private firm at a very low price ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the action taken by Government to prevent huge loss accrued on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR-MANGALAM) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Taking over of Sick Mills

736. SHRI R. V. BADE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sick mills which Government have taken over ;

(b) the main reasons for closing of such mills ;

(c) the number of labourers hit by the closure ; and

(d) the loss of production the industry has suffered ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House, after it is received.

Check on further Migration of Refugees from Bangla Desh

737. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether more refugees are coming from Bangla Desh continuously ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to check further migration of refugees from Bangla Desh ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Until normal conditions return in Bangla Desh, it is not possible, for humanitarian considerations, to take any steps to stop or limit the flow of refugees from Bangla Desh.

Workers Unemployed in States due to Closure of Factories

738. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of workers rendered unemployed in 1969-70 and 1970-71 in each State on account of the closure of factories due to financial stringency or shortage of raw material ; and

(b) the steps taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

**Appeal by Pope Paul for Relief to
Displaced Persons from East
Bengal**

739. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pope Paul has appealed to all countries for relief to Displaced persons from East Bengal ; and

(b) the reaction of that appeal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Material and other help has been received from the international community but it is not possible specifically to relate the quantum of help received to a particular appeal.

**Representations regarding Nationalisation
of Coal Mines**

740. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations regarding the nationalisation of coal mines ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The management of 214 coking coal mines has already been taken over by the Government, pending the nationalisation of such mines. The nationalisation of the non-coking coal mines is not being considered by the Government.

**Redistribution of Properties of Refugees
from Bangla Desh**

741. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan has started redistribution of the properties of the Bangla Desh refugees who have come over to India;

(b) whether Government of India has

protested against such an action by the Pakistan Government ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government of India have seen reports to this effect.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It has been brought to the notice of the Government of Pakistan that any steps taken to deprive the refugees of their houses and lands are bound to deter them from returning to East Bengal and that the Government of India cannot accept such a situation. An assurance has been sought from the Government of Pakistan that the properties of the refugees would be protected and returned to them when they return to their homes in East Bengal.

Indo-Pak Talks on Hijacking of Indian Plane

742. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had told Pakistan about its willingness to hold talks through diplomatic channel with regard to the hijacking of the Indian Airlines plane ;

(b) if so, the conditions on which India had shown her willingness to settle the issue; and

(c) the reaction of the Pakistan Government in regard thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government had indicated to the Government of Pakistan that we are willing to discuss the issue on the basis of :

(i) payment of compensation for the aircraft ;

(ii) punishment of the two criminals who hijacked it ; and

(iii) adequate assurances regarding the the future.

(c) The Pakistan Government has refused to meet these reasonable requests of the Government of India.

Research Board for Steel Industry

743. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered to have Research Board for Steel Industry to promote studies into the problems of the industry and facilitate the flow of up-to-date technological information to the existing research units in the country ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). A proposal to set up a Research and Development Board for the Iron and Steel Industry is presently under consideration. The Board is intended to support on going research programmes, initiate and support new research programmes and establish a Documentation and Information Centre. The proposal envisages participation by all the integrated steel plants in the country in the activities of the Board and in its financing with some financial assistance by Government.

Education of Labour

744. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked out any plan for the education of labour in the country ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the plan ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). Yes. A country-wide scheme of Worker's Education is being operated through the Central Board for Worker's Education, a 'Society' registered under the Societies Registration Act. The Board has set up 30 Regional Centres and a number of Sub-Regional Centres where "worker teachers" are trained. After their training, the Worker Teachers conduct classes for other workers. The Syllabus of training includes topics like

trade unionism, union management relations, labour legislation and other matters of interest to labour.

Unemployed Youths in the Country

745. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unemployed youths in the country with details of different States ;

(b) the number of educated unemployed in the country ;

(c) the number of unemployed expected to be employed during this year ; and

(d) the amount of money Central Government expects to spend for giving employment or unemployment allowance during this year ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The only information available on the subject relates to the number of work-seekers on the live register of Employment Exchanges in the country and is given in the attached statement-I.

(c) While precise estimates are not available, large numbers are expected to be employed under the various programmes undertaken by the Central and the State Governments, within and outside the Fourth Plan.

(d) There is no scheme for payment of employment or unemployment allowance.

The provisions made in the Budget for 1971-72 for some of the more important employment-oriented schemes are given in the attached Statement-II.

Statement-I

(a) Number of youth work-seekers (age group 15-24 years) on the live register of Employment Exchanges in each State/Union Territory as on 31st December, 1970.*

*Data regarding age-wise distribution of employment seekers on live Register is collected at annual intervals as on 31st December each year. The latest available data relates to 31st December, 1970.

State/Union Territory	Number of youth work-seekers (age group 15-24 years) on the live register as on 31.12.1970
1. Andhra Pradesh	2,10,493
2. Assam	50,709
3. Bihar	2,51,221
4. Gujarat	1,27,161
5. Haryana	65,240
6. Himachal Pradesh	29,406
7. Jammu & Kashmir	9,460
8. Kerala	1,92,343
9. Madhya Pradesh	1,62,376
10. Maharashtra	2,36,805
11. Mysore	1,64,149
12. Orissa	1,17,636
13. Punjab	73,217
14. Rajasthan	1,01,915
15. Tamil Nadu	3,01,481
16. Uttar Pradesh	3,27,133
17. West Bengal	4,10,945
18. Chandigarh	10,265
19. Delhi	96,649
20. Goa	5,762
21. Laccadives	689
22. Manipur	28,681
23. Pondicherry	5,197
24. Tripura	14,019
Total	29,92,952

(b) Data regarding distribution of work-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchange by educational levels is collected at half-yearly intervals (that is June and

December each year). The latest available information relates to 30th of June, 1971 according to which the number of educated work-seekers was 20,53,348.

Statement-II

Scheme	Budget provision for 1971-72
1	2
1. Development of small but potentially viable farmers	Rs. 6 crores
2. Scheme for marginal farmers and agricultural labour.	Rs. 3 crores

1	2
3. Development of Dry Farming.	Rs. 2.16 crores
4. Rural Works Programme.	Rs. 20 crores
5. Area Development—Scheme for development of infra-structure facilities like roads, regulated markets etc.	Rs. 3 crores
6. Crash Scheme for rural employment.	Rs. 50 crores
7. Special provision for programmes for the educated unemployment (including engineers and technicians)	Rs. 25 crores

The above provision is exclusive of the amounts to be spent during the year on various other development programmes undertaken by the Central and the State Governments in and outside the IV Plan, which will, *inter-alia* generate, increasing employment opportunities.

इंडोनेशिया के विदेश मंत्री के साथ बातचीत

746. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने गत अगस्त में अपने इंडोनेशिया की यात्रा के समय वहां के विदेश मंत्री के साथ बंगला देश के बारे में बातचीत की थी तथा इंडोनेशिया के साथ उसी प्रकार की सन्धि करने, जैसी कि रूस के साथ की गई है, के बारे में भी बात-चीत की थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण तथ्य क्या है तथा इस पर इंडोनेशिया सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : (क) और (ख). अगस्त 1971 में इंडोनेशिया की यात्रा के दौरान विदेश मंत्री ने इंडोनेशिया के विदेश मंत्री से बंगला देश की स्थिति के बारे में विचार-विमर्श किया था। इस सम्बन्ध में, यात्रा के बाद जारी की गई संयुक्त विज्ञप्ति कृपया देखें। इंडोनेशिया के साथ भारत-सोवियत संधि जैसी किसी संधि पर हस्ताक्षर करने की बात न तो सोची गई और न हुई ही है।

पाकिस्तान को हथियारों की सप्लाई के बारे में अमरीका को विरोध पत्र

747. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत ने विरोध पत्र भेज कर अमरीका को कह दिया है कि भारत सरकार पाकिस्तान को हथियारों की सप्लाई को "शत्रुतापूर्ण" कार्य मानती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर अमरीका सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र-पाल सिंह) : (क) 27 जून, 1971 को संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका के राजदूतावास को एक लिखित पत्र भेजा गया था जिसमें अमरीका द्वारा पाकिस्तान को हथियार देने पर भारत सरकार की ओर से चिन्ता व्यक्त की गई थी।

(ख) अमरीका सरकार ने पाकिस्तान को हथियार देने की बात को इस आधार पर न्यायसंगत बताया है कि वह पाकिस्तान से कुछ लाभ उठाना चाहता है।

किन्तु 9 नवम्बर, 1971 को अमरीकी सरकार ने घोषणा की कि वह बकाया लाइसेंसों को रद्द कर रही है।

विदेशियों द्वारा भारत की यात्रा

748. श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले छः महीने में भारत आये

विदेशी राष्ट्रों के प्रतिनिधियों का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) भारत सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों और विदेशी प्रतिनिधियों के मध्य हुई बातचीत किस प्रकार की थी ; और

(ग) बंगला देश की समस्या के प्रश्न पर उनकी बातचीत का क्या परिमाण निकला ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). पूर्ण विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—1032/71]

U.S.S.R.-Egypt Communique

749. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether joint communique of USSR-Egypt issued by those countries in October, 1971 after Indo-USSR treaty, was contrary to India stand on Bangla Desh ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government of India thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SARI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The joint communique issued at the end of President Sadat's visit to Moscow in October, 1971 makes no mention of Bangla Desh or India.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Help for Refugees

750. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries which had extended their help financially and otherwise for the refugees from Bangla Desh ;

(b) the extent of help promised by each country ;

(c) how far these countries have fulfilled their offer or promise ; and

(d) the reaction of Government in cases where the help offered was more but the help actually provided was negligible ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the offers of assistance received from foreign Governments, UN Agencies and Voluntary organisations, as per information received by the Department of Rehabilitation upto 15-11-1971, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1033/71].

(c) Government has received aid in cash amounting to Rs. 10.78 crores from the foreign countries. Besides the aid in cash, the Government have also received aid in kind from the foreign countries in the form of food stuffs (rice, edible oil, sugar), shelter material, vehicles, medical supplies etc. The value of foreign assistance actually received by us including the cash so far is about Rs. 50 to 55 crores. The rest is currently on the high seas and is expected to arrive in the next few months.

(d) Government are helpful of receiving promised aid from various countries/agencies shortly.

Views of Foreign Countries on Indo-Soviet Treaty

751. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of countries which have appreciated the signing of Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation ;

(b) whether some countries have assailed this Treaty and if so, their names ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government are not aware of any country having assailed the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation.

There has been general appreciation by the international community that the Treaty

has strengthened cooperation between India and the U.S.S.R. in all fields and has contributed to peace and stability in the region.

(c) Does not arise.

Political Settlement of Bangla Desh

752. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government of India has been drawn to a report in "The Motherland" of the 10th October stating that the Soviet Union and the United States have envolved between themselves the outlines of a plan for a political solution of the Bangla Desh problem which did not coincide with India's thinking ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government of India in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government have seen the press report referred to in the 'Motherland' of 10th October, 1971. The report is not correct.

Minimum Bonus

753. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mill Owners Association have rejected Government's proposal that industrial employers should advance to the employees an additional 1 to 4 1/3 percent bonus over the above the minimum 4 percent payment stipulated in the Act ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) the steps Government are taking in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) In a statement issued in October, 1971, the Union Labour Minister commended an *ad hoc* formula for payment of advances ranging from 1 to 4 1/2 per cent. Information regarding im-

plementation of this formula by various employers is not available.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Observations of U. N. Secretary-General on Bangla Desh

754. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U. N. Secretary-General in his report to the General Assembly had made some observations on the developments in Bangla Desh ; and

(b) if so, the observations made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the observations made by the U. N. Secretary-General is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT— 1034/71]

Setting up of Mini Steel Plants in Private Sector

755. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state .

(a) how far the setting up of the mini steel plants in private sector has progressed ;

(b) the time by which these steel plants are likely to be commissioned and in which States ; and

(c) the names of the private sector undertakings given the licences for setting up the mini-steel plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). It is presumed that the question refers to units manufacturing steel ingots/billets using electric furnaces and either conventional or continuous casting of the molten steel.

The undermentioned parties in the private sector have been granted letters of intent or industrial licences for such units since February, 1970, when the new

industrial licensing policy was introduced :—

Party	Location
1. M/s. Electro Steel Castings	U. P.
2. M/s. Rathii Alloys & Steel...	U. P.
3. Shri S. N. Agarwal...	Mysore.
4. M/s. Krishna Steel Industries...	Maharashtra
5. M/s. Andhra Steel Corporation...	Mysore
6. M/s. Amrit Vanaspati...	U. P.
7. M/s. Vardhman Spinning & General Mills Ltd.	Haryana
8. M/s. Usha Martin Black (Wire Ropes)..	Bihar.
9. M/s. Shankar Estates Pvt. Ltd.	M. P.
10. M/s. Tata Iron and Steel Co	Bihar.
11. M/s. Gogte Minerals.	Maharashtra
12. M/s. Steel Complex ...	Kerala.

M/s. Tata Iron and Steel Company were granted a carrying on business licence as they were already in production before the introduction of the new industrial licensing policy. The others have been granted letters of intent.

Of these, four units viz., M/s. Electro Steel Castings, M/s. Rathii Alloys & Steel, M/s. Andhra Steel Corporation and M/s. Steel Complex have been permitted to place orders for their continuous casting machines on suppliers abroad. They are now arranging for the necessary rupee as well as foreign exchange loans from the public financing institutions.

The other units are being advised to procure these machines from the Heavy Engineering Corporation.

Those units permitted to place orders abroad are expected to go on stream by the end of 1972, and the rest thereafter.

Shift in Portuguese Attitude towards India

756. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

be pleased to state :

(a) whether the media of mass communication in Portugal has stopped their virulent attack against India and started speaking good about India ;

(b) whether this indicates that the new Government would like to have normal relations with India ; and

(c) if so, whether Government of India has reciprocated these gestures and if so, in what manner ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). Government are not aware of any meaningful change in the Portuguese Government's attitude towards India, or in their policy on such basic issues as Colonialism, which divide our two countries. While the Portuguese press and other mass media are officially controlled and reflect official attitudes, in the absence of diplomatic relations with Portugal, we have not been able to notice any new trend in them towards India. Should there be any change for the better in Portuguese attitude towards India, Government will give it due and proper consideration to this aspect.

Trade Union Rights for Workers in Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasaragod, Kerala

757. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaint regarding the methods employed by the administration of the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasaragod in Kerala, to deny the workers in that establishment the basic trade Union rights ;

(b) if so, the particulars of the complaints ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No such complaint has been received in the Ministry of Labour.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Opening of Bangla Desh Mission in
New Delhi**

758. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Bangla Desh Mission has been formally opened in New Delhi with the hoisting of its national flag ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government's attitude flows from their policy on the question of recognition of Bangla Desh, a decision on which will be taken at the appropriate time.

Raising of Issue of Bangla Desh in U. N. O.

759 SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India raised the question of Bangla Desh in U. N. O. ;

(b) if so, to what extent India got the support of other countries ;

(c) how many countries participated in favour of India's move ; and

(d) whether some other countries also put forward any proposal in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Delegation of India raised the Bangla Desh issue during the general debate in the U. N. General Assembly and continues to do so in various Committees of the Assembly as appropriate.

(b) and (c). There is general consensus among the members of the U. N. that :

(i) the situation in East Bengal is the legitimate concern of the international community because it is a disaster of vast proportions involving an unprecedented migration of a large number of nationals of one member of the U. N. into another ;

(ii) a solution for the problem of East

Bengal can be achieved not by military means but only by political means which would take into account the welfare and wishes of the people of East Bengal ;

(iii) the international community should endeavour to bring about such a solution, and that special efforts should be made to alleviate the sufferings of the refugees ;

(iv) there has been a large scale influx of refugees from East Bengal into India that they will only return to their homelands when assured of credible guarantees for their safety and honour.

Out of the 117 delegations which participated in the General Debate, 55 made specific references to the developments in East Bengal on the above lines.

(d) No formal proposal was put forward by any country for the solution of the problem though a few suggested mediation good offices, and visit by a contact group of the U. N. to both India and Pakistan. The Indian delegation firmly resisted such informal suggestions pointing out that proposals for the solution of the problem equating India and Pakistan would not resolve the basic cause of the ferment in East Bengal. The India delegation stated that only proposals aimed at stopping the Military repression in East Bengal and restoring the fundamental rights and liberties of the people of East Bengal would be conducive to a lasting solution. There was general appreciation for the validity of this approach to the problem.

**Reduction of Administration Charges by
Central Board of Trustees of
Provident Fund**

760. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Board of Trustees of Provident Fund has decided to reduce the administrative charges twice ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government would consider the proposal to include the staff representatives in the Board of Trustees to avoid such incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). In the beginning, the rate of administrative charges was fixed at 3 per cent of both the shares of contribution when the statutory rate of provident fund contribution was (a) $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of pay. From January, 1963 the statutory rate of contribution in respect of certain industries was enhanced to 8 per cent of pay. The rate of administrative charges in respect of establishments which were required to pay contributions (a) 8 per cent was fixed at 2.40 per cent of both the shares of provident fund contributions which was equivalent to 3 per cent of both shares of contributions (a) $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. As these two rates of administrative charges created additional work all-round, it was uniformly fixed at 0.37 per cent of pay.

(c) Does not arise.

Proposal to raise the Question of occupied Indian Territory by China

761. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the fact that China has been seated in the U. N. O., Government propose to raise the issue of Indian territory under the adverse possession of China ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Our consistent stand has been that it is better to settle all such matters peacefully through bilateral negotiations.

Man-days Lost due to Strikes and Lock-outs in Railways, Banks, Air Transport Industry and Coal Mines

762. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of man-days lost during the last year as a result of strikes and lock-outs in (i) Railways, (ii) Banks, (iii) Air Transport Industry, (iv) Coal Mines, separately ;

(b) the total loss resulting therefrom ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check the rising incidence of strikes and lock-outs ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). According to available information, the total number of man-days lost and loss in production due to strikes and lock-outs during 1970 were as following :

Industry	Man-days lost	Value of production loss (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
(i) Railways including workshops	31,134	*5.90
(ii) Banks and other financial institutions	97,085	Not available
(iii) Air transport including workshops	7,109	Not available
(iv) Coalmines	4,67,441	**73.1

*Production loss relates to 7 out of 15 disputes for which information is available.

**Production loss relates to 174 out of 185 disputes for which information is available.

(c) The main effort is to minimise industrial disputes through preliminary discussions, informal mediation, conciliation and adjusification or arbitration as necessary under the existing statutory machinery and voluntary arrangements ; Government have also been holding discussions with the interests concerned, including Workers' and Employees' Organisations, to evolve agreed measures to secure improvements in the industrial relations system.

Issue of Licences for Production of cold Rolled Strips, Alloy Steels and Stainless Steel Strips

763. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of firms to whom letters of intent have been issued in the private sector for setting up units to produce cold rolled strips and alloy steels and stainless steel strips ; and

(b) the number of licences issued with relevant details of production capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Seamless Tube Plant

764 SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to set up a Seamless Tube Plant has been finalised ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Demand for Refractories in Steel Industry

765. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee set up to

assess the demand for refractories of various qualities and specifications required by the steel industry in the next ten years and to suggest concrete steps to meet the demand has submitted its report ; and

(b) if so, the principal recommendations thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SARI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Visits Exchanged between India and U. S. S. R.

766. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of visits exchanged at the ministerial level as also at official level between U. S. S. R. and India after the signing of the Indo-Soviet Treaty ; and

(b) the particulars of such visits, giving the names and official positions of the delegations from both the countries that exchanged visits ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Contracts secured by Engineering Projects (India) Limited

767. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the nature and value of contracts secured both at home and abroad by the Engineering Projects (India) Limited during the last three years ;

(b) the staffing pattern of the undertaking ; and

(c) the present subscribed and authorised capital of the said undertaking ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Engineering Projects (India) Ltd., was incorporated in April, 1970. Since then the

following contracts has been secured :

Construction of foodgrain silos for Food Corporation of India. Value of the contract is Rs. 59.9 lakhs.

(b) The Executive head of the Company is the Managing Director. The Company is divided into four divisions viz., Finance, Marketing, Projects and General Administration and Secretarial; each division is headed by senior officer. The total number of officers and staff at present is 26.

(c) Authorised Capital : Rs. 30 lakhs.

Subscribed Capital : Rs. 10.56 lakhs

Labour Strikes in the Public Sector Steel Plants

768. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the production loss suffered by the public sector steel plants due to labour strikes during the past three years ; and

(b) the causes that led to such strikes by labour ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR-MANGALAM) : (a) The production loss suffered by the Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants of Hindustan Steel Limited during the years 1968-69 to 1970-71 due to labour strikes in Bhilai and Rourkela and due to all forms of labour trouble in Durgapur was as under :

(In Tonnes)

	B.F. Coke	Sinter	Hot Metal	Ingot Steel	Semis	Finished Steel	Castings
<i>Bhilai Steel Plant :</i>							
1968-69	—	—	—	894	380	88	45
1969-70	9,490	—	23,060	59,532	8,500	18,355	—
1970-71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Rourkela Steel Plant :</i>							
1968-69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969-70	—	—	—	97,388	—	53,731	932
1970-71	1,909	2,709	1,584	132,028	973	88,201	176
<i>Durgapur Steel Plant :</i>							
1968-69	55,000	—	214,167	328,790	675,765	173,704	—
1969-70	40,218	—	328,235	238,241	158,809	134,248	—
1970-71	85,014	50	250,255	268,721	225,147	133,926	—

(b) The main demands of the workers in general related to additional manpower, revision of production incentive schemes, upgradation of scales of pay etc. Inter-Union and Intra-Union rivalries and political bundhs were contributory factors.

Visit to Singapore and Jakarta by the Minister of External Affairs

769 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had been to Singapore and Jakarta in August last ;

(b) if so, the mission of his visit to those places ; and

(c) what necessiated him to cancel his programme with the Indians in Jakarta and airdash to Singapore ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The visit to Indonesia from 12th to 15th August, 1971 was at the invitation of the Indonesian Foreign Minister. During his visit, the annual bilateral consultations

between the two countries at the Ministerial and officials' level also took place.

The visits enabled a very useful exchanges of views with the leaders of both countries, particularly with reference to the situation in Bangla Desh.

(c) The Minister of External Affairs met the Indian community in Djakarta on two occasions during his stay. One engagement was rescheduled to enable him to keep an appointment with the Singapore Prime Minister.

Raising of Bangla Desh Refugee issue at United Nations

770. SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India raised the issue of Refugees from Bangla Desh at United Nations ;

(b) whether India has requested U. N. for further aid for these refugees ; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. India had drawn the attention of the international community and the U. N. to the massive influx of refugees from Bangla Desh into India immediately following the events in East Bengal since March 25, 1971. The issue was specifically raised by the Foreign Minister when intervening in the General Debate at the 26th General Assembly session of the U. N. on 27th of September, 1971. The Indian delegation has stated at the U. N. that India is receiving these refugees and taking care of them as a trust on behalf on the international community purely on humanitarian considerations. It has been emphasised that the refugees are the concern of the international community and the U. N. as the highest representative organisation of the international community should give relief assistance to them as needed.

India continues to express these views in all appropriate forums of the U. N.

(c) The U.N. response to India's appeals has been prompt. The Secretary-General issued two appeals on May 19 and June 16, 1971 for relief assistance to the refugees from Bangla Desh. He has designated the

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at the U. N. Focal Point for relief assistance to the refugees of Bangla Desh. Resident Mission of the UNHCR is functioning in Delhi with adequate staff of coordinate relief assistance coming through the U.N. for the Bangla Desh refugees. Though the U. N. response in seeking relief assistance has been prompt the response has been inadequate due to the continuous influx of refugees whose figure is about ten million already. India continues to shoulder the major burden of giving relief assistance for the refugees. According to the information available with the U. N. Focal Point, the total contribution pledged through the U. N. was approx. \$157,935,000 as on October 31, 1971 and the amount actually received upto the 15th November, 1971 is \$46.58 million.

Unutilisation of vacant land in EPDP Colony, Kalkaji, New Delhi

771. SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the land allotted for East Pakistan displaced persons colony in Kalkaji, New Delhi, has not been fully utilised and there is much vacant land available for distribution ;

(b) whether a large number of Central Government employees hailing from East Pakistan or West Bengal have represented to Government that they should also be allotted plots in the East Pakistan Displaced Persons' Colony for their rehabilitation ; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) There are 62 unallotted plots in the colony out of which area equivalent to about 40 plots is under litigation. There are already 26 applicants on the waiting list and as a result of further scrutiny some more applicants who had applied within the prescribed period may be found eligible for allotment. Some more vacant land is available in the colony but it may not be suitable for residential plots.

(b) and (c). Applications from Displaced Persons from East Pakistan were invited twice in January, 1956 and August 1967,

All eligible applicants have either been offered plots or their names have been placed on the waiting list. As regards persons hailing from West Bengal, the Co-operative Society of such persons had made representations to Government for the allotment of land in the Colony. The Society has been informed that the Department of Rehabilitation has no scheme under which a Society consisting of non-displaced persons could be considered for allotment of land.

Reopening of Nimcha Colliery

772. SHRI ROBIN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement was signed for re-opening the Nimcha Colliery in Raniganj Coal Field ;

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement and the name of the Union with whom the agreement was signed ;

(c) whether large amount of legal dues is due to the workers for the period before the lockout of the Colliery from 26th April, 1971, if so, the total amount due ; and

(d) whether there is any provision for payment of outstanding legal dues to the workers ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि में अंशदान

773. श्री अम्बेश : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किसी संस्थान में भविष्य निधि योजना आरम्भ करने के लिए कितने कर्मचारियों की अपेक्षा होती है ;

(ख) क्या यह संभव है कि किसी संस्थान में कुछ कर्मचारी तो भविष्य निधि में अंशदान करते हैं जब कि अन्य कुछ को यह सुविधा नहीं दी जाती है ; और

(ग) क्या कोई कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि में अंशदान करने से स्वयं इन्कार कर सकता है ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री धार० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) बीस। तथापि, केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस अधिनियम के उपबन्धों को ऐसे किन्हीं प्रतिष्ठानों पर लागू कराने का अधिकार है जिनमें नियोजित बीस से कम व्यक्तियों को ऐसी संख्या नियोजित हो, जो अधिसूचना में निर्दिष्ट की जाय।

(ख) जी हां। कुछ शर्तों के साथ कर्मचारी इसकी परिधि में आ जाते हैं।

(ग) ऐसे कर्मचारी को, जिसे भविष्य निधि का सदस्य बनाना अपेक्षित है, सदस्य बनने से इन्कार करने का अधिकार नहीं है।

Indians in Ceylon

774. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons of Indian origin who have been given citizenship by the Ceylonese Government under the Shastri-Sirimao agreement ; and

(b) the number of persons still awaiting citizenship under the said agreement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) 17,632 up to August 31, 1971.

(b) 2,82,368.

Steel Production in Bhilai Steel Plant

775. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering certain immediate measures to increase the steel production in Bhilai Plant to meet the shortage of steel ; and

(b) if so, what are these measures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). For increasing production in Bhilai Steel Plant several technological and organisational measures have been implemented or are under implementation. The main measures are :—

(i) Formation of Capital Repairs Group for Coke Ovens.

- (ii) introduction of Benzene for use as fuel ;
- (iii) Simultaneous repairs to more than one Open Hearth Furnace to improve furnace availability ;
- (iv) Introduction of oxygen lancing in open hearth furnaces.
- (v) Steps for improving quality and reducing rejections etc.

Visit of Minister of Steel and Mines to Bhilai Steel Plant

776. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether he visited the site of the Bhilai Steel Plant recently ; and
- (b) if so, the purpose of the visit ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR-MANGALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The date and purpose of the visits are given below :

Date of visit	Purpose of visit
5.5.71	Visited the Steel Plant, addressed the officers and met the trade union leaders.
30.7.71	Inaugurated the 6th Blast Furnace. Held discussions with officers on the progress of steel production.
15.10.71	Visited Rajhara Mines and the Steel Plant. Held discussions with both Soviet and Indian officers and met trade union leaders.

Strike in Bhilai Steel Plant

777. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there was any strike in the Bhilai Steel Plant during the last three years ;
- (b) if so, the reasons for the strike ;
- (c) the man-hours lost during the strike

period and the financial loss suffered consequently ; and

(d) the action taken against the persons responsible for this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Meeting of Underground Naga Leader Shri Phizo and Mizo Rebel Leader Shri Laldanga

778. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any information regarding the meeting of the self-exiled underground Naga Leader Shri Phizo and Mizo Rebel Leader Shri Laldanga in the month of August, 1971 at Dacca ;

(b) whether Government have any information that the Mizo Rebel Leader Shri Laldanga wants to surrender ;

(c) whether Government have any information regarding the number of the Naga and Mizo Rebels who are in China and East Pakistan ; and

(d) whether there is any fresh move by the Rebel Naga Leaders for talks with Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) We have no information.

(b) We have no information that the Mizo Rebel Leader Laldanga intends to surrender. On the contrary, according to our information the Mizo rebels in East Bengal under the leadership of Laldanga are actively cooperating with the West Pakistan Army. However, a number of top-ranking leaders of the MNF belonging to the moderate faction have recently returned to India and surrendered to our authorities.

(c) We have no information of any Mizo Rebel group in China. As regards East Bengal, in June, 1971, they were estimated to be approximately 2000 including women, children and nearly 1200 personnel of the so-called "Mizo National Army". There are reports that some Naga rebels had proceeded to China during 1971. Their

exact number is not known. As regards East Bengal, we do not have any confirmed information about the presence of any Naga rebels there.

(d) No such approaches have been made. The Government's policy in the matter is well known and has been explained in Parliament on a number of occasions. A solution of the Naga problem was reached with the Naga leaders in 1960. This solution was ratified by the people of Nagaland in the last general elections, to the State Assembly. Government do not intend holding any further political talks with the underground Nagas. Nagas, as Indian citizens, are, however, free to make suggestions for the betterment of Nagaland to the Governor and the Government of Nagaland.

Fresh Influx of Refugees from Bangla Desh to Eastern Border States

779. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is again a rush of evacuees into Meghalaya, Assam and Tripura from the month of September and onwards ; and

(b) if so, the reasons of such fresh influx of evacuees into India from Bangla Desh ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). Influx is continuing on account of unsettled conditions in Bangla Desh due to Civil War and continued atrocities perpetrated by the Pakistan Army.

Visit by team of Central Officials to Bangla Desh Refugee camps at Balat and Mailan

780. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of five senior Central Officials visited the Bangla Desh refugee camps at Balat and Mailan on the 6th October, and another camp at Sarbhog on the 7th October, 1971 on a fact finding mission about the camps ;

(b) the other camps visited by this

team during their tour in Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes. A Central Team consisting of five senior Officials visited Balat and Mailan camps in Meghalaya on 6th October, 1971. Four of these officials also visited Sarbhog in Assam on 8th October, 1971.

(b) The Team also visited Central Camp at Changseri in Assam on 3rd October, 1971. It did not go to Tripura on this occasion but visited later in the month from 27th October to 29th October, 1971.

Reorganisation of Hindustan Steel Limited

781. SHRI NAGESHWARA RAO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindustan Steel Limited has been recently re-organised for better performance ; and

(b) if so, the changes made in the different units of Hindustan Steel Limited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b) There has been no re-organisation of Hindustan Steel Ltd. A number of top posts that became vacant have been or are being filled up.

Violation of Indo-Ceylon Agreement by Ceylon

782. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ceylon have repeatedly violated the Indo-Ceylon agreement on the future of Indians in Ceylon ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government of India thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Medical Assistance from U.S.S.R. for
Bangla Desh Refugees**

783. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the details of assistance received so far by India from Soviet Union regarding medicines to fight the Cholera out-break in refugees camps ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : 1,50,000 ml. doses of cholera vaccines have been received so far from Soviet Union.

Production of Coal in Fourth Plan

784. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the target of coal production for the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) whether there is any prospect for any shortfall of the target ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) 93.5 million tonnes.

(b) and (c). The target can be achieved provided the main difficulty now being faced by the coal industry regarding transportation by railways is solved quickly. Every effort is being made by the Government to overcome this difficulty.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के सामने हुए प्रदर्शन में श्री जगजीत सिंह द्वारा माग लिया जाना

785. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डा० जगजीत सिंह महासचिव, संत अकाली दल ने अभी हाल ही में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के सामने हुए प्रदर्शन में सक्रिय भाग लिया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में क्या जानकारी उपलब्ध है ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र-पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सरकार के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, विरोधी प्रदर्शन के आवाहन की प्रतिक्रियास्वरूप, 13 अक्टूबर 1971 को न्यूयार्क में संयुक्त राष्ट्र भवन के बाहर कठिनाता से आधे दर्जन व्यक्ति आये ।

Meeting non-aligned Countries

786. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a newspaper item appearing in the *Statesman* of the 29th October, 1971 regarding President Tito's call for a meeting of non-aligned countries ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In pursuance of the Lusaka Conference to ensure continuity of action of non-aligned countries a consultative meeting at ministerial level was held in New York on 1st October, this year. It has been decided to convene before the 27th session of the UN General Assembly, a similar meeting. India and Yugoslavia are both members of the Preparatory Committee set up for the purpose.

राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम के कार्यालय को हैदराबाद स्थानान्तरित किया जाना

788. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम के कार्यालय को दिल्ली से हैदराबाद स्थानान्तरित किया जा रहा है और उस पर अनुमानतः एक करोड़ ६० खर्च होगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हां । ऐसा

अनुमान है कि स्थानान्तरित करने में छह लाख रुपये व्यय होंगे।

(ख) सरकार ने यह विनिश्चय किया है कि लोक उपक्रमों का मुख्य कार्यालय दिल्ली में तब होना चाहिए जब कि यह अत्यावश्यक हो। राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम की प्रायोजनाएं बिहार, उड़ीसा मध्य प्रदेश और मैसूर राज्यों में अवस्थित है। उसकी समस्त प्रायोजनाओं की सुगमता, पत्राचार की सरलता और प्रबन्ध को दृष्टि में रखते हुए यही समुचित पाया गया कि निगम का मुख्य कार्यालय हैदराबाद में हो।

Bengalies of Pakistan Chancery Beaten by Pakistani Staff

789. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some non Diplomat Bengali staff of Pakistan High Commission were beaten by the Pakistan Staff on the 2nd November, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have seen reports to this effect.

(b) The incident in question took place within the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi and, therefore, outside the jurisdiction of the Government of India. However, the Ministry of External Affairs summoned the Pakistan High Commissioner and made an enquiry from him about the incident.

Indian Ocean Conference

790. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken or are contemplated to convene an Indian Ocean Conference in pursuance of the Lusaka declaration to keep this high seas free from Big-Power competition ; and

(b) whether the reactions of the Big

Powers concerned to this proposal have been ascertained during the recent tour of the Prime Minister ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) As Government whole heartedly support the Lusaka Declaration on the Indian Ocean, they have been taking such steps as are possible to ensure its implementation. Discussion is proceeding through diplomatic channels with all the concerned powers. Although there is no formal proposal to convene a Conference to discuss this question, this step can be considered at an appropriate time.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of a Mini Steel Plant in Andhra Pradesh

791. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a letter of intent has been issued for establishing a mini-steel plant in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the location of the plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). It is presumed that the question refers to an electric furnace-cum continuous casting unit.

A letter of intent has been issued on 11-11-1971 in favour of M/s. Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation for setting up such a unit in Andhra Pradesh for the manufacture of 50,000 tonnes of mild steel and high carbon steel billets, and 20,000 tonnes of wire rods per annum. The exact location of the plant in the State has not yet been decided by the Corporation.

बंगला देश के विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को मध्य प्रदेश में बसाना

792. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में बंगला देश के कुल कितने शरणार्थियों को बसाया गया है और किन-किन स्थानों पर बसाया गया है ;

(ख) बंगला देश के शरणार्थियों को बसाने से पूर्व मध्य प्रदेश में बसाये गये विस्थापित व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ग) उन्हें किन स्थानों पर बसाया गया है ; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा इन दोनों प्रकार के शरणार्थियों को क्या-क्या सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं ?

भूम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) चूंकि जैसे ही बंगला देश के शरणार्थी अपने घरों को सुरक्षित वापस लौटने की स्थिति में हो जायेंगे उन्हें वापस भेज दिया जायेगा इसलिए मध्य प्रदेश या भारत के किसी भाग में उन्हें बसाने का प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

(ख) से (घ). लगभग 6,500 विस्थापित परिवार जो बंगला देश के शरणार्थियों से पूर्व अर्थात् 26-3-1971 से पूर्व आये थे, उनको सरगुजा, पन्ना, बेतुल, रायगढ़, होशंगबाद और रायपुर के जिलों में बसा दिया गया है इन प्रवासियों में से, कृषकों को भूमि पर बसा दिया गया है या बसाया जा रहा है और उन्हें कृषि भूमि, मकान और आवासीय प्लॉट, बैल, कृषि औजार, बीज और उर्वरक प्रदान कर दिये गये हैं । नलकूप खोद करके, खुले कुओं और निस्तार टैंकों का निर्माण करके पानी की सप्लाई की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है और शिक्षा तथा चिकित्सा सुविधाएं भी प्रदान कर दी गई हैं । इसी प्रकार गैर-कृषक परिवारों को मकान, आवासीय प्लॉट, रोजगार या व्यापार और कारोबार तथा कारोबार के लिये स्थान आदि के लिये वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है ।

Indian Nationals in Pakistan Jails

793. SHRI J. B. PATNAIK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian Nationals in Pakistan Jails ;

(b) whether some Indian Nationals in Pakistan Jails have expired their terms and are not being released ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURDENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government of Pakistan has not furnished any information about Indian citizens in Pakistani Jails.

(c) Every possible effort is made to secure the release of Indian nationals whose detention in Pakistan come to the notice of the Government.

12.04 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

TRANSPORT PROBLEMS IN DELHI

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra) : I call the attention of the Minister of Shipping and Transport to the following subject to urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

“The transport problems in Delhi and consequent unrest among students and frequent incidents of hijacking of buses by college students.”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : The bus services in Delhi, formerly operated by a private Company were taken over departmentally by the Ministry of Transport in 1948. In 1950, they were handed over to the Delhi Road Transport Authority, a body set up under the Delhi Road Transport Authority, Act, 1950. When the Municipal Corporation was created in 1957, the Transport Undertaking in Delhi became its responsibility. The working of the city transport undertaking had been continuously deteriorating for the past six or seven years and there were constant demands for a change in its administration. The Morarka Commission and the Working Group on Metropolitan

Transport Services brought the following defects in its functioning to light :—

- (a) The finances of the Delhi Transport Undertaking had reached the rock-bottom and the Undertaking was faced with increasing losses every year. The gap between the revenue and expenditure had been continuously increasing since 1963-64. The Central Government were advancing loans to them for the purchase of buses and other capital expenditure. Upto 31-3-71, loans aggregating Rs. 16.58 crores had been advanced to the Undertaking. But because of its operational losses the Corporation was not able to repay the loan money or contribute to the statutory funds. The outstanding loans as on the 31st March, 1971 amounted to Rs. 14.18 crores. The Undertaking had been unable to repay due instalments of loan amounting to Rs. 5.5 crores and interest amounting to Rs. 3.71 crores as on the 31st March, 1971 ;
- (b) The loans reserved for purchasing new buses were converted by the D.T.U. into ways and means resources. This led to acute shortage of buses ;
- (c) The average fleet has been one of the most serious problems of the Delhi Transport Undertaking. There were nearly 37% buses over eight years old and about 24% buses over 10 years old as on the 31st March, 1971 ;
- (d) The Undertaking has only one Central Workshop at Kingsway Camp to cater to the needs of the entire fleet for major repairs and overhaul. To cope with the increased work-load of maintenance and heavy repairs of the vehicles, there was need to decentralise workshop facilities.

The Delhi Transport Corporation owns 1391 buses, out of which only 934 were on road on the day the D.T.U. was taken over by the Government. In addition, 230 buses of private operators were also commissioned to cater to the needs of the public in the city.

The total number of scheduled trips per day was 15,992, out of which

only 12,526 trips were operating on the relevant date. It has been estimated by the Delhi Transport Corporation that they require 270 buses more, over and above the strength of 1391 buses already owned by them, to meet the requirements of the city to a reasonable extent.

Out of the vehicles which are in the Central Workshop and the depot workshops, 180 are due for scrapping and these cannot be taken into account for purposes of computing the available number of vehicles. However there are about 200 vehicles, which can be repaired for service and put on the road.

2. Because of these problems and difficulties Transport Undertaking was not able to cater to the travel requirements of Delhi adequately and there were complaints about the irregular services, missing of trips etc. The situation further deteriorated during the months of July, August and September, 1971, when there were clashes between the workers of the Delhi Transport Undertaking and students on grounds of inadequacy and irregularity of bus services for the students. As many as 91 incidents took place during this period, in some of which the students stopped and stoned the Delhi Transport Undertaking buses or set them on fire or hijacked them. This resulted in a law and order problem. In order to meet the situation and with a view to improving the working of the Undertaking and the efficiency of its services, the Central Government had to intervene and transfer the management of the Delhi Transport Undertaking from the Delhi Municipal Corporation to a statutory Corporation set up under the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950.

3. There has been some improvement in the functioning of the city transport undertaking since the establishment of the Corporation. The traffic income has shown an increase of about Rs. 21,000/- per day in the second week of November as compared to the income in the second week of October, 1971. The kilometers per bus daily has also increased from 177 to 187 and the bus operational ratio from about 71% to about 77%.

4. The Corporation proposes to place orders for 270 buses during 1971-72 at a cost of Rs. 2.8 crores and to purchase spare parts so as to put about 100 additional

[Shri Om Mehta]

buses by repairing those lying idle in the workshops. The Corporation has been negotiating with the neighbouring States such as Haryana and U. P. to obtain buses on loan to improve the services. Haryana has not been able to spare any bus because of various reasons but Uttar Pradesh have promised to give some help. The Government of India will consider grant of necessary financial assistance to the Corporation for the purpose. The Corporation is making the maximum efforts to ensure that the difficulties of the public are eliminated. However, as the present bus services fall short of the requirements to a considerable extent, it will not be possible for the Corporation to meet the entire demand fully in the near future. It will take some time for the Corporation to consolidate its position and to provide regular and adequate services.

5. So far as the transport requirements of the students are concerned, the position is that in August 1971, on the basis of the recommendations made by a Committee, which was appointed on the suggestion of Government, the Delhi Transport Undertaking Authorities introduced additional services of 21 agreed routes for the students and also ensured increased frequency of trips for catering to the needs of the students residing in difficult areas. It was also decided that Joint Committee should be set up in each college consisting of representatives of students, Delhi Transport Undertaking workers, Delhi Transport Undertaking management and College Authorities. It was also decided that the seven Zonal Committees should continue and that one Apex Committee consisting of representatives of the University, Delhi Transport Undertaking management and drivers and conductors should also be set up to maintain liaison with the College Committees and the Central Government. There have been some meetings of these College Zonal and Apex Committees.

6. Recently, the University Authorities carried out a survey of the travelling requirements of the student community and, on the basis of this survey, some further recommendations were made for adjustment in the existing services and introduction of additional services. The main recommendation relating to the introduction of a new bus service from R. K. Puram to Arya Samaj Road via the Ridge at a frequency

of 30 minutes throughout the day has already been implemented. As many as 774 additional trips have also been provided through adjustment of schedules and commissioning of new and renovated buses. The additional service and trips have provided substantial relief to the student community. Twenty-eight other recommendations made by the University Authorities have also been fully implemented. Twenty-three of them have been purely met and the remaining 45 are under consideration by the Delhi Transport Corporation.

7. I would appeal to the students particularly not to resort to hijacking and similar steps. I would ask them to use the medium of the College Committee already constituted for voicing their grievances. I would ask the Corporation to pay prompt attention to all such grievances. I have no doubt that the Corporation and the Lt. Governor will always be ready to listen to the grievances of the students and devise measures to meet them.

I would like to say in addition that the President of the Delhi University Students' Union Shri Bhagwan Singh has expressed his satisfaction over the transport facilities available to the students. He has issued a statement, which has been published in the press, that there is considerable improvement in the bus services.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : The bus travelling public of Delhi have to wait for hours to get a bus. Even when a bus comes, more often than not they are left stranded. If one is lucky to get into a bus, he is packed like in a herd of cattle. Subsequently, he would not be sure whether he would reach the destination or not because either the bus can be hijacked or it may meet with an accident. The main object of establishing the Delhi Transport Service was to provide cheap, safe and quick transport to the weaker sections of the society. In Delhi it is neither cheap, nor quick nor safe. Passengers have to hang on the foot-board or bumpers. Many of them fall down and meet with serious accidents. Not only the passengers but even the students were great sufferers. We found that they would reach their colleges and homes late and they could not do fair justice to their studies. Thus, we had an army of students who had either failed or had secured the third division.

These irritations led to pitched battles between the students and the workers or the staff of the Delhi Transport Undertaking. It led to hijacking of many buses. The Minister himself has admitted that before the Central Government took it over, 91 incidents of hijacking and burning of buses took place. A poor country like ours can ill afford the luxury of burning buses.

No attempts were made previously to associate either the students or the passengers with the management or the working of the Delhi Transport Undertaking and that led to further deterioration of relations.

As to the way the finances of the Delhi Transport Undertaking were being managed, one can see from the report which has been placed before the House that the undertaking was running at a loss of Rs 14 crores and that out of a fleet of 1,300 buses practically only 900 were running; the rest were either standard or were under repair or something.

Thus, it was in a sorry mess. One got the feeling that a deliberate attempt was being made to sabotage the nationalised sector and thus bring socialism into disrepute.

Apart from that there was another factor which I may mention. Mini buses which have been put on the road charge a much higher fare than the ordinary buses.

MR. SPEAKER : I am waiting for your question. I have made certain exceptions on these calling-attention motions but do not convert it into a debating time.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : I was only giving the background.

The Central Government has done a laudable act by taking over the management. I am glad to find that the earnings have increased by Rs. 21,000 and 270 new buses have been sanctioned. Attempt has also been made to associate students with the management of the undertaking. But the other passengers have been left out.

Therefore, my questions are : firstly, would you also associate, apart from students, passengers who hold monthly passes with the management of buses so that their difficulties are also solved ; secondly, will fares of all the buses, that is,

mini buses and ordinary buses, be equalised and the present fares of buses, will not be raised ; thirdly, will the Ministry be willing to appoint a committee to investigate into the grievances of passengers and students and also to find out which class of students have been responsible for hijacking them in view of the fact that not a single private bus has so far been hijacked ?

MR. SPEAKER : Are you instigating them against private buses also ?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : There is a feeling among us that a certain party is making a deliberate attempt to bring discredit to the nationalised sector and thus bring socialism into disrepute. Therefore, will the Government appoint a committee to find out why not a single private bus has been hijacked and which party is responsible ? Fourthly and lastly, will the management of the transport undertaking and some of the ministers also travel in buses during office hours to find out the difficulties of passengers ?

SHRI OM MEHTA : As I have already mentioned in my statement, due to these inadequacies we took over the management of the DTU bus service. We know that they were not keeping to schedule ; at peak hours they were not stopping at stops and conductors and drivers were also very rude to the public. I assure my hon. friend that we will do whatever is possible to improve the bus service in this metropolitan city.

Then, my, hon. friend has told me that in the committees which we have appointed there were no representative of students.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : And passengers.

SHRI OM MEHTA : Students are passengers. We will associate the other passengers also. We are thinking of having an advisory committee. In that we will try to have the representatives of the passengers and the public, particularly those who are employed in offices. We will hold an inquiry into that also and find out what is the position at present and whatever wrong has been done we will try to set it right.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : What about the management travelling in buses ?

SHRI OM MEHTA : I will certainly travel in buses. Earlier also I was travelling in buses. We will try to go around the city and find out what are the difficulties of the travelling public.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : What about the inquiry as to which class of students had been hijacking buses ?

SHRI OM MEHTA : Mostly the students of Hansraj College were hijacking buses.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : इस बात में कोई शको-शुबहा नहीं है कि दिल्ली ट्रांसपोर्ट बहुत गलत ढंग से चल रही थी और उसकी सर्विस बहुत निकम्मी थी। इसको इम्प्रूव करने के लिए कुछ कदम उठाये गये हैं। मैं उनका स्वागत करता हूँ। सोलह साल पुरानी ऐसी बसों से काम लिया जा रहा है, जिन को जंक में फेंक देना चाहिए। जो कोई इन बसों में बैठ जाये, उसको नावलजीन की दो गोलियों की जरूरत पड़ती है। जिस-जिस एरिया से बस निचलती हैं, उसमें वह धुआं छोड़ जाती है, जिसकी वजह से दुकानदारों और बाजार में शापिंग के लिए गये हुए लोगों को एस्पीरीन या नावलजीन की जरूरत पड़ती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मामले में बहुत ज्यादा ढील देने की जरूरत नहीं है। इसको बहुत संजीदगी के साथ हाथ में लेना चाहिए।

मुझे खुशी है कि श्री ओम मेहता बहुत जोश और जज्बा दिखा रहे हैं। मुझे उम्मीद है कि इसकी कुछ रूप-रेखा अमली तौर पर नजर आयेगी।

श्री ओम मेहता : छः महीने के बाद।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : छः महीने में करें या तीन महीने में करें।

एक बड़ी ग्रहण प्रबलम की तरफ ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। पिछले दिनों दिल्ली ट्रांसपोर्ट यहां की दिल्ली कॉर्पोरेशन के अंडर थी और आप जानते हैं कि कॉर्पोरेशन पर किन

लोगों का कब्जा है। दिल्ली में ट्रांसपोर्ट के परमिट्स के मामले में एक बहुत बड़ा स्कैंडल हुआ है। एक व्यापार बना हुआ था कि कोई पैसा देकर परमिट ले सकता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस हाउस को यकीन दिलायें कि कितने मिनी बसिज के परमिट को-ऑपरेटिव सेक्टर को दिये जाने थे, लेकिन उसके बजाये प्राइवेट पार्टिज को दिये गये और जो दूसरी बसिज के परमिट प्राइवेट पार्टिज को दिये गये, उन तमाम परमिट्स के बारे में एनक्वायरी की जायेगी और जो गलत आदमियों को परमिट दिये गये, जनसंघ के वर्करो को दिये गये और व्यापारियों को पैसा लेकर दिये गये, उनको कैन्सल कर दिया जायेगा। (व्यवधान)

श्री आर० बी० बड़े (खरगोन) : कांग्रेसियों को भी दिये गये। (व्यवधान)

श्री सतपाल कपूर : बताया गया है कि हाईजैकिंग के 91 केसेज हुए। मिनिस्टर साहब को इसका बैकग्राउंड देखना पड़ेगा। यह ठीक है कि सर्विस खराब है, वक्त पर बसे नहीं आती हैं, पुरानी बसें हैं, जिससे लोगों को इर्रिटेशन होती है। उस इर्रिटेशन और रिजेन्टमेंट को मैं समझ सकता हूँ। लेकिन इसकी क्या वजह है कि एक भी प्राइवेट बस हाईजैक न हो। क्या प्राइवेट बसों की सर्विस में कोई नुक्स नहीं है? शायद उनकी सर्विस में ज्यादा नुक्स हों। मिनिस्टर साहब बतायें कि इसके पीछे किस का हाथ है। साफ नजर आता है कि एक तो हाथ प्राइवेट मालिकों का हो सकता है, जिनको ऐसा करने के लिए एनकरेज किया गया और दूसरे, इसमें उन लोगों से हमदर्दी रखने वाली पार्टि का हाथ हो सकता है, जिसने परमिट दिये। मिनिस्टर साहब बतायें कि वह इस सारे मामले की एनक्वायरी कराके उसकी रिपोर्ट कब तक हाउस के सामने पेश करेंगे और कब तक दिल्ली की ट्रांसपोर्ट को इम्प्रूव करेंगे।

संस्वीय कार्य तथा नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। मैं उनको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक सम्भव होगा, केन्द्रीय सरकार इस सेवा को अधिक से अधिक उपयोगी, सुखकर और सुविधाजनक बनाने का प्रयास करेगी। माननीय सदस्य ने मिनी बसिज के परमिट्स की बात कही है। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूँगा कि मिनी बसिज की आवश्यकता सिर्फ वहाँ होती है, जहाँ तंग गलियाँ हैं और जहाँ बड़ी बसें नहीं जा सकती हैं। हमने इस बारे में विचार-विमर्श किया है और विचार यह है कि मिनी बसिज भी दिल्ली ट्रांसपोर्ट कारपोरेशन ही एक्वायर करे और उन्हें प्राइवेट आदमियों द्वारा चलाये जाने के बजाये खुद कारपोरेशन ही उन्हें चलाये।

जहाँ तक प्राइवेट बसिज का सम्बन्ध है, हम लोग इस एग्जैमेंट से बिल्कुल सैटिसफाइड नहीं हैं कि प्राइवेट बसिज को लगाया जाये। लेकिन शायद वे मजदूरी में लगाई गई हैं। हमारी कोशिश होगी कि जितनी भी जल्दी हो सकता है, कारपोरेशन के अपनी फ्लीट में पर्याप्त वृद्धि करे और अगर कारपोरेशन का अपना फ्लीट पूरा हो जायेगा, तो प्राइवेट बसों की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी। हम सिर्फ उतनी ही, जरूरी हद तक, प्राइवेट बसें रखेंगे, जिनके बिना हमारा काम नहीं चल सकेगा। इसमें किसी का रोजगार छीनने की बात नहीं है। असली बात यह है कि यहाँ पर एक ऐसी अच्छी और दक्ष परिवहन सेवा होनी चाहिए, जो राजधानी दिल्ली के अनुरूप और अनुकूल हो और जो उसकी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार चल सके।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : परमिट के पैसे के बारे में भी बात दीजिये।

श्री राज बहादुर : अगर परमिट के पैसे लिये होंगे, तो वह श्री कछवाय और उनकी पार्टी को ही मालूम होगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इसकी जांच कराइये।

श्री राज बहादुर : अगर श्री कछवाय एक्वायरी पर ज्यादा जोर न दें, तो अच्छा है। अगर सदन की यह मंशा है कि इस बारे में एक्वायरी हो, तो बाकायदा प्रस्ताव आने पर उस पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

हाईजैकिंग क्यों होता है और कैसे होता है, इसकी पूरी जांच करने की आवश्यकता है। यह भी बड़े अचम्भे की बात है कि हाईजैकिंग की शिकार खाली दिल्ली ट्रांसपोर्ट कारपोरेशन की बसिज होती हैं, प्राइवेट बसिज नहीं।

श्री शशि भूषण : **

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : **

MR. SPEAKER : All this will not go on record.

मेरा खयाल है कि आप लोग यहां आने से पहले भगड़े का घन्टा किसी और कमरे में रख लिया करें।

श्री शशि भूषण : मैंने यह इसलिए कहा...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्यों इस तरह के रिमाक्स करते हैं जो एन्नाइंग हों ?

श्री शशि भूषण : जब आर० एस० एस० ऐसा करते हैं तो हम कैसे न करें ? (व्यवधान)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : जब आर० एस० एस० की बात आती है तो यह घबड़ाते क्यों हैं ? बहस हो जाय, वह भी बहस करें हम भी करें। (व्यवधान)

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं कह रहा था कि जहाँ तक केन्द्रीय सरकार का सम्बन्ध है जो भी संभव था, हम लोगों ने 16 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक धनराशि डी० टी० यू० को दी थी इसलिए कि नई प्लोट आए, प्लोट बढ़े, अच्छी सेवा हो, लेकिन बड़े खेद की बात है कि इतनी बड़ी रकम देने के बाद भी सेवा का जो हाल था...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आपका चेयरमैन था, उसने घाघली की है। वह चेयरमैन बसें खरीदना नहीं चाहता था।...

श्री राज बहादुर : केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपने उत्तरदायित्व को निभाया, जितनी धनराशि की आवश्यकता थी, जो मांगी गई वह दी गई...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कांग्रेस पार्टी का चेयरमैन था, उसने यह सत्र किया। ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सोचिये, यह क्या कर रहे हैं आप? किसी को बोलने नहीं देना यह क्या है? आप को जो कुछ कहना है आप का मेम्बर बोलेंगे तो कह लेंगे। यह बीमारी बढ़ती जा रही है। कोई जो बात बिल्कुल गलती नहीं, वह कह देना, जैसे किसी बाजार में खड़े होकर भगड़ रहे हों, इस तरह तो यहां करते हैं...(व्यवधान)...पता नहीं आपको तो अच्छा नहीं लगता होगा तो आप बाहर जाकर बैठ जाते होंगे, यह आपको आप्शन है, पर मेरे लिए तो मुश्किल है, मैं यहां से उधर नहीं जा सकता। मुझे मुनना ही पड़ता है। मुझे तो सजा मिली हुई है। यहां इस तरह के लोगों के साथ एक सिरदर्द हो जाता है, क्या करें? उनको तो बस के धुर्य से होता है, मुझे इन से होता है।

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं शायद इस बात को न कहता लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार पर यह आरोप लगाया गया है और जिम्मेदार लोगों ने यह आरोप लगाया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पैसा

नहीं दिया। इसलिए मैंने यह बात कही कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पूरा पैसा दिया और यह भी कहा कि सर्विस अच्छी नहीं है, उसका खेद है तो मैं सर्विस के लिए तो मुबारकबाद भी नहीं दे सकता। अगर सर्विस ठीक होती तो मुबारकबाद जरूर देता।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस पर चर्चा हो जाय, सारी बानें साफ हो जाएंगी।

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली को राजधानी के अनुरूप जो भी सेवा हमें देनी है उसकी हम पूरी-पूरी व्यवस्था करेंगे। लेकिन वर्षों की बिगड़ी बात है, उसमें समय लगेगा। इसलिए जितनी सेवा का उपयोग करने वाले हैं, जितने हमारे साथी हैं नागरिक हैं, हमारे विद्यार्थी हैं, उन से मैं अपील करूंगा कि वह भी सहयोग दें और थोड़ा सतोप से काम लें क्योंकि एक साथ सारी प्लोट नहीं बढ़ाई जा सकती, एक साथ सबकी सब जो मरम्मत वाली बसें हैं उनकी मरम्मत नहीं की जा सकती, एक साथ सारी धनराशि नहीं आ सकती। बाड़ी बिल्डिंग के लिए, नई हम 300 बड़ी गाड़ियां डबल डेकर लाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उनको लाते-लाते समय लगेगा। इस बीच में जो हमारे पास सलाह मशविरे की मशीनरी है, जो जोनल कमेटी है उनके द्वारा हम बराबर सम्पर्क जारी रखेंगे और मैं यह आशा करता हूँ, चाहे वह सेवा का उपयोग करने वाले हैं, चाहे सेवा देने वाले हैं, सब मिलकर ऐसा एक वानावरण बनायेंगे जिसमें कटुता नहीं होगी, कड़वाहट नहीं होगी बल्कि ईमानदारी के साथ यह कोशिश होगी कि जो भी धन हम टैक्सपेयर का देते हैं सेवा के लिए उसका पूरा-पूरा उपयोग हो। मैंने सिर्फ इसलिये यह कहा था। किसी का दिल दुखाने के लिये नहीं कहा था कि जितना केन्द्रीय सरकार पैसा दे सकती थी उतना दिया है और मुझे वित्त मंत्री जी ने यह आश्वासन दिया है कि सेवा को ठीक करने के लिये जो भी आव-

सकता होगी, वह यथासंभव देने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : यह हाईजैकिंग के जो 91 केसेज हैं उनकी एन्क्वायरी कराने के बारे में क्या कहना है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : पुरानी बातों की एन्क्वायरी कर के वक्त खराब करने से क्या फायदा ? पब्लिक अपने आप देखेगी कि क्या किसने किया ? अगर हमारी सेवा ठीक नहीं होगी तो पब्लिक अपने आप हमें भी कोसेगी। इसलिये साफ बात है कि हमें सेवा ठीक करनी है पहले।... (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर इससे ज्यादा होता है तो मैं तो कहूंगा कि या तो मैं चला जाता हूं छुट्टी ले कर या इस आदमी का इलाज करें। यह क्या बात है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं ही चला जाता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप चले जाइये पिछले दिनों चले गये थे तो दस पन्द्रह दिन बड़ा अग्रमन रहा था यहाँ।

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत (पूर्व दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक दरम्बास्त करना चाहता हूं। यह रोजाना ही ऐसा हो रहा है। आपके बार-बार कहने पर भी आपका कहना नहीं माना जा रहा है और चन्द आदमी हाउस को रेंसम कर देते हैं। हाउस आपके साथ है। आप पूरी ताकत से जो आपकी पावर है उसका इस्तेमाल कीजिये।...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको पता होना चाहिए कि ऐसे मौकों पर उसका प्रोसीजर होता है। वह प्रोसीजर जो आप चलाएंगे मैं उसको फालो करूंगा। आपकी पार्टी बड़ी है। वह प्रोसीजर चलायेंगे तो मैं उसको फालो करूंगा। लेकिन

कोई हद होती है, एक मेम्बर का यह हाल हो कि बार-बार वह सारे हाउस को रेंसम करे। मैं तो इसको और ज्यादा अब बर्दाश्त नहीं करूंगा, यह मैं कहे देता हूँ। पिछली लोक सभा में तो कर गया था, अब नहीं करूंगा। अच्छी तरह से मुन लीजिए।

श्री अमर नाथ चावला (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष जी, मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में यह तो बताया कि पिछले पांच छः सालों से लगातार दिल्ली ट्रांसपोर्ट अन्डरटेकिंग की हालत बदतर होती गई और फैंक्ट्स ऐंड फिगर्स यह साबित करते हैं कि 921 लाख रुपये कर्ज और इन्टरेस्ट के जो डी० टी० यू० को भारत सरकार को देने थे वह नहीं दे पाये। इसके साथ-साथ आप जानते हैं कि सर्विस का क्या हाल रहा ? लोग कतारों में खड़े रहते थे, उनको बसों में जगह नहीं मिलती थी। धुएँ का यहाँ पर जिक्र हुआ था। लेकिन सबसे ज्यादा जो बात है वह यह कि 1391 बसों में से केवल 934 रोड पर आती हैं और उसमें आठ साल से ज्यादा पुरानी 300 बसें हैं। जब ऐसी पुरानी बसें रहेंगी तो क्या हाल होगा। पिछले पांच साल के अन्दर यह हालत है। इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसकी कोई प्लानिंग पिछले पांच सालों में हुई ? दिल्ली की आबादी बढ़ती चली जा रही है। दिन पर दिन सड़कों के ऊपर ज्यादा ट्रैफिक हो रहा है। बसों की तादाद बढ़ती जायगी। सड़कों की चौड़ाई भी बढ़ेगी। लेकिन एक बक्त वह आएगा कि जब सड़कें भी बसों की तादाद एक हद तक ही बर्दाश्त कर पायेंगी। तो क्या कोई प्लानिंग पिछले पांच सालों में दिल्ली की जनता को ट्रांसपोर्ट की सुविधा देने के लिये बनाई गई या भविष्य में क्या करना है, अगले पांच दस साल में क्या होना है, कितनी आबादी है, कितनी हमें ट्रांसपोर्ट फैसिलिटीज चाहियें, इसके बारे में पिछले पांच सालों में कुछ सोचा गया ? अगर नहीं सोचा गया तो उसके भी कारण हो सकते हैं। जैसा मेरे कुछ दोस्तों ने यहाँ पर कहा कि इस

[श्री अमर नाथ चावला]

बात पर पिछले पांच वर्षों में जोर नहीं रहा कि दिल्ली की जनता को किस तरह से राहत पहुंचाई जाय बल्कि शायद ह्याल इस तरफ रहा कि अंडर-टेकिंग की बसें ज्यादा तादाद में न बढ़ें, बल्कि प्राइवेट बसों की तरफ ज्यादा तवज्जह रही, इस बात की कोशिश रही कि प्राइवेट इदारे आगे आयें। उनका यह मत रहा कि प्राइवेट इदारे ही शायद ट्रांसपोर्ट की कठिनाई को दूर कर सकते हैं। क्या यह वजह थी जो पिछले पांच सालों में कोई प्लानिंग नहीं की गई? या अगर की गई तो बतायें। अभी मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी ने स्टूडेंट्स के लिये पिछले दिनों कुछ सर्वे किया। क्या डी० टी० यू० ने और म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन आफ दिल्ली ने पिछले पांच वर्षों में जनता को कितनी ट्रांसपोर्ट चाहिए, कितनी उसे असुविधायें हैं, उसकी कोई सर्वे की अगर कोई सर्वे नहीं हुआ तो साफ जाहिर है कि बड़ी कोताही की गई बस सविस को यहां पर ठीक से चलाने के मामले में।

अब मैं भविष्य के लिये मिनिस्टर साहब से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह यह तसव्वुर करते हैं कि केवल बसों की ट्रांसपोर्ट दिल्ली की जनता को पूरी सुविधा प्रदान कर सकेगी? मेरा ऐसा ह्याल है और यह सुभाव है उनको कि वह इस बात को देखें कि बम्बई के अन्दर दस लाख यात्री हर रोज ट्रेन से इधर-उधर आते जाते हैं। वहां की बस ट्रांसपोर्ट बहुत अच्छी समझी जाती है लेकिन फिर भी वह जनता की मांग को पूरा नहीं कर पाते। तो दिल्ली की बढ़ती हुई आबादी को देख कर के क्या ट्रांसपोर्ट मन्त्रालय कुछ ऐसा सोच रहा है जैसे कि रिंग रोड बनाने की बात थी, वह अभी नहीं बनी है, उससे भी कुछ हद तक यात्रियों को सुविधा पहुँचेगी या अण्डरग्राउंड रेलवे बनाने की कोई स्कीम सोची गई है? अगर सोची गई है तो बतायें वह क्या है?

श्री ओम मेहता: चावला जी ने यह पूछा है कि गुजरे हुए पांच सालों में क्या कोई ऐसी प्लानिंग की गई है जिसमें यह देखा गया हो कि दिल्ली की ट्रांसपोर्ट के बारे में क्या जरूरयात हैं। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमने एक वर्किंग-ग्रुप फार दी मेट्रोपोलिटन ट्रांसपोर्ट बनाया था, उसने इसके बारे में सर्वे किया, जिसमें रोड रिचर्स इंस्टीचूट के लोग भी शामिल थे। यहां पर बसों की कितनी तादाद चाहिये, इन सब बातों के बारे में उन्होंने अपनी रिक-मेन्डेशन दी थीं, लेकिन बदकिस्मती से उनकी रिकमेन्डेशन इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं हो सकीं। अगर वे रिकमेन्डेशन इम्प्लीमेंट हो जातीं तो शायद इतनी मुश्किलात न आतीं, जो आज सामने आ रही हैं। उन्होंने आने वाले दस सालों के लिये यहां की बस-सविस की नीड्स के बारे में सिफारिशें की हैं और मैं उनको यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि हम इन तकालीफ को दूर करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

जहां तक अण्डर-ग्राउंड रेलवे का ताल्लुक है, हमारे पास तो ऐसी कोई स्कीम नहीं है, शायद रेलवे वालों के पास ऐसी स्कीम हो। इस सिलसिले में अभी कलकत्ता का सर्वे किया जा रहा है, अगर कलकत्ता में वह चीज कामयाब हो गई तो उसको दिल्ली में भी लागू कर सकते हैं। उसके लिये हम वाद में रिकमेण्ड कर सकते हैं कि उसको दिल्ली में भी लागू किया जाय।

उन्होंने प्राइवेट बसों के बारे में पूछा— यहां पर जो पहले अण्डरटेकिंग थी, उसने इनको चानू किया था। हम कोशिश कर रहे कि इन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा कम किया जाय। यूनिवर्सिटी के लिये भी एक कमेटी बनाई गई है, जिसमें वहाँ के वाइस चांसलर और दूसरे लोग हैं, यहां की नीड्स के बारे में सर्वे कर रहे हैं और उस को पूरा करने की कोशिश की जायगी।

12.42 hrs.

23rd October, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1016/71.]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF
H.F.C. LTD.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): On behalf of Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1969-70.
- (2) Annual Report of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1013/71.]

REPORTS UNDER ARTICLE 151(1) OF
THE CONSTITUTION

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): On behalf of Shri K. R. Ganesh, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports under article 151(1) of the Constitution :

- (1) Audit Report (Civil), 1970 on Revenue Receipts (Hindi version). [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1014/71.]
- (2) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1969-70—Central Government (Commercial)—Part V—Instrumentation Limited. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1015/71.]

CONCLUSIONS OF 27TH SESSION OF INDIAN
LABOUR CONFERENCE

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : On behalf of Shri R. K. Khadilkar, I beg to lay on the Table a copy (Hindi and English versions) of the conclusions of the Twenty-seventh Session of the Indian Labour Conference held at New Delhi on the 22nd and

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GOVERNANCE
OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : On behalf of Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Committee on Governance of Universities and Colleges—Part I—Governance of Universities, [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1017/71.]

PASSPORTS (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Passports (Second Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1344 in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Passports Act, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1018/71.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL COAL MINES
RESCUE STATIONS COMMITTEE, NOTIFICATION
UNDER INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, ETC

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Coal Mines Rescue Stations Committee, Dhanbad for the year 1970-71. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1019/71.]
- (2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 3412 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1971 adding Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad, to the First Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1020/71.]
- (3) A copy (Hindi and English versions) of the Industrial Disputes (West Bengal Amendment) Act, 1971 (President's Act No. 8 of

[Shri Balgovind Verma]

1971) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the West Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1021/71.]

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12.43 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

TENTH, ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH REPORTS

SHRI T. A. PATIL (Osmānabad) : I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee :

- (1) Tenth Report on the Minister of Railways regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Nineteenth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Railways Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi.
- (2) Eleventh Report on the Ministry of Steel and Mines regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Twenty-sixth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on the Erstwhile Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals—Geological Survey of India.
- (3) Twelfth Report on the Ministry of Steel and Mines regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Twenty-seventh Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on the Erstwhile Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Department of Mines and Metals)—Indian Bureau of Mines.

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12.44 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

FOURTEENTH AND TWENTY-FIRST REPORTS

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : I

beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee :

- (1) Fourteenth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Twelfth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on Appropriation Accounts (P and T), 1967-68 and Audit Report (P and T), 1969.
- (2) Twenty-first Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and First Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) relating to National Malaria Eradication Programme (Department of Health).

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CENTRAL SALES TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Bengaluru) : I beg to move :

“That this House do extend the time for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Central Sales Act, 1956, upto the last day of the first week of the Budget Session (1972).”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do extend the time for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, upto the last day of the first week of the Budget Session (1972).”

The motion was adopted.

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12.45 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FIFTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : Sir, with your Permission, I beg to move :

“That this House do agree with the

Fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 17th November, 1971, subject to the modification that against item (27) of paragraph 2 of the Report for "Monday, the 22nd November, 1971" "Wednesday, the 24th November, 1971" be substituted."

Since the Minister of Irrigation and Power who would deal with item 27, namely, the cyclone in Orissa, would be back from Ceylon only on that date, I have moved that this debate be held on the 24th. Government will move a motion on this subject, namely, the situation arising out of the cyclone in Orissa.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : This is the height of irresponsibility and dereliction of duty on the part of Government that they should shirk the responsibility for an early date on a subject which is of such vital importance to us. So many people have died. The Central Government have been callous. We want an early debate. We wanted the business of the House to be adjourned today to debate this matter. Instead of that, it is being delayed, delayed and delayed.

To add insult to injury...

MR. SPEAKER : Even when the Speaker is on his legs, he refuses to sit down. He still refuses to sit down

SHRI P. K. DEO : Before I complete my sentence, if it is not listened to, what can I do ?

MR. SPEAKER : You must sit down. Do you think I stand for nothing ? This point was raised—whatever you have raised—in the Business Advisory Committee by Shri Surendra Mohanty, and we agreed to fix the discussion on Monday provided the Minister of Irrigation and Power could be present here.

SHRI P. K. DEO : He should be called back.

MR. SPEAKER : Called back from Ceylon ?

SHRI P. K. DEO : Yes : this is most important. His duty is there. The Prime Minister would be there. Why should this

thing be delayed ? Further, to add insult to injury...

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : It was to be discussed on the 22nd.

MR. SPEAKER : It was decided to do so if the Minister was available. The Minister has gone to Ceylon. He left before the meeting yesterday.

AN HON. MEMBER : When is he returning ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : He is expected to return on the midnight of 21st—between 21st and 22nd—that is, in the early hours of 22nd morning. He cannot be expected,—and indeed for any human being—to come and attend the House immediately and attend to this item of work.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Further, to add insult to injury, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs—I take great exception to it—passes judgment sitting here that the Orissa Government is doing nothing and the Orissa Government...

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I have not said that.

MR. SPEAKER : He did not say anything like that.

SHRI P. K. DEO : You read the *Statesman* of yesterday—Shri Raj Bahadur's comment in the press.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : May I say that I would strongly...

MR. SPEAKER : May I say that you did not say it ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : One thing I would like to make clear, because the hon. Member, Shri P. K. Deo, has accused the Government of callousness and he has done so on the floor of this House. I do not know what statement he is attributing to me. May I say that at the earliest opportunity, the Finance Minister of the Union Government visited the cyclone-affected areas ?

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

He was the first to visit ; then the Governor himself went, and then, every Minister concerned has visited Orissa. To say that we have been callous in this matter is not true. I would like to add that the Prime Minister is going to Orissa on her birthday ; she is not celebrating even her birthday. She is going to Orissa to visit the cyclone-affected areas. What more does Shri P. K. Deo want ? I would say that let him leave the matter to the people to judge ; to judge what we have done ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : As a Member of the Business Advisory Committee, let me say this. Let it not appear that any individual is alone the champion in this cause. The Business Advisory Committee was unanimous that the earliest opportunity should be taken to issue this matter. We actually suggested, today it should be discussed. But you know, the Minister is not available, and now that the Minister is coming on the 22nd morning, let us discuss it on the 23rd at least. On the Business Advisory Committee, it is not that we represent any particular State ; we are the citizens of India.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : 23rd may be fixed if the hon. Members insist on it.

MR SPEAKER : 23rd is all right. These are matters about which we simply cannot help ; yesterday, you yourselves decided that the discussion should be postponed if the Minister is not available.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : मैं आप की अनुमति से एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। कल कार्य समिति में जो निर्णय हुआ है, उसके अनुसार ता० 19 को हाउस दो घंटे के लिये एडजर्न होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—यहाँ पर दूसरे धर्मों के भी लोग हैं, क्या उनके लिये भी ऐसा ही होगा, क्या आप दूसरे धर्मों के लिये भी ऐसी ही प्रथा चालू करेंगे ? कुछ लोगों को नामाज पढ़ने जाना होगा, इस पर मुझे आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन उनके लिए हाउस दो घंटे के लिए एडजर्न होना और हमारा सारा काम रुका

रहेगा। मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर ऐसा हो तो यह सब के लिए होना चाहिए।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I rise on a point of order. The practice is that all political parties, including the opposition groups, are represented on the Business Advisory Committee. In the absence of Mr. Bade, Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya was present there. It was decided in his presence. Some Members wanted that there should be a holiday. The Muslim minority should not be given a holiday ? I said that let a decision be taken, which will also please Jan Sangh ; otherwise they will raise a hue and cry on this issue. You said that there could be one hour recess on the last Friday. I must congratulate you on that. I am sorry that they have become so small. Why is their heart shrinking every day ?... (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बड़ा विशाल हृदय होना चाहिए। कैसे चलायेंगे, कल को आपकी हुकूमत आयेगी क्योंकि देश में बहुत बसने वाले हैं और सभी को एक साथ लेकर चलना पड़ेगा। मुसलमान मेम्बरों ने कहा था कि हमारी ईद है इसलिए छुट्टी होनी चाहिए। बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में बातचीत चली थी। छुट्टी के बारे में तो मुश्किल आती थी क्योंकि और भी छुट्टियाँ हैं और छुट्टियों के बारे में सरकार का रवैया है कि जितनी कम छुट्टियाँ हों वह अच्छा है। फिर यह फैसला किया गया कि जो उनके नमाज का वक्त है उसके लिए एक घंटा दे दिया जाए। आपको इसमें क्या तकलीफ है, समझ में नहीं आता। कल को अगर आपके धर्म की कोई बात होगी तो आपको भी दे देंगे, इसमें ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने यह तो नहीं कहा कि यह न किया जाये। मेरे कहने का मतलब साफ है कि और धर्मों की भी छुट्टी रखेंगे या नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके धर्म की बात

होगी तो वह भी आयेगी, सभी की आयेगी। मेरा अपना ख्याल था कि जब आपके नुमाइन्दे वहां पर बैठे थे तो फिर एतराज नहीं उठाना चाहिए था।

श्री आर० बी० बड़े (खरगोन) : हमारे पांडे जी ने मंजूर किया है इसलिए हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर इनको यहां पर नहीं उठाना चाहिए था। लीडरों का फैसला होता है लेकिन ये यहां पर उठकर खड़े हो जाते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the motion moved by Shri Raj Bahadur, as modified, to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 17th November, 1971, subject to the modification that against item (27) of paragraph 2 of the Report, for "Monday, the 22nd November, 1971" "Tuesday, the 23rd November, 1971" be substituted.

The motion was adopted.

12.53 hrs.

FORWARD CONTRACTS (REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL*

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-
DHURY : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.54 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. FORWARD CONTRACTS (REGULATION) AMENDMENT ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : Sir, I lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 1971, as required under rule 71 (1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.55 hrs.

MOTION RE. ELEVENTH REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR LINGUISTIC MINORITIES—Con d.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Mohapatra to continue his speech. He is absent. Shri Sambhali.

श्री इसहाक सरभायी (ग्रामरोहा) : सदर साहब यह लिसानी अक्विथतों के कमिशनर साहब की 144 सफे की रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने है। कमिशनर साहब की हम बहुत इज्जत करते हैं और हम समझते हैं कि उन्होंने मेहनत की है, बड़ी

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 18-11-71.

[श्री इसहाक सम्भली]

दौड़-धूप की है लेकिन रिपोर्ट पढ़ने के बाद बड़ी मायूसी होती है। इसमें जा बजा यह लिखा गया है कि ये फैसले किये गये, वे फैसले किये गये, ये आर्डर जारी दिये गए लेकिन देखने की बात यह है कि उन फैसलों और उन आर्डर्स पर अमल-दरामद भी हुआ या नहीं। हमें अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि अगर अमल-दरामद के लिए हम देखें तो लिंग्वीस्टिक माइनारिटीज के बारे में सूबों की सरकारों ने और खुद हमारी सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने जितनी मुजरियाना खामोशी और जितनी लापरवाही बरती है वह शायद किसी दूसरे मामले में देखने को नहीं मिलेगी। हिन्दुस्तान की सबसे बड़ी उर्दू स्पीकिंग लिंग्वीस्टिक माइनारिटी की जिस तरह से हकतलफी की गई है वह तो मैं अर्ज करूंगा लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि छोटी-छोटी माइनारिटीज की तकलीफें दूर करने में कोई ज्यादा दुश्वारी का सामना नहीं होता था उनको भी नजरान्दाज किया जा रहा है। इसमें लिखा गया कि जहां पर दस बच्चे होंगे उनके वास्ते उनकी मादरी भाषा में तालीम का इन्तजाम किया जायेगा, जहां चालीस बच्चे होंगे एक जबान के जानने वाले उनके लिए क्लास खोला जायेगा लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कमिशनर साहब ने यह भी जानने की तकलीफ गवारा की या नहीं कि इसपर अमल दरामद है या नहीं? मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अबतक जहां कहीं कुछ अमल दरामद था, बाज जगह उनको भी खत्म किया जा रहा है। बिहार के स्कूलों कालेजों में मगध यूनिवर्सिटी में आप देखें कि अबतक वहां यह था कि जो स्टूडेंट बंगाली में जवाब लिखना चाहते थे, उड़िया में जवाब लिखना चाहते थे, उर्दू में जवाब लिखना चाहते थे उनको उसकी इजाजत होती थी। ... (व्यवधान) लेकिन निहायत अफसोस की बात है मगध यूनिवर्सिटी में किसने निर्णय किया—मेरे भाई ने फर्माया कि निर्णय किया—

किसने निर्णय किया यूनिवर्सिटी एथारिटीज ने निर्णय किया, गार्जियन्स ने निर्णय नहीं किया। मगध यूनिवर्सिटी में इन तीनों जबानों में जवाब देने का सिलसिला खत्म किया गया। यहां बंगला स्पीकिंग माइनारिटीज ने इस बारे में सवाल उठाया, उड़िया स्पीकिंग माइनारिटीज ने सवाल उठाया, श्री चिंतामणि पाणिग्रही ने सवाल उठाया, श्री रामावतार शास्त्री ने इस बारे में सवाल उठाया तो कुछ दिन के लिये रुका लेकिन यह प्रथा जिस तरह से चल रही है, जिस तरह से और जबानों में जवाब देने का सिलसिला खत्म किया जा रहा है, मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि पटना यूनिवर्सिटी में भी यह कोशिश की जा रही है, और कालेजों में भी यह कोशिश की जा रही है। बिहार की तमाम यूनिवर्सिटीज में यह कोशिश जा रही है तो जब अमल दरामद की तरफ कोई तवज्जह नहीं तो मैं समझता हूं इतनी बड़ी रिपोर्ट, इतनी मेहनत और इतना पैसों का खर्चा सब बेकार होकर रह जाता है। पंजाबी जबान को सरकारी दर्जा दिया गया, मैं शुक्रगुजार हूं, सही दिया गया बल्कि बहुत पहले यह दर्जा मिलना चाहिए था।

लेकिन मैं मालूम करना चाहता हूं कि इसका वहां पर अमलदरामद क्या है? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि वहां पर दफतरों में हिन्दी भी नहीं बल्कि...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दो बजे कन्टीन्यू कीजियेगा।

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

MOTION RE. ELEVENTH REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR LINGUISTIC MINORITIES—Contd.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय

पंजाब में पंजाबी सरकारी जवान हुई, लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा सरकारी जवान होने के बावजूद अमलदरामद क्या हुआ ? पंजाबी जवान में वहां काम नहीं हो रहा है । हमारे बुजुर्ग और हमारे मुल्क के रहनुमा सरदार दरबारा सिंह शायद इस बारे में कुछ फरमायेंगे, लेकिन इतना ही कहूंगा कि इस वक्त वहां न पंजाबी जवान में काम हो रहा है और न हिन्दी जवान में काम हो रहा है, सिर्फ अंग्रेजी जवान में रहा है । आखिर इस चीज को देखना किसका काम है ? क्या इन कमिशनर साहब का काम यह नहीं है ?

मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि पंजाबी शब्द कोश, यानी डिक्शनरी बनाने का जिक्र हुआ । जाहिर है कि डिक्शनरी बनना बहुत जरूरी है, लेकिन मुल्क को आजाद हुए 24 साल होने के बाद भी पंजाबी की डिक्शनरी तैयार नहीं हुई ।

इसी तरह से आप उर्दू के बारे में देखिए । सब से बड़ी लिनिवर्सिटी माइनारिटी, उर्दू स्पोर्टिंग पीपल्स के साथ क्या हो रहा है । इस मीके पर मैं जरूरी समझता हूं कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार का शुक्रिया अदा करूं क्योंकि उन्होंने अपने यहां उर्दू को बहुत अहमियत दी । हमारा फर्ज है कि उन का शुक्रिया अदा करें । लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ यू० पी० और बिहार में, जो उर्दू के खास सेंटर हैं, उर्दू के साथ क्या हो रहा है ? क्या कुमूर है उर्दू का ? मैं अपने तजुर्बे की बिना पर कह सकता हूं कि जब भी कोई अफसर जाता है तो कह दिया जाता है कि उर्दू पढ़ने वाले बच्चे नहीं हैं, उन की दस की तादाद नहीं है, चालीस की तादाद नहीं है, लेकिन मैं उन स्कूलों के नाम बतला सकता हूं जहां 90 परसेन्ट नहीं, 95 परसेन्ट उर्दू पढ़ने वाले बच्चे मौजूद हैं, मगर कह दिया जाता है कि उर्दू की तालीम का इन्तजाम नहीं हो सकता । यू० पी० के बारे में यह कहा जाता है कि जहां दस लड़के होंगे वहां उर्दू तालीम का इन्तजाम किया जायेगा । हमारे

मुख्य मन्त्री त्रिपाठी जी कहते हैं कि ऐडवान्स में नाम रजिस्टर कराये जायेंगे और जिन लोगों ने लिख कर दे दिया है उन को हम उर्दू तालीम दिलवायेंगे, लेकिन उन का कुछ इन्तजाम नहीं किया गया । इस नाइन्साफी का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि हम उर्दू की दौलत से तेजी से महरूम होते चले जा रहे हैं । उर्दू वह जवान है जो लिखने में बहुत थोड़ी जगह लेती है, उर्दू वह जवान है जिस ने दसियों जवानों को अपने में समा लिया है । उर्दू स्पीकर जितना तेज बोल सकते और जितनी जल्दी इस को लिख सकते हैं उसको कहने की जरूरत नहीं है । उर्दू जवान वह है कि उस की स्क्रिप्ट जानने की वजह से वगैर किसी कोशिश के हम दुनिया के तेरह मुल्कों की स्क्रिप्ट जान जाते हैं ।

लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इसके बावजूद भी उनको उ के हकूक से महरूम किया जा रहा है । यह बादा किया गया था, यह पुरानी मांग थी कि उर्दू यूनिवर्सिटी कायम की जाए, उर्दू कालेज कायम किये जायें । मुझे खुशी है और मैं मुबारिकवाद देना हूं तमिलनाडु को, मैसूर को, केरल को कि वहां पर उर्दू कालेज मौजूद हैं । लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार उर्दू कालेजों से महरूम हैं । आजादी से पहले उस्मानिया यूनिवर्सिटी उर्दू मीडियम की एक यूनिवर्सिटी थी । लेकिन आजादी के बाद उसको खत्म कर दिया गया है । अब वह उर्दू मीडियम की यूनिवर्सिटी नहीं रही है । करोड़ों उर्दू जानने वाले हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानों की यह मांग है कि उर्दू यूनिवर्सिटी मुल्क में होनी चाहिए लेकिन वह नहीं बनाई गई है । क्या कसूर किया है उर्दू की हिमायत करने वालों ने या उर्दू बोलने वालों ?

स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स क्या कर रही हैं और वहां क्या हो रहा है उसकी तरफ कमिशनर साहिब ने तवज्जह दिलाई है । लेकिन खुद सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की नाक के नीचे क्या हो रहा

[श्री इसहाक सम्भली]

है और वह खुद क्या कर रही है, इसको आप देखें। दिल्ली के लिए सैविड जबान उर्दू हो, इसकी मांग की जाती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को क्या दुशवारी पेश आ रही है कि वह इसको दूसरी जबान डिक्लेयर नहीं करती है? हम पहली जबान की मांग नहीं करते हैं। हिन्दी हमारी जबान है। हमको हिन्दी पर फख है। हम को खुशी है कि हमारी जबान हिन्दी है, हमारी सरकारी जबान हिन्दी है। लेकिन उर्दू हमारी मदर टंग है, हमारी मादरी जबान है। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि उसको अपना अधिकार उसको अपने हक़क मिलें। यह कह देने के लिए कि एक लाख रुपया बतौर एवार्ड के दे दिया गया है। कुछ राइटर्ज को या एक लाख रुपया अंजुमने तरक्की उर्दू को दे दिया गया है, उर्दू की तरक्की नहीं होगी, उसका भला नहीं होगा, उसको जिन्दगी नहीं मिलेगी। उसको अगर जिन्दगी देना है और जिन्दा रखना है तो आपको उसे दूसरी सरकारी जबान डिक्लेयर करना होगा। तभी उसके साथ आप इंसाफ करेंगे।

उर्दू के साथ इंसाफ न करने का नतीजा क्या हो रहा है? सबसे बड़ी लिंग्विस्टिक माइनोरिटी उर्दू के साथ जो नाइंसाफी की जा रही है उसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि जो दूसरी लिंग्विस्टिक माइनोरिटीज हैं, उस के साथ भी नाइंसाफी करने की आदत बनती जा रही है और बन गई है। जो छोटी-छोटी दूसरी जबाने बोलने वाले लोग हैं, मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि उन्होंने अपनी जबान को नहीं बल्कि अंग्रेजी जबान को अपनी आफिशल जबान करार दे दिया है और दे रहे हैं। नागालैंड को आप देखें। उसने अंग्रेजी को सरकारी जबान डिक्लेयर किया है। मेघालय की सरकार ने अंग्रेजी को सरकारी जबान डिक्लेयर किया है। मुझे यकीन है कि अंग्रेजी से उनको मुहब्बत नहीं है। यह विदेशी जवान

है। लेकिन आप देखें कि फिर भी जो उनकी जबान है, जिस जबान को वे बोलते हैं, उसकी तरक्की के लिए कोई कोशिश नहीं की गई है, उसको सक्रिप्ट नहीं दी गई है, उसके लिए लिट्रेचर फराहम नहीं किया गया है, उसको उसका दर्जा नहीं दिया गया है। यह हमारे मुंह पर एक बहुत बड़ी चपत है कि हम वहां की लोकल जबान को आफिशल जबान न बनाकर अंग्रेजी को मजबूरन वह दर्जा दे देते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उड़िया, बंगला, तमिल, तेलुगु, मलयालम, कन्नड़ आदि में अगर इतना रिच लिट्रेचर न होता जो है वे इतनी रिच लैंग्वेजिज न होतीं जितनी वे आज हैं तो इस बात का पूरा-पूरा अंदेशा था कि वे भी अपने आप को आफिशल लैंग्वेजिज न बना पातीं। क्या ये जो सब चीजें हैं इन पर हम कभी तवज्जह देंगे, इनको कभी हम देखेंगे।

इस वास्ते बड़ा भारी जो सवाल है वह लिंग्विस्टिक माइनोरिटीज का सवाल है। उनके सवाल को हल किये बिना यह जो कमिशन की रिपोर्ट है यह बेमानी हो जाती है। ये जो चीजें हैं इन पर किस तरह से अमल दरामद हो रहा है, उसकी रिपोर्ट पर किस तरह से अमल किया जा रहा है, सूबों या सेन्टर की तरफ से किस तरह से उसकी सिफारिशों को इग्नोर किया जा रहा है, इन सब चीजों के बारे में अगर वह कमिशन रिपोर्ट नहीं देता है तो उसका कोई फायदा नहीं है। मुझे खुशी है कि कमिशनर साहिबा ने काफी मेहनत की है। लेकिन यह देख कर मुझे दुख हुआ है कि इन चीज से उनकी रिपोर्ट खाली है। नई कमिशनर साहिबा गईं और जा कर उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर से बात की, उन से वह मिलीं। चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब बहुत उम्दा बातें करने वाले आदमी हैं। उन्होंने लम्बी-लम्बी बातें कहीं। यह कहा कि हमने यह आर्डर कर दिया है, वह आर्डर कर

दिया है उर्दू के लिए और इस सब को सुन कर वह वापिस आ गई। इस तरह से इनक्वायरी नहीं हुआ करती है, इस तरह से उर्दू के साथ इंसाफ नहीं होगा, उसको इंसाफ नहीं मिल सकता। उनको चाहिये था कि वह उर्दू स्कूलों में जातीं वगैर इत्तिला दिये जातीं। उनको चाहिये था कि उन जगहों पर जातीं जहां से उर्दू के बारे में शिकायतें आई हैं। उनको चाहिये था कि जा कर देखतीं कि जो सरकारी आर्डर हैं उन पर अमल दरामद हो रहा है या नहीं।

बड़ा भारी सवाल यह है कि उर्दू के साथ इन्साफ नहीं हो रहा है, नाइन्साफी हुई है। लेकिन इतना ही नहीं कि उर्दू के साथ इंसाफ नहीं हो रहा है बल्कि इसके और भी बुरे नतीजे निकले हैं। इसके नतीजे के तौर पर जो तमाम लिग्विस्टिक माइनोरिटीज हैं उनके साथ भी नाइन्साफी करने की आदत बन गई है और उस कारण वे लिग्विस्टिक माइनोरिटीज मुतमईन नहीं हैं, वे डिससैटिसफाइड हैं। जा कर आप संथाल परगना में देख लें। वहां के लोगों से बात करके देख लें। वहां लोगों की अपनी भाषा नहीं है क्या? जितने भी कबायली हैं उनकी अपनी जवान है। बड़ी मीठी जवान है। लेकिन हमारी आदत बन चुकी है कि माइनोरिटी लैंग्वेज को सप्रेस करो, उनको दबाओ। इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि जो बड़ी जवानें हैं वे भी दबाई जा रही हैं। छोटी छोटी जवानों को भी दबाया जा रहा है, वे भी दब रही हैं। यह बात मुझे बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहनी पड़ रही है। मैं साफ करना चाहता हूं कि मेरी पार्टी अंग्रेजी के खिलाफ नहीं है, अंग्रेजी की विरोधी नहीं है, हिन्दी की विरोधी नहीं है, लेकिन वह यह जरूर चाहती है कि हमारे यहां की जो अपनी जवानें हैं वे आगे बढ़ें। मैंने हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर देखा है। रूस में भी मेरा जाना हुआ है। मुझे देख कर ताज्जुब हुआ कि वहां छोटी छोटी कम्युनिटीज, छोटे छोटे कबालियों की अपनी जवानें

हैं और उनका अपना लिटरेचर है, और उन जवानों को सक्रिय दी गई है। हमारे यहां क्या होता है? इतना बड़ा हमारा मुल्क है, इतना शानदार हमारी रवायात हैं लेकिन जिन जवानों को हम बोलते हैं चूंकि उनको उनका उचित स्थान नहीं दिया गया है, इस वास्ते बेचैनी पैदा हो गई है। पहाड़ों पर बेचैनी है। गढ़वाली जो बोलते हैं, उन में बेचैनी है। कुमायूं के रहने वाले लोगों में बेचैनी है। यह बेचैनी सिर्फ इस वास्ते है कि उनकी जो जवानें हैं उनको दबाया जा रहा है। जहाँ तक उर्दू का ताल्लुक है अगर यह कहा जाएगा कि यह मुसलमानों की जवान है तो यह इतनी बेइन्साफी होगी कि शायद इतना बड़ा झूठ इस आसमान के नीचे बोला न गया हो। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि उर्दू का सबसे बड़ा राइटर आज हिन्दुस्तान में कौन है? क्या कृष्ण चन्द्र नहीं है? उर्दू का हिन्दुस्तान में सब से बड़ा शायर कौन है? क्या रघुपति सहाय फिराक गोरख पुरी नहीं है? इसको मुसलमानों की ही जवान कहना इसके साथ नाइन्साफी करना होगा। कभी कह दिया जाता है कि यह तो पाकिस्तान की सरकारी जवान है। पाकिस्तान वालों की आफिशल लैंग्वेज तो बंगला भी है। चूंकि उसको दबाने की कोशिश की गई, उसके साथ नाइन्साफी करने की कोशिश की गई क्या इसी वास्ते यहाँ गुस्सा और रोष पैदा नहीं हुआ जिसकी वजह से बंगला देश बना? पाकिस्तान के फौजी टोले को, वहां के डिक्टेटरो को जवान के मसले ने फना कर दिया।

एक और बड़ा सवाल है। मुस्तलिफ शहरों में मुस्तलिफ जवानें बोलने वाले थोड़ी थोड़ी तादाद में मौजूद हैं। कलकत्ता में नेपाली बोलने वाले हैं। बनारस में बंगला बोलने वाले मौजूद हैं। अहमदाबाद में मलयालम बोलने वाले मौजूद हैं। वे भी इण्डियन सिटिजन हैं। इण्डियन सिटिजन होने के नाते जैसे हमारा कर्ज है कि हम उनकी फिजिकल सिक्वोरिटी

[श्री इसहाक सम्भली]

का इतजाम करें, उसी तरह से हमारा फर्ज हो जाता है कि उनकी लैंग्वेज का सिक्वोरिटी का भी इतजाम करें। वहां पर उनको उनकी अपनी जवान में तालीम दें। मैंने बहुत तलाश किया इस रिपोर्ट में कि कहीं इसके बारे में कोई मुझे मिफारिश मिलें लेकिन नहीं मिली। इसके बारे में यह रिपोर्ट खामोश है। जवान सिर्फ खयालात का इजहार करने के लिए नहीं होती है, जवान एक कल्चर होती है, तमद्दून बताती है, रहन सहन की रवायात बताती है। इसको अगर मिटाने की कोशिश की गई, जो की जा रही है, तो मैं समझता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के साथ यह इंसफ नहीं होगा। यह बहुत बड़ी नाइंसाफी होगी। इस नाइंसाफी को खत्म करना जरूरी है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि वन मैन लिग्विस्टिक माइनोरिटीज कमिशन से काम नहीं चलेगा। इसको खत्म करके पार्लिमेंट की डेमोक्रेटिव सैक्युलर पार्टियों के कम से कम तीन नुमाइन्दे ले कर इस कमिशन को बनाया जाए। जिस तरह से एग्रिकलचरल प्राइमिस कमिशन है या और कमिशन हैं उसी तरह का यह कमिशन बनाया जाये। इसमें रिटायर्ड एम० पी० न हों लेकिन जो एम० पी० चुन कर आएँ उनको लिया जाए। वे स्टेट्स में जाएँ और जा कर वहां हो रही नाइंसाफियों को देखें और यहां पार्लियामेंट में उनको बयान करें, उसके नोटिस में इनको लाएं। अब भी वक्त है सरकार इन नाइंसाफियों को दूर करें। सबसे पहले सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की जो टैरिटरीज हैं, उसके जो इलाके हैं वहां पर लिग्विस्टिक माइनोरिटीज को उनके पूरे राइट दिये जाएँ और इसके सबूत के तौर पर सब से पहले दिल्ली में उर्दू को दूसरी सरकारी जवान डिक्लेयर किया जाए। उर्दू जवान यहां पढ़ाई जा रही है लेकिन किताबें गायब हैं। दिल्ली में टैक्स्ट बुक नेशनलाइज्ड हैं। कोई और उनको छाप नहीं सकता है। लेकिन इतनी थोड़ी तादाद में यहा उनको छपा गया है कि उर्दू पढ़ने वाले मारे-मारे फिर रहे हैं, उताहा किताबें मरस्तर नहीं होती हैं।

यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की बात नहीं है, बल्कि यह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की बात है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि इस बारे में जो नाइंसाफियां अभी तक हुई हैं, उनको जारी नहीं रहने दिया जायेगा। हमें खुशी है कि यह डिपार्टमेंट प्राइम मिनिस्टर के पास है, लेकिन मुझे ताज्जुब है कि किस तरह प्राइम मिनिस्टर को इस बारे में अलग थलग और बेकार कर के रख दिया गया है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि सरकार इन नाइंसाफियों को दूर करने के लिए कदम उठायेगी।

شری اسحاق سمبلی (امروہا): یہ سانی اقلیتوں کے کشر صاحب کی ۱۳۴ صفوں کی رپورٹ ہمارے سامنے ہے۔ کشر صاحب کی ہم بہت محنت کرتے ہیں اور ہم سمجھتے ہیں کہ انہوں نے محنت کی ہے۔ بڑی دُر دھوپ کی ہے لیکن رپورٹ پڑھنے کے بعد بڑی مایوسی ہوتی ہے۔ اس میں جا بجا لکھا گیا ہے یہ فیصلے کئے گئے۔ یہ اگر حجابی کئے گئے۔ لیکن دیکھنے کی بات یہ ہے کہ ان فیصلوں اور آرڈرز پر عمل درآمد بھی ہوا یا نہیں۔ ہمیں افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ اگر عمل درآمد کے لئے ہم دیکھیں تو لنگوٹک مانیورٹیز کے بارے میں صوبوں کی ریکارڈوں نے اور خود جاری سینٹریل گورنمنٹ نے جتنی مجرمانہ ناپوشی اور جتنی لاپرواہی برقی ہے وہ شاید کسی دوسرے مسئلے میں دیکھنے کو نہیں ملے گی۔ ہندوستان کی سب سے بڑی اُردو سپیکنگ لسٹنگوٹک مانیورٹیز کی جس مزن سے حق تلفی کی گئی ہے وہ تو میں عرض کروں گا لیکن میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں چھوٹی چھوٹی مانیورٹیز کی تکلیفیں دور کرنے میں کوئی زیادہ دشواری کا سامنا نہیں ہوتا تھا۔ ان کو بھی نظر انداز کیا جا رہا ہے۔ اس میں لکھا گیا کہ جہاں پر درس پچھے ہٹیں گے

ان کے واسطے ان کی مادری بھاشا میں تعلیم کا انتظام کیا جائے گا۔ جہاں چاہیں بچے ہوں گے ایک زبان کے کلاس کھولی جائے گی۔ لیکن میں جانتا چاہتا ہوں کہ کشر صاحب نے یہ بھی جاننے کی حکیت گولا کی یا نہیں کہ اس پر عمل درآمد ہے یا نہیں۔ میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اب تک جہاں کہیں کچھ عمل درآمد تھا بعض جگہ اس کو بھی ختم کیا جا رہا ہے۔ بہار کے سکولوں و کالجوں میں گندھ یونیورسٹی میں آپ دیکھیں کہ اب تک وہاں یہ تھا کہ جو سٹوڈنٹ بنگالی میں جواب لکھنا چاہتے تھے۔ اڑیہ میں جواب لکھنا چاہتے تھے۔ اُردو میں جواب لکھنا چاہتے تھے ان کو اس کی اجازت ہوتی تھی لیکن نہایت افسوس کی بات ہے کہ گندھ یونیورسٹی میں کس نے فریہ کیا۔ میرے بھائی نے فرمایا کہ فریہ کیا۔ کس نے فریہ کیا۔ یونیورسٹی انتھروٹی نے فریہ کیا گارڈ میز سے فریہ نہیں کیا۔ گندھ یونیورسٹی میں ان مینوں زبانوں میں جواب دینے کا سلسلہ ختم کیا گیا۔ وہاں بنگلہ سپیکنگ مانیورٹیز نے اس بارے میں سوال اٹھایا۔ اگلے سہ ہنگ مانیورٹیز نے سوال اٹھایا۔ شرعی پستاق

ہاگالینڈ کو آپ دیکھیں انہوں نے انگریزی کو سرکاری زبان ڈیکلیر کیا ہے۔ میگلایے کی سرکار نے انگریزی کو سرکاری زبان ڈیکلیر کیا ہے۔ مجھے یقین ہے کہ انگریزی سے ان کو محبت نہیں ہے۔ یہ بدیشی زبان ہے۔ لیکن آپ دیکھیں کہ پھر بھی جو ان کی اپنی زبان ہے۔ جس زبان کو وہ بولتے ہیں۔ اس کی ترقی کے لئے کوئی کوشش نہیں کی گئی ہے۔ اس کو سرپرست نہیں دی گئی ہے۔ اس کے لئے لٹریچر فراہم نہیں کیا گیا ہے۔ اس کو اس کا درجہ نہیں دیا گیا۔ یہ ہمارے منہ پر ایک بہت بڑی چیت ہے کہ ہم وہاں کی لوکل زبان کو آفیشل زبان نہ بنائیں۔ انگریزی کو مجبوراً وہ درجہ دے دیتے ہیں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اڑیہ۔ بنگلہ۔ تامل۔ تیلگو۔ ملیالم۔ کنڑاری میں اگر اتنا رچ لٹریچر نہ ہوتا جو ہے وہ اتنی رچ لنگوئج نہ ہوتی۔ جتنی آج ہیں۔ تو اس بات کا پورا پورا اندیشہ تھا کہ وہ بھی اپنے آپ کو آفیشل لنگوئج نہ بنا پاتی۔ کیا یہ جو سب چیزیں ہیں ان پر کبھی ہم توجہ دے گے۔ ان کو بھی ہم دیکھیں گے۔

اس واسطے بڑا بھاری جو سوال ہے لنگوئٹک مائنورٹیز کا سوال ہے۔ ان کے سوال کو حل کے بنا یہ جو کمیشن کی رپورٹ ہے یہ بے معنی ہو جاتی ہے۔ یہ جو چیزیں ہیں ان پر کس طرح سے عمل در آمد ہو رہا ہے۔ اس کی رپورٹ پر کس طرح سے عمل کیا جا رہا ہے۔ صوبوں یا سینٹر کی طرف سے کس طرح سے اس کی سفارشوں کو انور کیا جا رہا ہے۔ ان سب چیزوں کے بارے میں اگر وہ کمیشن رپورٹ نہیں دیتا ہے تو اس کا کوئی فائدہ نہیں ہے۔ مجھے خوشی ہے کہ کثیر صاحب نے کافی محنت کی ہے۔ لیکن یہ دیکھ کر مجھے دکھ ہوا ہے کہ اس چیز سے ان کی رپورٹ خالی ہے۔ نئی کثیر صاحبہ نہیں اور جا کر انہوں نے اتر پردیش کے چیف منسٹر سے بات کی ان سے وہ ملیں۔ چیف کثیر صاحب بہت عمدہ باتیں کرنے والے آدمی ہیں۔ انہوں نے بی بی ہاشم کہیں۔ یہ کہا کہ ہم نے یہ آرڈر کر دیا ہے۔ وہ آرڈر کر دیا ہے۔ اردو کے لئے اور اس سب کو سن کر

وہ واپس آگئی۔ اس طرح سے انٹری نہیں ہوا کرتی ہے اس طرح سے اردو کے ساتھ انصاف نہیں ہوگا۔ اس کو انصاف نہیں مل سکتا۔ ان کو چاہیے تھا کہ وہ اردو سکولوں میں جاتیں بغیر اطلاع دینے جاتیں۔ ان کو چاہیے تھا کہ ان جگہوں پر جاتیں جہاں سے اردو کے بارے میں شکایتیں آتی ہیں۔ اور ان کو چاہیے تھا کہ جا کر دیکھیں کہ جو سرکاری آرڈر ہیں ان پر عمل آ رہا ہے یا نہیں

بڑا بھاری سوال یہ ہے کہ اردو کے ساتھ انصاف نہیں ہو رہا ہے۔ نا انصافی ہوئی ہے لیکن اتنا ہی نہیں کہ اردو کے ساتھ انصاف نہیں ہو رہا ہے۔ بلکہ اس کے اور بھی بُرے نتیجے نکلے ہیں اس کے نتیجے کے طور پر جو تمام لنگوئٹک مائنورٹیز ہیں ان کے ساتھ بھی نا انصافی کرے کی عادت بن گئی ہے۔ اس کا رن اور اس کا رن وہ لنگوئٹک مائنورٹیز متنبہ نہیں ہیں۔ ڈسٹنسٹائیڈ ہیں۔ جا کر آپ مستحقان پر گنا میں دیکھیں۔ وہاں لوگوں کی اپنی بھانجا نہیں ہے کیا۔ جتنے بھی قبائلی ہیں ان کی اپنی زبان

ہے۔ بڑی سنی زبان ہیں لیکن ہماری عادت بن چکی ہے کہ مائنورٹیز کو سہولتیں نہ دیں۔ ان کو دیا۔ اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہو رہا ہے کہ جو بڑی زبانیں ہیں وہ بھی دبائی جا رہی ہیں۔ چھوٹی چھوٹی زبانوں کو بھی دبا رہا ہے۔ وہ بھی دب رہی ہیں۔ یہ بات مجھے بڑے افسوس کے ساتھ کہنی پڑ رہی ہے۔ میں صاف کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ میری پارٹی کے خلاف نہیں ہے۔ انگریزی کی وہ مدد نہیں ہے۔ ہندی کی وہ مدد نہیں ہے۔ لیکن یہ وہ مدد یا سہی ہے کہ ہمارے یہاں کی جو اپنی زبانیں ہیں وہ آگے دھکیں۔ میں نے ہندوستان سے باہر دیکھا ہے۔ روس میں بھی میرا جانا ہوا ہے۔ مجھے دیکھ کر تعجب ہوا کہ وہاں چھوٹی چھوٹی کومونیز، چھوٹے چھوٹے قبائلیوں کی اپنی زبانیں ہیں اور ان کا اپنا لٹریچر ہے۔ اور ان زبانوں کو سرپرست دی گئی ہے۔ ہمارے یہاں کیا ہوتا ہے۔ بھارت ہمارا ملک ہے۔ اتنی شاندار ہماری روایات ہیں۔ لیکن جن زبانوں کو ہم بولتے ہیں جو ان کا اہمیت اسٹائن نہیں دیا گیا ہے اس واسطے

بہت چنی پیدا ہو گئی ہے۔ ہاٹوں پر بے چینی ہے۔ گڑبھاں ہو جاتے ہیں ان میں بے چینی سے کمائیوں کے رہنے والے لوگوں میں بے چینی ہے۔ یہ بے چینی بہت اس واسطے ہے۔ ان کی جو زبانیں ہیں ان کو دبا جا رہا ہے۔ یہاں تک اردو کا تعلق ہے اگر یہ کہا جائے کہ یہ مسلمانوں کی زبان ہے تو یہ اتنی نا انصافی ہوگی کہ شاید اتنا بڑا جھوٹ اس آسمان کے نیچے بولا نہ گیا ہو۔ میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اردو کا سب سے بڑا رائٹ آج ہندوستان میں کون ہے۔ کیا کرشن چندر نہیں ہے۔ اردو کا ہندوستان میں سب سے بڑا شاعر کون ہے۔ کیا رگھوپتی سہا ہے۔ فراتق گورکھپوری نہیں ہے۔ اس کو مسلمانوں کی ہی زبان کہنا اس کے ساتھ نا انصافی کرنا ہوگا۔ کبھی کہہ دیا جاتا ہے کہ یہ تو پاکستان کی سرکاری زبان ہے۔ پاکستان وائوں کی آفیشل لنگوئج تو بنگلہ بھی ہے۔ پھر یہ اس کو دبانے کی کوشش کی گئی۔ اس کے ساتھ نا انصافی کرنے کی کوشش کی گئی۔ کب اسی واسطے وہاں غصہ اور روش پیدا نہیں ہوا۔ جس کی وجہ سے

آج بنگلہ دیش بنا۔ پاکستان کے فوجی ٹوٹے کو وہاں کے وکٹریڈوں کو زبان کے مسئلے نے فنا کر دیا۔

ایک اور بڑا سوال ہے۔ مختلف شہروں میں مختلف زبانیں بولنے والے تھوڑی تھوڑی تعداد میں موجود ہیں۔ کلکتہ میں نیپالی بولنے والے ہیں۔ بنارس میں بنگلہ بولنے والے موجود ہیں۔ امداد آباد میں ملیالم بولنے والے موجود ہیں۔ وہ بھی انڈین سٹیشن ہیں۔ انڈین سیزن کے ناطے جیسے ہمارا فرض ہے کہ ہم ان کی فزیکل سیکیورٹی کا انتظام کریں۔ اسی طرح سے ہمارا فرض ہو جاتا ہے کہ ہم ان کی لنگوئج کی سیکیورٹی کا بھی انتظام کریں۔ وہاں پر ان کو ان کی اپنی زبان میں تعلیم دیں۔ میں نے تلاش بہت کیا اس رپورٹ میں کہ کہیں اس کے بارے میں کوئی مجھے سفارش ملے۔ لیکن نہیں ملے۔ اس کے بارے میں یہ رپورٹ خاموش ہے۔ زبان صرف خیالات کا اظہار کرنے کے لئے نہیں ہوتی ہے۔ زبان ایک کلور ہوتی ہے۔ تمدن بناتی ہے۔ رہن سہن کی روایات بتاتی ہے۔ اس کا

With regard to maintenance of advance registers, no report has yet been received from the Nagaland Government indicating whether they have accepted the suggestion to maintain advance registers for linguistic minority pupils. In the case of the Union Territories, Chandigarh ; Goa, Daman and Diu : Manipur : and Pondicherry, however,

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

not issued orders for maintenance of advance registers.

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, इस बारे में न तो केन्द्रीय सरकार सीरियस है और न कोई राज्य सरकार ही सीरियस है। चीफ मिनिस्टर्स और सेंट्रल मिनिस्टर्स ने एक स्टेटमेंट में यह राय जाहिर की थी :

It must be remembered that languages, if they are to be known at all well, must be learnt at an early age when it is easy for the child to pick them up. Therefore, both Hindi and English should be taught at an early stage.

राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों और केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों ने यह सलाह दी है, लेकिन कमिशनर कहता है कि उस का स्टाफ बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। कमिशनर के पास काम ही है। वह शायद एक घंटा रोज काम करना होगा। इस रिपोर्ट से मालूम होता है कि कोई राज्य सरकार कमिशनर की इन्स्ट्रक्शन्स को फालो नहीं करती है और किसी राज्य सरकार ने इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया है। सरकार जबर्दस्ती भाषायी अल्पसंख्यकों के मामले को चला रही है। आखिर तेईस सालों के बाद इस प्रश्न की जरूरत क्यों पैदा हुई है ? कुछ भाषायें ऐसी होती हैं, जिन में धार्मिक किताबें लिखी होती हैं। लोग उनको पढ़ते हैं और संविधान में इसके लिए कोई मनाही नहीं है। आज तक किसी वर्ग ने संविधान के आर्टिकल 347 के अंतर्गत अपनी भाषा की रेकग्नीशन की मांग नहीं की है। सरकार क्यों ख्वाह-मख्वाह इस मामले को जारी रखे हुए है ?

कमिशनर ने मांग की है कि उसके स्टाफ को बढ़ाया जाये। सरकार को यह कदम नहीं उठाना चाहिए। कमिशनर की 11 रिपोर्टें आ चुकी हैं। अब उसकी 12वीं रिपोर्ट पबलिश नहीं होनी चाहिये। अब इस चैप्टर को सदा के लिए क्लोज कर देना चाहिए।

इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :

"While, therefore, the office of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities is not the administrative machinery for implementation of the safeguards for linguistic minorities at the Central level, in the discharge of the statutory obligations, the Commissioner is to seek information from the Union Government and the Governments in the States and Union territories."

लेकिन किसी भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट या यूनियन टैरिटरी ने इतिला नहीं भेजी है। इस बारे में चीफ मिनिस्टर्स की मीटिंग्स 1949 और 196 में हुई हैं। बार-बार कई मीटिंग्स होती हैं। उन्होंने सुझाव दिया है कि इस बारे में एक बड़ी काफरेंस में चीफ मिनिस्टर्स और सेन्ट्रल मिनिस्टर्स के अलावा पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों, एजुकेशनिस्ट्स और साइंटिस्ट्स वर्गों को बुलाया जाना चाहिए। कमिशनर ने अपने काम के बारे में लिखा है :

"take extensive tours or investigation of grievances reported, and persuade State Governments and Union territories to implement fully the scheme of safeguards. In this task, the commissioner is assisted by two class I officers, one class II officer and a small team of eight ministerial staff. There are no regional offices. A proposal for the strengthening of the staff is under consideration of the Government of India."

गवर्नमेंट इस बारे में सीरियस नहीं है। उम ने आज तक एक भी डिजिजन को इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया है। वह एक औपचारिकता को निभाने के लिए मीटिंग करती है, उस में निर्णय लिये जाते हैं और कमिशनर उस मीटिंग में आकर बैठ जाता है।

जब कमिशनर जयपुर में गया, तो उसने लंग्वेज प्राबलम को नहीं लिया, बल्कि उसने एक नई प्राबलम खड़ी कर दी। इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :

"During the Commissioner's visit to Jaipur in 1969, the president of the

Akhil Bharatiya Sindhu Seva Sangh complained that the Sindhu Seva Sangh pilgrims' party was not permitted to visit the Sadhubela shrine in Sukkur in Pakistan."

उसने लंग्वेज के सवाल को छोड़ दिया और एक दूसरे सवाल को ले लिया, जो उसके जूरिसडिक्शन में नहीं था।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Sindhi is a regional language now.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : इसमें पिलग्रमेज का सवाल कैसे पैदा होता है ? क्या यह सवाल कमिशनर के जूरिसडिक्शन में था ? कमिशनर का काम लंग्वेज और कल्चर के सम्बन्ध रखता है, लेकिन चूंकि उसके पास कोई नाम नहीं है, इसलिये उसने यह सवाल खड़ा कर दिया। क्या यह सवाल उसके स्कोप में था ? इस बारे में रिपोर्ट में क्या कहा गया था ? रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :

"The Pakistan Government, it is learnt, have refused permission, and the Government of India have since lodged a protest with the Pakistan Government, reminding them of their obligations to provide facilities to such pilgrim parties."

मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि उसने इस बारे में एनक्वायरी क्यों की। उसका काम तो विभिन्न वर्गों की भाषाओं से सम्बन्धित है।

आर्टिकल 347 के अधीन किसी लंग्वेज की रेकगनीशन के बारे में इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :

"Article 347 of the Constitution whereby the President may issue instructions for recognition of a minority language as official language in a State has not been invoked so far."

इसका अर्थ यह है कि 1951 से 1971 तक प्रेजिडेंट ने किसी भी लंग्वेज को आफिशल लंग्वेज के रूप में रेकगनाइज करने का डिक्लेरेशन नहीं किया है। सरकार ने अल्पसंख्यकों की भाषाओं के लिए एक कमिशनर बना दिया है लेकिन कोई नए भाषाओं को पढ़ना नहीं

चाहता है। सब हिन्दी या इंगलिश आदि आफिशल लंग्वेज को पढ़ना चाहते हैं। सरकार के पास इन भाषाओं के न टीचर हैं और न किताबें। आप जानबूझ करके कोई दस लड़के कहीं मिलेंगे तो कहेंगे यह इस भाषा को पढ़ना चाहते हैं। अब एक-एक लड़का क्या अलग-अलग भाषा पढ़ेगा ? अल्पसंख्यकों का सवाल लाकर आप समझते हैं कि बड़ी उनकी इससे रक्षा कर रहे हैं। लेकिन मुझे तो कुन उसमें समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी यह दो भाषायें आफिशियल लंग्वेजेज हैं। यह पढ़े हिन्दी पढ़े तो वह कुछ काम कर सकते हैं। अब आप कहते हैं कि उड़िया पढ़ाओ जब कि खुद अंग्रेजी में बोलेंगे। दे बिल स्पीक इन इंगलिश और उड़िया की वकालत करेंगे। आपने खुद तो अंग्रेजी पढ़ ली और दूसरों को कहेंगे कि तुम उड़िया पढ़ो।... (व्यवधान)... कहीं कहेंगे कि भोजपुरी पढ़ाओ, कहीं मध्य प्रदेश वाले कहते हैं कि हमारे यहां की आदिवासियों की भाषा पढ़ाई जाय। हमारा इन लोगों से यह कहना है कि क्या आप खुद उन भाषाओं का उपयोग करते हैं ? उनको तो आप कहेंगे कि रीजनल लंग्वेज जो उस क्षेत्र की है उसी तक सीमित रहो और अपने पढ़ें अंग्रेजी। तो अल्पसंख्यकों का सवाल लेकर 23 साल के बाद आपकी यह रिपोर्ट आती है भाषाओं के ऊपर, यह बात कुछ मेरे दिमाग में बैठती नहीं है। गवर्नमेंट को कोई साहसपूर्ण कदम उठानी चाहिए लेकिन गवर्नमेंट देखती है कि चलो कि जैसे चल रहा है चलने दो, परम्परा जो चली आ रही है उसे चलाए जाओ। एक कमीशन बना दिया, उसने एक रिपोर्ट पेश कर दी। होम मिनिस्टर का एक पोर्टफोलियो इसका बना दिया। लेकिन न तो इसको सीरियसली कभी थिक किया और न इस बारे में कोई कार्य हुआ। मैंने रिपोर्ट को देखा है राजस्थान की, मध्य प्रदेश की, उत्तर प्रदेश की, कोई इसको सीरियसली नहीं लेता उत्तर प्रदेश में तो उन्होंने कुछ सुना ही नहीं। उन्होंने कहा कि...

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

सीरियस कंसीडरेशन नहीं है। कोई लड़का पढ़ता है, सिधी में कोई धर्मग्रन्थ है उसे पढ़ना चाहता है तो उसे मना कौन करता है ? और खुद वह भाषा बोलना नहीं चाहते हैं, खुद तो हिन्दुस्तान में अंग्रेजी चलाना चाहते हैं और उनके लिए कहते हैं कि रीजनल लैंग्वेज पढ़ाओ आज यूनिवर्सिटीज के अन्दर यह सवाल है। क्या आप चाहते हैं कि ऐसे लड़के यूनिवर्सिटीज में आये। यूनिवर्सिटी में पढ़ने वाला लड़का तो हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी में पढ़ेगा। वहां उसकी यह लैंग्वेज तो चलेगी नहीं। तो यह जो बात है यह कुछ समझ में नहीं आती। अब 23 साल के बाद कल एक माननीय सदस्य कहने लगे कि कोर्ट में आदिवासी आते हैं तो भाषा नहीं समझते हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि अच्छी तरह समझते हैं आज वह काफी आगे बढ़ चुके हैं।...

श्री आर० बी० वड़े (खरगोन) : आप राजस्थानी की मांग नहीं करते ?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : नहीं मैं नहीं करता। मैं तो कहता हूं कि हिन्दी भाषा है, ठीक है। मैं छोटी-छोटी भाषाओं के पक्ष में नहीं हूं। और 23 साल के बाद यह आपके कमिश्नर की 11वीं रिपोर्ट पढ़ने के बाद यही देखने को मिलता है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने या प्रान्तीय सरकारों ने कभी भी सीरियसली इस पर थिक नहीं किया। अगर किया हो तो बतायें। आज यह तीन भाषायें चाहते हैं। तमिलनाडु में हिन्दी अंग्रेजी और एक वहां की भाषा तीन भाषा चाहते हैं। श्री लैंग्वेज का फारमूला चाहते हैं सभी जगह। तो क्या आप गांव वालों को चार लैंग्वेज पढ़ाना चाहते हैं ? उनके लिए आप चार लैंग्वेज का फारमूला चलाना चाहते हैं ? तो यह जो आप प्रोटैक्शन देना चाहते हैं आज 23 साल के बाद इसकी जरूरत नहीं है। यह अल्पसंख्यकों का कोई सवाल नहीं है। आज भाषा पढ़ने वाले मुस्लिम से 39 परसेंट लोग हैं बल्कि उससे भी कम हैं।

तो यह तो एक बहाना मात्र है। कुछ लोग धर्म के नाम पर मदरसा खोलना चाहते हैं तो खोलें, पढ़ें, उसमें संविधाने मना नहीं करता। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बिल्कुल उपयोगी चीज नहीं है। इसको खत्म करना चाहिए।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : This country is a rich tapestry where various languages and cultures are so nicely interwoven as to make it a beautiful home. It is a combination of varieties of cultures and languages and this diversity constitutes the richness of this country. Their preservation and promotion is the responsibility of any civilised government.

If you look at a big country like the USSR, it is a federation of autonomous states carved on the basis of culture and languages.

Sir, I do not agree that this diversity of culture and language will stand in the way of national or emotional integration. Unity in diversity is the characteristic of this country and if we deny justice, if we deny them the rightful place in the national life of this country, if we fail to look after them, if we subject them to the tyranny of the majority, as suggested by the previous speaker, then, with eyes wide open, let them have a look at Bangla Desh. I am grateful to the DMK movement against the imposition of Hindi there. They had to bow to the wishes of the people of Tamil Nadu. I take my hats off for them.

This language is such an emotional tie, and the mother-tongue is the first word which comes out from the mouth of the mother to the child; it is such an emotional tie which keeps them binding together. If we go further to the genesis of this national movement, you will see that the entire national movement gathered momentum at the partition of Bengal. This "Banga-Bhanga" movement is responsible for bringing in the national movement to this stage. Even during the national movement, it was the main plank of the national movement to form the States on the basis of language. As I said earlier, language and culture are so interwoven that wherever you draw the line, there would be minorities. We cannot have watertight compartments.

And to look after them and safeguard their interests is the responsibility of the Government of the State concerned.

Taking cognizance of the gravity of the situation, those who framed the Constitution had provided specific provisions in the Constitution. Articles 29, 30, 350A and 350B are special constitutional safeguards for the minorities. Articles 29 and 13 which have been enumerated in Chapter III fundamental rights—have become piecrusts; they can be broken at the convenience or at the sweet will of Parliament.

After Independence, the States Reorganisation Commission was appointed under Justice Fazl Ali who was a former Governor of my State—Orissa. He gave a hurried report. There were various lacunae and that is why there was widespread resentment and so much of bloodshed, and at last the Government was forced to yield to the demands of the Maharashtra Samiti and the Mahanagarat Janti Parishad and had to split the bilingual State of Bombay into Maharashtra and Gujarat. The Punjab Suba was achieved only by the efforts of the people of the area. The Fazl Ali Commission never recommended it. You, Sir, got your Meghalaya because you could assert yourself and because you could make your voice felt by the nation, that it was a necessity. Similarly, Seraikella and Kharaswan, which were predominantly Oriya tracts, which form an Orissa island in the Bihar sea, as it were, which were contiguous to Orissa, were denied to us. Up till now, the same tyranny and torture go on. There is discrimination in getting jobs and there is no facility of education in the primary stage. Various complaints have been brought to the notice of Parliament by this report.

Sir, this report further says that in respect of Seraikella and Kharaswan, so far as Bihar is concerned, the Commission asked for statistical data from the Bihar Government regarding the educational facilities for the minorities. That is in para 133.

But the Commission has stated that the Bihar Government never complied with that request. You will be surprised to find that efforts have been made to completely liquidate the Oriya culture and language in that part of the country. Dirty politics has entered into the Chou dance which is a famous dance there. Similarly, a country

liquor shop has been planted just in front of the girls' primary school in Seraikella to shop its functioning. We are getting such reports. It is a wild cry in this Parliament because we know that the Central Government will plead its imbecility, impotence and complacency; they could not deliver the goods; they pass on the buck to the State Government that they will do; we are helpless; what can we do? Similarly in Andhra Pradesh, the Oriya minorities are not getting their school teachers and the Government forms in Oriya are not available to them. Even in the Registrar's office there is no Oriya clerk. Similarly in the Raipur, Raigarh and Bastar districts of Madhya Pradesh which border on Orissa, there is a large concentration of Oriya population and they had been subjected to the same tyranny.

When so many difficulties have been pointed out and have been rectified after the SRC report, I cannot understand why so many boundary disputes have come to the forefront. Why not have a permanent solution to it? The Mahajan Commission was appointed to go into the question of Mysore-Maharashtra dispute. I am sorry to say that in spite of the recommendations of the Mahajan Commission, the whole thing has been burning fire for so long because the issue has to be decided on a political plane, according to the election prospects of the party in power. Most emphatically I make a demand that the recommendations of these commissions should be considered as awards. The decision on the Mahajan Commission report on the Mysore-Maharashtra border dispute has been, I came to know, left to the sweet will of the Prime Minister to be taken at her convenience as it suits the party in power.

So far as Maithili is concerned, I was inspired to speak about it by my friend Mr. K. N. Tiwari who is there. I was a student in Patna and that language is so rich that right from the days of Vidyapati till today there is such a vast collection of literature. There is even a post-graduate study of this language in Bihar, in the Patna university. Till now it has not been recognised as a regional language.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah): It has been recognised now.

SHRI P. K. DEO: It makes painful reading. It is a futile exercise. I do not

[Shri P. K. Deo]

think any useful purpose would be served in wasting the time of the House on a debate like this. For God's sake you wind up this shop of linguistic minorities commissioner and do not provide a cushion for defeated politicians. It will serve absolutely no useful purpose. If you are keen about it, take courage in both hands and look after the interests of the minorities so that they could be saved from the tyranny of the brute majority. We do not want the law of the jungle to rule here, the right of might.

श्री दरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मुझसे पहले बोलने वाले राजा-साहब ने शायद इस की इम्पॉजिबिलिटी को, इसकी अहमियत को नहीं समझा...

श्री पी० के० देव : पंजाबी सूबे के लिए तारीफ़ की है।

श्री दरबारा सिंह : पंजाबी सूबा आप की कृपा से जो बना है, वह कितना लगड़ा-लूला है, वह बाद में कहूँगा, लेकिन जो मैं इस वक्त अर्ज करने वाला हूँ, वह यह है कि यह जो रिपोर्ट है, यह कमिश्नर की तरफ से बड़ी आनेस्ट-एफर्ट है। यह कहना कि इसकी इम्प्लीमेंटेशन सरकारी सतह पर कितनी हुई है या नहीं हुई है, यह अलेहदा बात है, लेकिन इसमें दो रायें नहीं हैं कि उन्होंने जो कुछ किया है, स्टेट्स में जो फैक्टुअल पिक्चर एविजस्ट करती है, उसका जिक्र किया है, उसको माफ-गोई में रखा गया है। इस को ऐसे ही थी-आउट करने की जरूरत नहीं थी। यह कहना कि यह दुकान बन्द कर दी जाय, दुकानें तो और भी बहुत-सी बन्द करने वाली हैं, आप की दुकान भी बन्द होने वाली है, लेकिन ऐसे ही इस दुकान को बन्द नहीं कर सकते, क्योंकि यह माइनोरिटीज का सबाल है।...

श्री पी० के० देव : आप तो मोनोपोलिस्ट्स हैं।

श्री दरबारा सिंह : ठीक है, हम अपने आपको इसलिए जरूर मोनोपोलिस्ट मानते हैं कि आप जैसे दोस्त, जो दौलत पर सांप बन कर बैठे हुए थे, उनको नीचे खींच लिया गया है।

इस रिपोर्ट में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है। मैं एक बात मानना हूँ कि इसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन स्टेट-सरकारों की सतह पर कुछ नहीं हुआ है इसलिए भारत सरकार को चाहिये कि इसकी तरफ ख़ास तवज़ह दे ताकि जो फैसले हुए हैं उनको सही तरीके से लागू किया जा सके, आज इतना भी नहीं हो रहा है। मैंने इस किताब को पढ़ा है, इस में पंजाब के बारे में एक चैप्टर है, उसमें बहुत कुछ लिखा हुआ है लेकिन साथ ही यह भी लिखा है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने उनको कोई फ़ार्म मण्डाई नहीं की यह भी नहीं बनलाया कि कितने लडके माइनोरिटीज के पढ़ते हैं, कहां पर वह माइनोरिटीज को मानते हैं कहा नहीं मानते हैं। लिग्विस्टिक सूबा तो बन गया लेकिन कोई भी बनाने वाला नहीं है। आज लिग्विस्टिक माइनोरिटीज को घमं और मजहब के नाम से जोड़ दिया जाय मैं इसको मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। मैं अगर कोई लैंग्वेज पढ़ता हूँ, तो इस ख़्याल से नहीं पढ़ता हूँ कि वह मेरे धर्म की लैंग्वेज है बल्कि इस ख़्याल से पढ़ता हूँ कि वह मेरी स्पोकन लैंग्वेज है। उस लैंग्वेज को कौन पढ़ता है, कितने लोग पढ़ते हैं, उसका गही इन्तजाम होना चाहिये।

आजादी से पहले उर्दू सारे पंजाब की जुबान थी, जब हम अलहदा हुये तो पाकिस्तान ने उसको अपनी जुबान बना लिया हालांकि उर्दू उनकी जुबान नहीं है उनके यहां कहां से आई, वह तो हमारी जुबान थी। पंजाब यूनी-लिंगुअल स्टेट बन गया है, लेकिन वहां क्या हुआ, मैं अभी उसका जिक्र करने वाला नहीं हूँ क्योंकि वह पोलिटिकल ईशू है। उससे कितने

लोगों को तकलीफ हुई है, कितनी अन-सर्टेन्टी उससे पैदा हुई है, पंजाब का कितना नुकसान हुआ है, पड़ोसियों का कितना नुकसान हुआ है, मैं इसके बारे में जिक्र करनेवाला नहीं हूँ, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जुबान का जो मसला है, जो माइनोरिटीज का सवाल है उसकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

पंजाब के बारे में मैंने सा रिपोर्ट में जो पढ़ा, उससे मालूम होता है कि सरकार-हिंद को उन्होंने कोई चीज दी ही नहीं और अब जब आबादी का हिसाब लगाया तो उन्होंने कहा कि 1 करोड़ 11 लाख 35 हजार 500 है। देखिये, कितनी प्राम्पनेस में वह काम करते हैं—वहां पर अकालियों की सरकार थी—उन्होंने कहा कि यह जो आबादी है, इसमें किम की सम्मिलित है, होशियारपुर जिले की ऊना तहसील का जो हिस्सा चला गया है, वह भी इस में शामिल है, संगरूर का हिस्सा भी इसमें है, अब आप ही बनलाइये, वह काम कह सकेंगे कि यहां इनने बच्चे उर्दू पढ़नेवाले हैं, या दूसरी जुबान पढ़नेवाले हैं। इसको हमारे यहां "घपला" कहते हैं एक तरह का कन्फ्यूजन है। इसमें इतना कन्फ्यूजन कर दिया गया है कि हिंद सरकार के पास सही रिपोर्ट नहीं आ सकती इसलिए इसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिये सरकार कौन से जराये अख्तियार करना चाहती है, इसकी तरफ तबज्जह देने की जरूरत है।

इस रिपोर्ट में बहुत सी बातें हैं, सच्चर फार्मुले का जिक्र आया, बहुत लम्बी-चौड़ी बातें हैं कोई-सा सफा उठाकर देख लीजिये पंजाब का ही नहीं दूसरी स्टेटों का भी यही हाल है वे भी फिगर्स देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। एक कमेटी बनी थी—कमेटी आफ जोनल कन्सिल उसमें यह फैसला हुआ था—नो-स्टेट इज यूनिर्लिगुअल। मुझे पता नहीं कब फैसला किया। और फिर कहते हैं यूनिर्लिगुअल नहीं है अगर यूनिर्लिगुअल नहीं है तो उन तमाम जवानों को जो माइनोरिटीज की हैं हर जगह पर गुंजायश की जा रही है या नहीं—

इसके बारे में मुझे कंफ्यूजन है और इसको साफ करने की जरूरत है।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं कहता हूँ कि नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन की बहुत जरूरत है। हमारे दोस्त डागा साहब ने कहा है कि ऐसी चीजों की जरूरत नहीं है लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ इट इज ए फैक्ट आफ लाइफ। हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में प्राविजन है और उसके मुताबिक यह सब किया जा रहा है। इसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो पाये और जितनी माइनोरिटीज है उनका तहफुज किया जा सके इसके लिए कम से कम जो उनकी जवान है वह न हजफ कर दी जाये। इसके लिये एक उपाय किया गया है, प्रबंध किया गया है मेजर्स लिए गए हैं। लेकिन मैं इसके साथ साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि सेन्टर की तरफ से एजुकेशनल सिस्टम को तब्दील करने की जो बात है और जो इंटिग्रेशन की बात है उसमें किसी जवान को दुरुस्त करके हजफ करके जो हम करना चाहते हैं उसमें न उनको कोई आगम होगा और न उनका तहफुज होगा। मैं मानता हूँ कि आप नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन में लगे हुए हैं लेकिन एजुकेशन सिस्टम में क्या है? वह पढ़ाते हैं जो नहीं पढ़ाना चाहिये और जो पढ़ाना चाहिए वह नहीं है। इसलिए एजुकेशन सिस्टम को तब्दील करना होगा। स्टेट लेवल पर जो किताबें निकाली जा रही हैं उनकी भी क्या हालत है? इस बारे में बहुत न कहकर यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि कोई यूटिलिटी इसकी हो तो यूटिलिटी तभी हो सकती है जब इसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के कुछ जराये अख्तियार किए जायें। जब तक यह नहीं होगा तबतक रिपोर्ट आती जायेंगी और हमें पता चलता जायेगा कि कितना हुआ है और कितना नहीं हुआ है पर देख लेना, मैं आज कहता हूँ कि अगली रिपोर्ट भी ऐसी ही होगी। मैं यू० पी० वालों और बिहार वालों की बात मानता हूँ और अर्ज करता हूँ कि वहां पर उर्दू को गुंजा

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

यस देनी चाहिए। सब पार्टीज की यही राय है और सभी लोग चाहते हैं कि जहां गुंजायश हो सकती है वहां उनको देना चाहिये और नेशनलहुड का जो सबक है उसको लेना चाहिए। मैं मानता हूं कि जो लोकल लैंग्वेजेज हैं, जो माइनारिटीज की लैंग्वेजेज हैं उनका लिटरेचर भरा पड़ा है क्योंकि इनके मिनिमम इंडेपेंडेंस की लड़ाई लड़ नहीं सकते थे। ज़ुबान को उभारने के लिये जो खयालात होते हैं वह उभरने मिलते हैं। इसलिए जवान को खत्म नहीं किया जा सकता है बल्कि इंटीग्रेट किया जा सकता है। इंटीग्रेशन बहुत जरूरी है इसलिए मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि इसकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए और इसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन अगर स्टेट लेवल पर करवा सकने हैं तो ठीक है क्योंकि स्टेट सब्जेक्ट हैं, इसमें वे करते हैं लेकिन कुछ स्टेट्स ऐसी भी हैं जो इसको नहीं मानती। हरियाणा वालों ने बहुत अच्छा किया। उन्होंने कह दिया कि उर्दू को मानने हैं, पंजाबी को मानते हैं और अगर कुछ लड़के पढ़ने के लिए आ जायें तो उनको गुंजायश देंगे। ऐसा हिमाचल वालों ने भी किया है। और भी जगहें ऐसा होना चाहिए ताकि लिन्ग्विस्टिक माइनारिटीज के दिल में यह बात पैदा न हो कि हमारे साथ सुलूक ठीक नहीं किया जा रहा है। इसलिए इसको ठीक करने की जरूरत है इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होना चाहिये। तब हमारा काम बन जायेगा। इन अलफाज के साथ मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ।

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Sir, the Eleventh Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities brings to our view certain important factors and certain facts of life, which are present on the Indian scene. I have gone through some of the important sections of this report and I am happy that there are facilities for the teaching of the languages of the minorities. I for one do not agree with the views expressed by Mr. Daga and our friend from

should be wound up and the Commissioner's office is a useless office.

I think those who say such things have no idea of what a language is. Language is not the handmaid of religion, it is neither the handmaid of politics nor is it the handmaid in the hands of a clerk or an IAS officer. It is the rich expression of the emotions of a culture which is still living. If we are trying to throttle the linguistic minorities or the languages which they prefer to use in their daily life, we are committing a grave blunder. I think it would be a sad day for India when we declare that India is a unilingual country and only one language can flourish in India. The fact of life is that India is a multi-lingual country. So, we must recognise the beauties of Tamil literature, Urdu literature, English literature and for the matter of that the literature written in French by Aurobindo Ghosh and so on. India must open its doors and windows to the outside world. We must preserve the plants and flowers (languages) that have grown on Indian soil for ages past.

I have noted with interest some of the failures by the State Governments to rise to the occasion which have been mentioned by the Commission. I am rather shocked at the disclosure that the Bihar Government has not thought it fit to publish pamphlets dealing with the safeguards available to the minorities. The same treatment has been meted out to the minorities in Punjab.

So far as the languages of the minorities are concerned, the Report covers three aspects. The first aspect is the availability of facilities for teaching these languages. The second aspect is official declaration in official languages of the States and the place or status given to the languages spoken by the minorities. The third aspect is recruitment to the services. On all these three scores the States have failed. It would not be proper to throttle the people that cry. If the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities brings to our notice certain failures, it should be our endeavour and the endeavour of the government at the Centre to rectify those errors, to remove the causes that are responsible for those grievances. I think the Commissioner is doing a useful service by pointing out to us certain dark

Although it has been written in the very first few pages, page 6 for example, that the States are alive to this, what follows is a sad story that the States are not alive to this. I am reminded of a very interesting incident that I read in the press of Punjab some time back. A lady lecturer of the Government College for Women in Amritsar applied for the post of the Head of the Department of Zoology to the Punjab Public Service Commission. But they refused to acknowledge her claims because the lecturer in zoology could not pass a test in Punjabi. Now I cannot understand how knowledge of Punjabi is important or essential for subjects like zoology or botany or for technical services. In order to provide safeguards for the services, we must not insist on knowledge of the regional language. It is another matter that we may regard it as desirable and a person can be asked to learn it after he or she has been recruited.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North) : Was the insistence on working knowledge or degree or something ?

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : She was given a test in Gurumukhi which she could not pass. So, her junior was promoted and she was not considered for the post. The assurances that have been given in this report about the safeguards that have been provided to the linguistic minorities are useless in the face of these blatant violations, because these safeguards are not available to them. I do not want to go into the merits of this case because it is at present pending in the Punjab High Court.

I would like to point out here that wherever such injustice exists we must fight it out. Safeguarding the interests of the minorities is not the concern of only one State or another State—it is the concern of the whole of India. It is not a question of Panjabi versus Hindi, or Tamil versus Malayalam or Pahadi versus Dogri or anything of that type. It is a question of restoring justice. A citizen of India has every right to stay wherever he likes and yet study in his own mother tongue.

15.00 hrs.

People think that if India is a unilingual country, all the problems will be solved. I

think, the problems will not be solved; they will be multiplied beyond any cure. We must not insist on such a diabolical design but we must fight it with all the might at our command.

It is right that in a democracy there is a cell or a commissioner's office for looking to the rights of minorities and that these things are available for our review in Parliament and we are able to raise our voice. In a dictatorship or a theocratic state like Pakistan, it will not be possible to raise our voice in such a manner. To those friends who are demanding the winding up of this establishment or the closure of this commissioner's office . . . (Interruptions)

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप (भुरेना) : मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता, हूँ इतना सुन्दर भाषण हो रहा है और सदन में गणपूर्ति भी नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The bell is being rung. . . Now there is quorum. He may continue his speech.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : I was referring to the demand made by certain Members to close down this Commission. I think, we are determined and should be determined to fight such a demand and should never allow it to be accepted.

So far as the languages of the minorities are concerned, there are certain inherent difficulties because generally people think that if there is an official language there is no need for any regional language. But this is something which is unscientific. We must recognise that the Tribals, who are living in the jungles, also have a language of their own. I am happy to learn from this report that there are certain provisions made in the schools of Madhya Pradesh for a language like Madia and others and certain textbooks are also being provided. But there are some other difficulties; for example, the dearth of teachers. The report says that there are no qualified teachers of Sindhi and Urdu in Rajasthan, Oriya in Andhra Pradesh and Kannada in Kerala. In other provinces similar deficiencies and drawbacks exist. So, it must be our endeavour to have a coordinated programme.

I think, this Commissioner for Linguistic

Minorities

the medium of English, we are able to know in Srinagar and in Shillong, in Trivandrum and in Delhi what is happening in various fields of knowledge. This will go a long way in making us understand the progress that has been made in various languages of India.

Then, there is a very interesting remark in the Commission's Report that there is a new trend and trend is that tribals and other minorities want to study their language as a subject of study and not as a medium of instruction. I think, even if we are able to do this much for a language of the tribals or a language of the minorities, if we cannot make it a medium of instruction but only provide facilities for making it as a subject of study, that is also welcome. So, whatever facility is provided for the study of languages at various levels should be welcome. I hope, this will be done.

There is one thing that we must do. A language should not be left to the mercy of a few individuals, whether they are IAS officers or they are people who are in the Commission or this and that. We must provide for a central agency of linguistic experts to find out and coordinate the progress made in various fields of Indian languages and what facilities are available for the study, teaching and suitability and, availability of resources and facilities for these languages at various levels. This must be brought to the notice of Parliament from time to time.

The Report is a very useful one. I am happy that certain safeguards have been provided for languages like Urdu which have been available for us in our freedom struggle and the inspiring songs and messages with which we were able to go to the star of freedom.

Also, there are certain languages which suffer from this problem that they are not spoken in one particular region. There are two such languages in particular, one is Sindhi and the other is Sanskrit. They must also be looked after. They should not be neglected because they are not spoken in one particular region but because they are spoken by a microscopic minority spread over the whole of India. They should also be catered to and there should be greater importance to the role that they are going to play in our national life. I am happy that Sindhi has been included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

I come from a State where Urdu has been given due place. Himachal Pradesh has been able to give due place to Urdu and provide facilities for the teaching of Urdu right from the 3rd Class onwards at the primary stage. Similarly, there are provisions for the teaching of Punjabi and other languages. So far as our State is concerned, there is no problem of the minorities. But we have our own language *Pahari* and we would like to develop it. I would request the Central Government to see that developing languages are not given a suffocating touch at the very beginning of their life.

After all, the literatures of India, whether they grow in the mountains or on the sea-shores or near the coastal lines or in the valleys, they are our literatures and they must be looked after. The languages of minorities are our sacred heritage. We must do everything to preserve the fragrance and provide an opportunity for their flourishing at every stage and in every state.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate and shown such a keen interest in the problem of linguistic minorities.

As I stated in my introductory remarks, there are various constitutional provisions regarding protection to be given to the linguistic minorities and the limited role that the Central Government can play in this regard. Not that the Central Government does not give due importance to this very important problem but it has to be accepted that the Commission of Linguistic Minorities...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। सदन में मंत्री जी का वक्तव्य हो रहा है और यहां पर गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The bell is being rung.

Now there is quorum The hon. Minister may continue.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : As I was saying, the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities is a functionary that has been

mentioned in the Constitution but he does not have executive powers in the sense in which the State Governments have with respect to teaching of languages and other concerned matters. It is really a very delicate question as to what extent we can take it up or press the State Governments for implementation of these various decisions. In this House itself we have heard on a number of occasions hon. Members saying that the Central Government is interfering too much in the affairs of the States and in matters which are essentially and constitutionally the legal responsibility of the States, but, when it comes to the implementation of many other decisions, and in this instance, the report of the Commissioner of Linguistic Minorities, again, a demand is made that no more attention is given to the implementation of these recommendations. So, the Government of India has a very delicate task in this matters and we have not been oblivious of our responsibility and the Commission has also taken very great pains. An hon. Member said that the Commissioner hardly works for an hour or two a day. If he had carefully read this report, it would have come to his notice that the Commissioner made very extensive tours, visited many areas, heard a lot of representations from linguistic minority organisations, visited schools where minority languages were being taught and took up the matter with the State authorities from the State Chief Ministers downwards. I have no hesitation in saying that the Commissioner has discharged her responsibility with great success and efficiency.

Various points have been raised, of which I will mention the more important ones. Some reference was made to teaching of languages which do not have a clear-cut script of their own. Mention was made about the teaching of Tripuri and of teaching of tribal languages in Madhya Pradesh and similar other tribal languages. Sir, it is true that these tribal languages are spoken by quite a large number of people in certain areas. But when it comes to implementing the decision regarding the linguistic minorities with respect to these languages, the difficulty arises because there is no definite script in which education at primary and secondary level can be imparted to these minorities.

Various States have adopted various expedients in this regard. Some of the tribal languages are being reorganised to

There are two languages, namely Urdu

It was mentioned here that all these facilities are not being given. To some extent, this is true. The facilities mentioned here are not being given in all the States on a uniform level. Government are constantly in touch with the various States Governments, particularly of UP and Bihar where quite a substantial percentage of the population speak Urdu. Every effort is made to see that the concessions listed in the statement on language of 1958 are made available to them. I am happy to say that because of the initiative taken by our Ministry and the personal interest evinced by the Prime Minister in this respect, some

results are coming and the Bihar and UP Governments are very much alive to the situation and are taking more interest and making more and more facilities available to them.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga) : What about the development of tribal languages ? Where do they stand ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I started with tribal languages.

SHRI R. V. BADE : Devnagari script can be used for the Adivasi language.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : In some states, the regional language script is used ; in others the Devnagari script is being used for tribal languages. Tribal languages are being developed in that respect. But I mentioned there are still certain areas where a clear-cut script has not come. Even where a script is evolved, textbooks are not available. Therefore, the problem of enforcing these in the tribal and border areas is very real, to which we are giving due attention.

To give the latest position, the UP Government has set up a Board of Urdu Studies. A post of Deputy Director for Urdu Education has been created. Efforts are being made for overcoming the shortage of text books. Arrangements are also being made that in districts where a substantial portion of the population is Urdu speaking, people will have at least in one degree college arrangements for Urdu teaching. Similar steps have been commended to the Bihar Government.

The same thing about Sindhi which was also very recently given the status of an official language by a constitutional amendment. Sindhi is also being promoted in a number of areas. I mentioned special programmes on the AIR recently introduced in Delhi. In addition, a number of regional stations give Sindhi programmes on a regular basis. There is the question as to whether the Sindhi script should be in Arabic or Devnagari. Some States are using both according to the wish and desire of the local population. What I mean to say is that in spite of the script difficulty, progress is being made in Sindhi and more and more schools have started using Sindhi for teaching at the primary and other level.

I was very glad to hear what Shri Parashar said. He brought a great sense of realism and urgency to the discussion. Replying to critics, he said that there cannot be one language for the whole country. That was not the way in which we could have national integration. This was aptly said. Shri P. K. Deo said that ours is a country where various languages are spoken which have great cultural roots and the essential unity of the country is not detracted from by the cultural diversity we see around us.

Similarly, when Shri Parashar said that language should not be made the handmaid of religion or politics as is being sometimes made, I thought it was a very wise observation. I think if we all approach the problem of language in this spirit, it will be all the better for all of us and it will strengthen our national solidarity.

Shri Parashar mentioned about some magazine which is being published by the Central Institute of Indian Languages and also the need for a central agency where language teaching and linguistics in regard to various Indian languages should be given. These things do not belong to my Ministry ; they are the concern of the Ministry of Education and I will take it up with them and convey the suggestion and the viewpoints that the hon. Member has made in this matter, and I am sure they will give it due consideration.

Shri Parashar also mentioned about a lady lecturer in biology being not selected because she did not know Punjabi. As you would see, in the present decision, it is said that when recruitment is made to the State services, knowledge of local language should not be insisted upon. Actually, if any State does so, it is against this decision. In recruitment to the State services, the State Government language should not be a bar. The test of proficiency in the State official language should be held after selection and before the end of probation. This decision says that the regional language could be insisted upon but not at the time of recruitment. And Punjab did have a rule of that type that the hon. Member mentioned, but it has recently been amended which means that it would be no bar to the selection of a candidate, but the person who is selected, will have to learn Punjabi within a certain period after he joins duty. It does not go as far as to say that it should be "before the end of probation," but it

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

meets the objection that the hon. Member has raised, and I do not think any more complaint would arise so far as this aspect is concerned.

I would end by saying again that the role that the Central Government can play in this respect is of a very limited constitutional nature. But with the limited staff that the Commission has, I make bold to say that they have discharged their duty in a very admirable manner and the suggestions have come for strengthening this.

Shri Ishaque Sambali went to the extent of saying that there should be a three-member Commission and there were other suggestions that regional commission should be set up in various areas with greater staff. We will take all these things into consideration and really strengthen the Commission's working so that more could be done.

I wish we could give a detailed and concrete report but the main executive authority is the various States Governments. But I do not think that makes this Commission helpless or important as one hon. Member put it. After all, the democratic process involves discussions; it involves persuasion, and conferences and meetings, and I do not think we should be so pessimistic if the results are not as quick as we sometimes want them to be. But the results that come out of the discussion or after convincing the State Governments are much more stable, and I am sure that the State Governments also realise the importance. State Governments have regional languages of their own; they will have people speaking that language and living in other States, and they would certainly wish that people belonging to the minority languages in those areas also get the same facility. So, it is in the interests of the State Governments themselves that the linguistic minorities should be given due production and due recognition because their own language-speaking people in other States also deserve and desire the same type of facilities.

I cannot say that the State Governments are not co-operating. They are co-operating, and if I had the time, I would give the figures to show how the number of schools in different States has increased; the number of pupils and the number of teachers in minority languages has increased. The progress is there; it is quite perceptible and quite substantial. But it is not enough.

I would certainly admit that it has not been enough and a lot more remains to be done.

I am sure that the various suggestions put forward by the hon. Members would enable us with the assistance of the State Governments to see that the constitutional provisions and the decisions taken till now about the protection to be afforded to these minority languages would be implemented in every way so that when we come before the House next time, we should be able to give a picture of better implementation.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) : I have said that in certain areas the tribal people are concentrated. I have given the Santhals and Oraons, Tripuri in Tripura and some other tribes in Assam and Manipur. I said that for the development of the tribal language in that region some regional body should be set up to deal with the tribal languages and develop them. What is the reaction of the Government? I want a clear answer to that point.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The development of the language is the responsibility of the Ministry of Education. I shall certainly pass on this suggestion to them. But the difficulty will not be solved by the appointment of a local committee; the difficulty is about the script.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : The script is there; we are using the Bengali script. There will be no difficulty.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : An experimental school has been started where all these things about Tripura are being examined and full fledged instructions are given. In areas where Tripuri teachers are not available, the teachers teach in Bengali and explain to the pupils in Tripuri. I do not say it meets our requirements but some sort of instructions are given. As I said an experimental school has been set up and that will give us some ideas how further to develop Tripuri. He referred to the regional committee. I do not know if the regional councils that we are going to set up in the North-Eastern area could also take this up as one of its problems and study it in proper perspective. I am sure this will be

kept in view when this question is taken up. 15.34 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are two substitute motions moved by Mr. Mohanty, Nos. 1 and 2. I shall put them to vote.

The question is :

'That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :

"This House, having considered the Eleventh Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the period 1st July, 1968 to 30th June, 1969, laid on the Table of the House on the 31st July, 1970, is of the opinion that the office of the Commissioner for linguistic Minorities be abolished as it has failed to properly investigate the problems of the linguistic minorities with a view to safeguard their constitutional rights as contemplated in article 350B (2) of the Constitution." (1)

'That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :

"This House, having considered the Eleventh Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the period 1st July, 1968 to 30th June, 1969, laid on the Table of the House on the 31st July, 1970, is of opinion that—

- (a) special efforts should be undertaken to safeguard the constitutional rights of the Oriya speaking minorities residing in Andhra Pradesh and Bihar ;
- (b) the State Governments should insist upon knowledge of regional language as a prerequisite for entry into State services, in keeping with the Central Government's insistence for knowledge of the official language for entry into the Union Services." (2).

The motions were negatived.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE : CONTINUANCE OF PROCLAMATION IN RESPECT OF MYSORE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
K. C. PANT) : I beg to move :

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the proclamation dated the 27th March, 1971, in respect of Mysore issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 25th November, 1971."

The House will recall the circumstances in which the Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution had to be issued in relation to the State of Mysore on the 27th March, 1971. It was approved by this House on the 24th May, 1971 and by the other House on 25th May, 1971. In accordance with clause 4 of article 356 the Proclamation will remain in force till 24th November, 1971. It will be possible to revoke the Proclamation only after the elections were held to the legislative assembly and a popular Government comes into office.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let the Bell be rung.

Now there is quorum. He may continue.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I was saying that it would be possible to revoke the proclamation only after elections are held to the Legislative Assembly and a popular Government comes into office. The Election Commission has undertaken intensive revision of the electoral rolls which has been recently included in the State of Mysore. The House will agree that it will be appropriate to hold elections in Mysore at the time when elections are held to the other Legislatures in 1972. Therefore, revocation of the Proclamation in relation to that State will be possible only after February next year. I have, therefore, come before the House with the request that a further extension of the

[Shri K. C. Pant]

Proclamation for a period of six months may be granted. I am sure that the Resolution will be approved without any objection.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House has agreed that one and a half hours will be devoted to this discussion. As there are a large number of speakers, I request them to be as brief as possible, if possible to confine themselves to five minutes each.

Motion moved :

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 27th March, 1971, in respect of Mysore issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 25th November, 1971."

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) : Mr. Pant himself has said that President's rule would be over as soon as the election is held and the democratically elected Government is constituted. The Election Commission has already fixed that the election will be held in the middle of February. Only three months time is necessary for that. So I do not understand why it is necessary to extend it by six months. It may be made three or four months.

We have found that after the land slide victory of the Congress (R) the dark days for the common man in India have started. The first result of Mrs. Gandhi's landslide victory on the slogan of *garibi hatao* was the imposition of President's rule in a number of States by bringing down non-Congress Ministries through heinous methods, by creating defections. This shows that the ruling Congress is not going to tolerate non-Congress Governments in the States, particularly non-Congress Governments which are not readily agreeable to serve the class interests to which the ruling Congress is very faithfully wedded. The imposition of President's rule in Mysore State is only a pointer.

The ruling Congress have got an overwhelming majority in Tripura State. Out of the total strength of 33, 30 are Congress M.L.As., but due to their internal quarrels very recently, on 27th October, they have dissolved the Assembly and introduced President's rule there also. This is because

they could not settle their quarrel among themselves.

So far as Mysore is concerned, this is the result of concerted efforts made by the ruling Congress to curb the democratic rights of the people there and also to topple the non-Congress Government in that State. This is very objectionable. The second casualty of their landslide victory in the mid-term poll is, instead of giving relief to the poor people, they are adding to their trouble by driving out the small coins. People have to pay more, because particularly in my State there is tremendous shortage of small coins.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What has that to do with the President's rule in Mysore ?

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : I want to say that this Government is not functioning in the interests of the common man and prices of essential goods are very high. Shortage of small coins has added to the misery of the people.

15.42 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

The heavy taxation also leads to high prices. Then, they have enacted the Maintenance of Internal Security Act just to curb the democratic rights of the masses.

During the six months of President's rule, the burning problem in Mysore—the Cauvery water dispute—has not been solved. Our party has suggested clearly how this can be solved. But this Government could not settle this issue. Whenever the Congress Party faces certain difficulties in a State and some non-Congress Government emerges, the only panacea they know is to introduce President's rule, so that they can re-establish their own power. Mysore is also a victim of that. That is why we oppose tooth and nail the imposition of President's rule there.

Taking my own State, it is unknown in the history of this country where a party was commanding 30 out of 36 seats in the Assembly and yet it was dissolved. The Lt. Governor had convened the Assembly and it was to meet on 17th November. But

on 20th October, they introduced President's rule without giving an opportunity to the Chief Minister, Mr. S. L. Singh, to prove his majority in the Assembly. I am not giving any alibi for Mr. S. L. Singh ; he has committed so many wrong acts and I am not supporting him.

If you want to develop a democratic atmosphere and a democratic climate in the country, then you must respect at least those norms which the Congress Party advocate and want to develop inside the country. But that was not done in that State. That is why we oppose this motion, particularly in the context of the announcement by the Election Commission that the elections to the State Assemblies would take place in the middle of February. So, we do not see any necessity for the government coming forward with this proposal for continuance of President's Rule in Mysore for another six months. Therefore, we oppose it.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY (Udipi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, before the proclamation of emergency under article 356 of the Constitution, the administration in Mysore State could not be carried on according to the provisions of the Constitution. But after the proclamation of emergency the administration in that State is not carried on according to the principles of democracy. The Governor is acting arbitrarily without the aid of any adviser whatsoever. He is appointing politically unfit and unworthy persons to high political offices in a manner which irritates the people and their elected representatives in Parliament. He says one thing and does another thing.

For instance, he is talking of a tourist centre in a place called Maravanthe. But he has been evicting poor fishermen in a place called Malpe with a view to have a tourist rest house in a particular place for reasons best known to himself. As a matter of fact, the Governor stands between the people and their elected representatives in Parliament. As a result, the people cannot get any benefit at the State level in spite of their massive support to the Congress in the mid-term elections. The crash programme for rural employment and the scheme for educated employment are not implemented in Mysore State so far. The Malanad area in Mysore is very backward.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, मैं व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। सदन में गण-पूर्ति नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may resume his seat. The bell is being rung...Now there is quorum. He may continue his speech.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY : The Governor is doing nothing to develop the backward Malanad area which covers seven districts in the State. For instance, the South Kanara District is a Malanad area and was always treated as a Malanad area but recently it has been declared as a Maidan area to deprive the people of South Kanara of certain benefits.

No attempt has been made to have a passenger steamer service between the ports of coastal Mysore and Bombay or Cochin. Thousands of fishermen's families are suffering for want of fish-catcher for the last three or four years. The Government is doing nothing to help the poor fishermen.

The Mangalore Fertiliser Company has been spending lakhs of rupees without showing anything material. The dream of having television in Bangalore is yet a dream. We do not know when the citizens of Bangalore will get television though Bangalore is most suited for this amenity.

There is corruption in the State everywhere. There is corruption at the highest level. There is corruption in the public services and there is corruption at the highest level in the Directorate of Public Education.

It is a sad thing that no meeting of the Consultative Committee has been convened so far by the Centre. Thousands and thousands of agricultural tenants, who have voted for the Congress Party, are crying for the amendment of the Mysore Land Reform Act so that they may become owners of land that they are tilling. There is need for other pieces of legislation also. There is need for exemption of land revenue to holders of land below certain limits. I, therefore, request the Central Government to convene a meeting of the Mysore Consultative Committee for Legislation as early as possible without any further delay in the matter.

The fact that the nightmare of Gover-

[Shri P. R. Shenoy]

nor's rule is coming to an end soon gives me a sense of relief. Therefore I support this resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have all along opposed it. Now you support it.

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the Motion seeking the approval of this House for extending the President's rule for a further period of six months, I would like to say a few words.

Immediately after the elections to Lok Sabha in March, 1971 the Mysore State came under President's rule and now it is sought to be extended for a further period of six months. It is in fact extending the rule of Shri Dharam Vira, the Governor there. All the Members in this House are aware of the dispute between Tamil Nadu and Mysore State regarding sharing of Cauvery waters and as that dispute is before the Supreme Court now, I would not refer to it. But I would like to refer to the role of the Governor in such a major political issue.

Before he was appointed to the gubernatorial posts, Shri Dharm Vira was the Cabinet Secretary here and he earned a name for himself as a distinguished and able administrator. But, soon he became the Governor of Mysore State, he started speaking and issuing statements like an elected Chief Minister of a State ; in fact he feels that he is more than a democratically elected Chief Minister.

While he was in Delhi on 23-4-1971, he issued a statement that the Cauvery water dispute could be settled amicably within the four corners of 1924 Agreement. After a few days on his return to Mysore State, he stated on 14-5-1971 that the contention of Tamil Nadu about the use of Cauvery water was quite unjust and untenable and the Tamil Nadu's plea was unprecedented. Again, on 14-7-1971 he emphatically stated that the construction of dams on the tributaries of Cauvery would be continued at any cost. If the elected Members of Parliament had made such statements, I would not have bothered. If the former Members of the Assembly had taken recourse to issuing such statements, I would

not have taken notice of them. But I am really pained that the Governor of State, appointed by the Central Government, should talk like a politician.

When he was the Governor of Punjab, the State was split into two—Punjab and Haryana—and everyone is aware of his notable contribution in that. After he became the Governor of West Bengal, the law and order situation took a worse turn and chaos and confusion became the order of the day. The popularly elected Ministry was dismissed by him and the President's rule was imposed in West Bengal. Till he became the Governor of Mysore, for 24 year after independence there was the rule of democratically elected Ministry in Mysore. The Ministry was made to resign on account of internal dissensions and defections in the ruling party. The President's rule was imposed in Mysore on the advice of the Governor Shri Dharam Vira. From then on he has the unfettered freedom to talk like a politician on major political issues concerning the neighbouring States. Instead of engaging himself in strengthening the existing cordial relations between the neighbouring States he has been sowing seeds of enmity by declaring from house-tops that Mysore would not give up its claims. I would appeal to the Central Government that they should issue directives to the Governors that they should show restraint in issuing statements on political matters.

I would also like to suggest that all the rivers in the country must be declared as national rivers. Such an action will put an end to unsavoury disputes between the States regarding the use of river waters. We have nationalised 14 major banking institutions. We have nationalised General Insurance business in the country. The Life Insurance was nationalised a decade ago. If all the rivers had been declared as national rivers, then there would not have been any necessity for the States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Mysore to take the issue to the Supreme Court. If the rivers are declared as national rivers, then the States would not suffer unnecessary financial loss and waste their time and energy in taking the issue to a court of law.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Motion is

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

very simple. It is seeking the approval of the House for extending the period of President's rule in Mysore for another six months. The hon. Member will get so many other opportunities to refer to river water disputes and border disputes between the States. I would request him to confine to the issue under discussion.

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN : The reason for my referring to this issue is that the Governor appointed by the Centre here is talking and acting like a politician elected by the people of the State. I would like to urge that this tendency on the part of the Governors must be curbed by the Government here.

16.00 hrs.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell is being rung.

Now there is quorum. The hon. Member, Shri Krishnan, may continue.

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN : In the last session of Lok Sabha, the Members of Parliament coming from Mysore wanted the removal of Shri Dharam Vira from Mysore. They urged that he should be transferred from Mysore. I would like to request the Central Government here that they should issue a directive to the Governor asking him not to engage himself in political affairs of the State, but confine himself to the administration of the State. Before I conclude, I would urge that the rivers in the country should be declared as national rivers and no State should be allowed to construct dams without getting the express sanctions of the Centre. If this is done, there will be no disputes at all about the river waters between the neighbouring States.

With these words, I conclude.

***SHRI T. V. CHANDRASHEKHARAPPA VEERABASAPPA (Shimoga)** Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the motion which seeks the approval of the House for the continuance of proclamation in Mysore in State I would like to place before the

House a few points for the consideration of Government.

Till 1957, the administration was efficient in the State. Since the formation of Karnataka till the end of Shri Veerendra Patil's rule, the administration was slowly deteriorating. People expected a better administration under the President's rule. But their hopes are now belied. Today the administration is in a complete mess.

The main reason for this state of affairs is that we have, at the helm, an I. C. S. Governor. He is a puppet in the hands of a few powerful bureaucrats. The extent to which the administration has deteriorated is evident from the mismanagement prevailing in the various Departments and I would like to highlight some of them.

The question of land revenue has brought imponderable difficulties. Recovery is effected from them at the pleasure of Revenue officials. During Patil's rule provisions of the Act relating to recoveries were not strictly enforced with a view to getting continued support of the people at the time of election. The situation has now changed, as instructions have been issued to the Revenue officials to recover the amount in one lump. This has caused undue hardships to the farmers. When we represented to the Governor we were assured that they would be lenient in this respect and that the arrears would be recovered in instalments. Unfortunately this was only on paper. I have, before me, a proof to show how the village officials have been compelled to recover the arrears forcibly from the cultivators in one lump failing which the revenue officials would be liable to suspension. I am passing this order to the Home Minister so that he will know the factual position. Evidently this is done under the specific instruction of the Governor who, I am unhappy to say, was inclined to favour the Government that was in power before the President's rule just to discredit the Party in power at the Centre.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : गणपूर्ति के लिये घन्टी

* The original speech was delivered in Kannada.

[सभापति महोदय]

बजाई जा रही है—अब गणपूर्ति हो गई है, माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

SHRI T. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA-PPA VEERABASAPPA : In the matter of 'Takrar Takte fines' levied on the landless people who are in possession of unauthorised land, it is exorbitant and irrational, so much so that the amount levied ranges upto Rs. 500/- per acre. The worst affected people are mostly Harijans. In case of a dispute, the harijan has to file an appeal before the Mysore Revenue Appellate Tribunal which consist of Government officials. He is subjected to severe harassment by these officials and the case is dragged on for years. The office of the Tribunal is located in Bangalore, which is far away from the remote villages. The cultivators are finding difficult to go to Bangalore and have to incur heavy expenditure. T. T. fines is not a regular revenue to the Government. The Government are aware of the unauthorised cultivation and it is in their own interest from the point of accruing steady revenue that this unauthorised occupation be regularised. The poor landless people are, at present, put to unbearable hardships without any prompt remedial measures in spite of my repeated representations made to the Governor.

Sandalwood smuggling is rampant in the State and there is no proper check to control this. As a result of this, the State is losing about Rs. 3-4 crores annually. It has come to my notice that with the co-operation of people as much as Rs. 7.5 lakhs worth of sandalwood was seized during the last few days. There is suspicion in the minds of the people that the smuggling activities are encouraged by the Government officials of different Departments in order to derive benefits. When smuggler is caught he is sentenced to simple imprisonment of 2 years. We have represented to the Governor to amend the Act by issue of an Ordinance providing for a deterrent punishment in such cases, but no action has been taken so far.

In rural areas, there is great demand for Higher Secondary Schools. The Government is showing absolute apathy to the enthusiasm of the people. People have to run these schools with great difficulty due to paucity of funds. The Government is not

prepared to bear the expenditure on the schools. If the school has to be run by the villagers, they need about Rs. 3 lakhs for five years and the Government is not prepared to bear this expenditure. In other States such as Bombay and Madras, there is no such rule. The Government should come forward to give all out support so that none suffers for want of education.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : गणपूर्ति के लिये घन्टी बजाई जा रही है—अब गणपूर्ति हो गई है, माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

SHRI T. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA-PPA VEERABASAPPA : A large number of schemes and projects under the Public Works Department require urgent attention. Some of the schemes although they are very important have been abandoned in the name of the economy under the direction of the Centre. The rule of economy for executing these projects is being applied in a haphazard way in as much as the Department takes up only these important schemes which leads to the development of the areas where Mr. Nijalingappa and Mr. Patil have interest. It is therefore necessary to take up immediately important projects so that the development of the State is not retarded.

In the matter of giving extension or re-employment of superannuated Government officials, there is discrimination. Genuine cases are completely ignored and extensions are given to few favourites. I would like the Home Minister to personally look into the matter and set right the administration.

Draught areas have been totally neglected. Drinking water is an acute problem. Unfortunately no tangible step has been taken in many areas except in one or two districts. In this connection, I would like to point out that Shiralakeppa, Udagane and Thalagondahalli of Shikarpur Taluk are seriously affected. The implementation of borewell irrigation schemes is pending before the Government for many years. This needs urgent attention.

As regards tract roads from the canal to the field areas at far off places, the existing arrangement is so poor that it is difficult even for the bullock carts carrying inputs to ply on the road. This needs immediate improvement. For example, Anjanapura and Ambligola projects in Shikarpur Taluk and Bhadra project which serve vast areas of irrigated land, but for want of tracts, irrigation potential could not be augmented. These projects are being developed only at the initiative of the progressive agriculturists of these areas Government efforts is nothing as compared to Tungabadra project, which is an adopted son of the Government.

The tenure of the present Governor of the State would be over shortly. I would humbly suggest to the Home Minister that in appointing a Governor, they should not select an I. C. S. or I. A. S. or I. P. S. official, but anyone with ability and integrity who would be able to run the Government serve the needs of common man and who would tone up the administration and bring them on sound footing and bring social justice. With these suggestions, I support the motion.

श्री आर० बी० बड़े (खरगोन) : सभापति महोदय, मैसूर में राष्ट्रपति के शासन को एक्स-टेन्ड करने का जो प्रस्ताव मंत्री महोदय ने रखा है उसके बारे में मुझे केवल दो तीन बातें कहनी हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ और मुझे भरोसा है कि इसी प्रस्ताव पर पहले उन्होंने जो भाषण दिया था, उसको इन्होंने जरूर पढ़ा होगा। उसमें उन्होंने कहा था :

“As I have said, it will be possible to hold fresh elections in Mysore on the basis of the revised electoral rolls only after October this year”.

अक्टूबर में इलेक्टोरल रोल तैयार हो जाएंगे, ऐसा उन्होंने कहा था और तब इलेक्शन करवा दिये जायेंगे। अक्टूबर में ये रोल तैयार हुए या नहीं हुए, इसके बारे में अपनी स्पीच में उन्होंने स्पष्ट कुछ नहीं कहा। अगर नहीं तैयार हुए तो क्यों नहीं हुए, इसका कारण भी मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूँ। उस वक्त मैंने यह भी कहा था :

“Let democracy have a long holiday

and the good administrator a long working day.”

डेमोक्रेसी को लांग हालिडे देकर यह देखना चाहिए कि एडमिनिरट्रेशन अच्छी तरह से चले। लेकिन जो वहाँ पर गवर्नर हैं उनके बारे में आप ने भी शिकायतें सुनी होंगी। काफी शिकायतें की गई हैं। यह शिकायत की गई है कि काश्तकारों से जबर्दस्ती बकाया की वसूली हो रही है। मैसूर की जो समस्याएँ हैं वे भी आपके सामने हैं और उनका विस्तार से वर्णन मैसूर के एम० पीज ने किया है। वे भी हल नहीं हुई हैं।

एक दो और वहाँ विवाद है जिनके बारे में आपने यह कहा था कि जल्दी उनका इमीकेवल सैटलमेंट हो जायेगा। महाराष्ट्र मैसूर विवाद है। महाजन कमिशन की रिपोर्ट आई उस विवाद को लेकर। उसके साथ साथ कावेरी जल विवाद है। इन विवादों को भी लटकाये रखा गया है। पिछली बार भी जब मैंने इन विवादों का जिक्र किया था तब आपने कहा था कि इनका एमीकेवल सैटलमेंट हो जाएगा। वहाँ जनता को तथा उसके प्रतिनिधियों को बुला कर गवर्नर पूछेंगे और इन विवादों को हल करने की कोशिश करेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन विवादों के बारे में वहाँ के गवर्नर ने क्या अभी तक कुछ किया है? आपने एक कंसलटेटिव कमेटी बनाई है। उसमें हमारे दल के श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस कमेटी की कोई मीटिंग बुलाई गई है? अगर नहीं बुलाई गई तो क्यों नहीं बुलाई गई? अगर नहीं बुलाई गई तो वह कमेटी बनाई ही क्यों गई थी? उसका फायदा ही क्या?

मैसूर में मैं गया था। वहाँ मुझे गवर्नर के बारे में दोनों प्रकार की रिपोर्टें सुनने को मिलीं। एक कह रहे थे कि भ्रष्टाचार कम हो रहा है। दूसरे कह रहे थे कि वहाँ जनता बड़ी दुखी है। जनता के ऊपर ज़ड़ी ज्यादाती हो रही है। लोगों का यह भी कहना था कि हमारे जो प्रावलैम्ज

[श्री आर० वी० बड़े]

हैं वे हल नहीं हुए हैं और भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता जा रहा है। अफसरों के ऊपर गवर्नर का कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है। यह शिकायत भी वहां सुनने को मिली। गवर्नर के राज्य को कितना और एक्स-टेंड करना है यह सवाल हमारे सामने है। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि महाराष्ट्र-मसूर विवाद और कावेरी के जल को लेकर जो विवाद हैं, उन विवादों को आप कब तक हल कर लेंगे। गवर्नर राज होने के बाद भी अगर इनको हल नहीं किया जाता है तो कब हल करेंगे? एक कमीशन नियुक्त हुआ। अब क्या दूसरा कमीशन आप नियुक्त करना चाहते हैं? गवर्नर इन विवादों को हल करने के लिए कौन से उपाय अगमाना चाहते हैं? उन्होंने कहा था कि वे लोगों को बुलायेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या लोगों को बुलाया गया है? यदि उन्होंने कुछ नहीं किया तो ऐसे गवर्नर को रखने का क्या लाभ है? कावेरी जल विवाद एक विकट सवाल है। मैं मसूर में गया हूँ, तमिलनाडु भी गया हूँ। केरल भी उस विवाद में शामिल है। मसूर और तमिलनाडु वाले दोनों कहते हैं कि उनको इसका पानी नहीं मिलेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह विवाद भी हल हो।

आपने कहा था कि अक्टूबर में इलेक्टोरल रोल तैयार हो जाएंगे। क्या वे हो गये हैं, यदि नहीं हुए हैं तो कितने महीने में हो जाएंगे? छः महीने आप क्यों चाहते हैं? मैं समझता हूँ कि आप इसलिए छः महीने चाहते हैं कि छः महीने में आपकी इच्छा इनको तैयार करने की नहीं है। क्या यह सच है? जो दो विवाद हैं इनको आप कब तक हल करने वाले हैं? साथ ही कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी की मीटिंग क्यों नहीं अभी तक बुलाई गई है? इनको छः महीने का समय नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये। एक दो महीने का दे दिया जाए और फरवरी में बाकी स्टेट्स के साथ यहां भी इलेक्शन हो जाने चाहियें, यह मेरा गुभाव है।

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA (Hassan) : Sir, I appeal to you to provide me at least 10 minutes because this is an interesting subject.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You begin first, and then let us see.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Sir, while supporting the motion moved by the hon. Minister in the interests of smooth administration and in order to strengthen the hand of the Central Government in the particular and peculiar circumstances where the Central Government is confronted with, in not conducting the election for reasons best known to the administrative machinery of our Government, I want to bring certain interesting points in the interests of the people at large in our country.

The first and foremost thing is that my friend Shri Dasaratha Deb has made certain comments and criticisms which are most unwarranted in the context of the extension of the President's rule in the State of Mysore. I do not know how my friend has taken this opportunity to make a coverage of all the presidential issues where this Governor or that Governor might have played this game and made this mistake or that mistake. We are not concerned with any individual case, but so far as the President's rule in Mysore State is concerned, he must remember this. There was a landslide victory which has been gained by our party. Out of the 27 seats contested, all the 27 seats were won by us and so we are here in Parliament to implement our policies and programmes. We can assure our hon. friend that our policy and programme is going to be implemented. Let there be no botheration about it, and our people have implicit belief in these policies and programmes and we are working for the implementation of them. Even if our Governor and other systems of bureaucracy either in the State of Mysore or elsewhere, are going to be an obstacle, we are going to throw a challenge to them and then the administrative machinery will be set right in a day or two. It is only a question of time. We have got able leaders and an able machinery and with the ablest Cabinet we are confident that our policies will be implemented. Our party is strong and we have got firm conviction that we will defi-

nately implement those policies even to the satisfaction of our friends who raise a hue and cry here and elsewhere.

There has been no failure of our party or of our Members. We have come out successful, in all the 27 seats, to Parliament and we are very effectively functioning in the State of Mysore on behalf of the people, and we are voicing the grievances of the people both before the Governor and the Officers. There is no botheration on that score and we can assure the hon. Members about it, in this context.

But, at the same time, we are not going to forgive any person, whether an official or any other, who is going to cause any hindrance to the progress of our policies and programmes and in their implementation. Therefore, I would like to make some suggestions here, in this Parliament, which is the proper forum, the constructive forum.

We have to do certain things. When we are having a bureaucratic system, and now, when President's rule is there in Mysore State, and if there are obstacles in the way, the only way to remedy them is to make constructive suggestions and not to make any unhealthy criticisms.

I was expecting particularly from our Opposition friends some valuable and constructive suggestions on how Mysore could be benefitted during this period. Unfortunately no such suggestions have come. The DMK friends spoke about the subject matter which is before the Supreme Court and another friend referred to the Mahajan issue. In other words they referred to Kannada land and Kannada water.

The Congress (O) leader Mr. Veerendra Patil who was the Chief Minister then had himself voluntarily resigned and that led to the imposition of the President's rule in Mysore. It is not at the instance of the Central Government or the Indian National Congress Party, I make bold to say. We are prepared to go to the elections any time. No body need have any apprehension that the Central Government or the Congress Party is delaying the election. I along with the other 27 members from Mysore can say that we shall sweep the entire Assembly seats in Mysore. One or two stray seats may be won either by money or by foul practice, not on the basis of policies or programmes. Mysore State set the ball in motion for the whole country

in the matter of policies and programmes and stood behind the hon. Prime Minister, Indiraji. It will do so again. We are not Naxalites ; we are moderate people... (Interruptions.)

Having said that I want to make some suggestions. It is unfortunate that there is a machinery which was trained by the (O) Congress people in the irrigation matters. When the Central Government was interested in clearing non-scheduled projects, when the hon. Minister Dr. K. L. Rao declared categorically on the floor of this House during the debate on my motion on irrigation in the last Lok Sabha that the non-scheduled rivers would be cleared, the irrigation Secretary in Mysore who formed part of the beauracratc system never cared to forward such projects for clearance. Such a thing cannot be tolerated. We are going to fight for the cause of the people. This is a warning for such people.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the Bell be rung. Now there is quorum.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : I was referring to nationalisation. This is an all-India policy that the banks should go to the aid of the oppressed, and suppressed, that their economic standards should be raised and living conditions improved. But in Mysore it is only helping purely speculative trading and hoarding by the business and industrial sections. The money from the nationalised banks does not at all go to the needy and deserving sections of the people. This has happened because of the bureaucratic system which was very well trained during the days of Virendra Patil and Nijalingappa who were only singing the slogans of socialism but misusing the bureaucratic system of the Government for furthering capitalism. This our Governor could not stop and this is a failure on his part, but the removal of the Governor or the abolition of the institution of the Governor is different from extending the period of President's rule which is the limited question for consideration of the House now.

So far as the effective implementation

[Shri N. Shivappa]

of programmes is concerned, we can appreciate it if something is done for the common people. Here I have to congratulate the Home Minister on the fact that in Mysore hoarders of essential commodities were swept away in one day and hundreds and thousands of them were brought to book. We want such officers. Real incentive should be given to them.

I want to say a word about student unrest in my State. Many of my communist friends spoke very vehemently yesterday about it to which the youngest parliamentarian and All India Youth Congress leader effectively replied and threw many challenges which could not be rebutted at all. We are proud of having such youths in this country. Education is a State subject. The College students in Mysore want that there should not be fees taken for three continuous and consecutive years which is a harassment of the student population, and that it should be reduced to only one year at the time of the public examination. Since their reasonable demand has not been acceded to, there is unrest among the students. But Virendra Patil says that these disturbances have been created by Congress (R). It is not so. He was the man who was singing Kannada Rajyotsava slogans, but he has forgotten that he is an Indian, he has forgotten the national outlook. He was only talking about *nila* and *jala* and taking it to the Supreme Court. We will take it, we will get it done.

Similarly, in the industrial sector, there is laziness on the part of the officers in Mysore. No paper will move from one table to another unless an MP or MLA sits there for three months. There is a gang of officers who have to be properly dealt with. I am not prejudiced against any officer. We only want that the officers should work for the common good of the people and implement the programmes. We suggested the formation of a Cauvery Water Board. If the State Government or the Centre do not give the money, there are so many agencies like the World Bank to give the money and the Board can be formed. They do not come and consult us. Why should they go and make statements to the press? They could have discussed it in the Consultative Committee and consulted the MP's. On all these vital issues, there must be consultation. We do not want to

be consulted for our personal benefit but only for the common good of the people, under the ambit of constitutional provisions. Therefore, we appeal to the Government that the problems of Mysore, whether it is the question of irrigation projects, industrial projects or any other matter, which are going to be brought to their notice should be properly dealt with till a popular Government is established there.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Sir, President's rule has been in existence in Mysore for six months and we have no objection to its being continued for six more months. In between, if there comes into existence an elected body, that body can take care of the governance of Mysore.

Two points have been vividly brought out in the course of this debate. The first is the point made by Mr. Dasaratha Deb, who was kind enough to enlighten us immensely about the existence of President's rule in Tripura, while the debate was about the continuation of President's rule in Mysore. The second is the frequent interruptions made by our friends, Mr. Kachwai, which showed whether this Parliament or this Government has the real will to administer adequately territories and States under President's rule. Otherwise, this tremendous amount of disinterest the House has displayed in this debate about Mysore would not have been much in evidence. For that, as suggested by Mr. Shivappa, if the machinery is at fault, namely the President's rule through the Governor, the solution for the break-down of the democratic apparatus in any State, big, small or medium, will have to be found in the amendment of the Constitution, if necessary.

A solution has to be found, if necessary, by changing all this apparatus of an appointed Governor. As long as we are going to expect in this country from time to time a break-down of the State apparatus or democratic apparatus, it is time for us, for this House to consider once again, at this particular juncture, whether the effectiveness of an appointed Governor will have to be given an evaluation at the end of 24 years of our independence and 20 years of our Constitution, so that wherever necessary and wherever there is break-down of the constitutional machinery in a State it would be possible for us to resort to having an

elected representative of the people to run and manage the affairs of that particular State which is democratically in distress.

I now come down from the general to the more specific. What is it that we, the Members of Parliament, expected particularly in regard to the State of Mysore? Although we are more concerned about the whole country, to a limited extent we are concerned with our own State. At the present juncture when we go to our constituency and meet the people we are receiving brickbats because of the 'maladministration in the State of Mysore. These brickbats are received, not by the high-ups or the officials but the elected representatives. As a result of my contact with the masses in the State of Mysore during the inter-session period, I have had the impact of the venom on account of the dissatisfaction of the people with President's Rule or the Governor's administration.

What is it that the people expected in the imposition of President's Rule or Governor's Rule. First and foremost, the people expected that corruption would be rooted out during the interim period, particularly when there was no scope for interference by the elected representatives, not even elected representatives at the State level, because of President's Rule in the State of Mysore. But still we have reason to doubt that corruption has not only not been stamped out but, on the other hand, it has been on the increase, particularly in some of the departments like police specially in regard to traffic.

Secondly, we had expected that during this period of President's Rule the Governor would be able to probe into some of the specific areas of corruption, nepotism, graft and misrule in the past. But in spite of repeated requests both oral and written, it is my personal experience that he has been maintaining the *status quo*, in regard to general policies and he has been persistently refusing to open up those cases where there have been persistent rumours as well as strong allegations of misrule in the past.

When the administration of Mysore is responsible to the Centre, which is responsible to a party, which in its turn is responsible for carrying out and implementing certain policies and programmes, it is a matter

of regret that nothing has been done in this direction.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He should conclude now.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : I will take only one more minute.

Coming to North Kanara, we are at the butt end. "Besides maintaining the eucalyptus plantations raised already to the extent of 2,12,000 acres with potential of 20 lakhs tonnes of raw material available for paper and pulp industries by the State Government, the Corporation will take up 2 lakhs acres for plantation over a period of next ten years, thus ensuring supply of another about 40 lakhs tonnes of raw material for various industries." A large portion of this plantation is going to be in the district of North Kanara. It has been proved that eucalyptus plant has been responsible for making the earth dry. Our wells are getting dry and our rivers are running dry. Yet, for the purpose of fastening certain vested interests in the form of paper industry, in this district as well as elsewhere the entire Forest Department and the governmental machinery has been geared up for the purpose of growing more eucalyptus plantations.

In sum, while I do appreciate certain difficulties, I also feel that somehow or the other the State of Mysore, fortunately or unfortunately I say, more fortunately - does not seem to attract the same attention of the Ministry of Home Affairs at the Centre as, for example, the more turbulent State of Bengal does, and has remained its blind spot for the good reason that we are more peaceful. However, I request that in regard to some of the fundamentals regarding the governance of a State during President's rule there is a definite need of re-evaluation whether the machinery is functioning properly or not, whenever the democratic apparatus has failed. Under these circumstances, while supporting this resolution, I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs once again to the dire need for further attention in the State of Mysore.

*SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM (Tirunelveli) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the question of extending the period of President's

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri S. A. Muruganatham]

rule in Mysore by another six months is before the House now. At the outset, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Communist Party of India, I strongly oppose this Motion. I would urge that this practice of extending the President's rule in a State must be given up. The people of Mysore State were hoping that the President's rule would come to an end in November and therefore the present Motion seeking the approval of the House for extending the President's rule in Mysore State for a further period of six months is not acceptable to us.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the Government headed by Shri Virendra Patil was in Mysore, they had a scheme for distributing surplus cultivable waste land of about 11,00,000 acres to the landless in the State. For this purpose Taluka level committees comprising of the local M.L.A's., M.L.C's., Chairman of Taluk Boards, officials and other representatives of the people were constituted. Shri Dharma Vira, the Governor of Mysore, on the plea of activating the work of surplus waste land distribution to the landless, disbanded these Taluka level Committees and assured that Deputy Commissioner and Taluk level Officers would be appointed to attend to this work. While 10,000 acres of surplus land was distributed till April, 1971, not a single piece of land has so far been distributed during the regime of Shri Dharma Vira. He is all the while claiming that he is expediting the work of distributing surplus waste land to the landless, but nothing tangible has so far come out. Shri Dharma Vira declared that by 30th December, 1971 all the surplus waste land in the State would be distributed to the landless poor. But the steps to which he has taken recourse have proved futile. Therefore, I would suggest that the Taluka level Committee comprising of the representatives of the people and the local officials should be revived at once, to distribute waste land amongst Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

In the note circulated to the Members, there is a reference to a scheme for advancing financial assistance to the co-operative societies formed by Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes for the purpose of starting coffee plantations. It is also stated that the loan money would be recovered after five years. I need not stress the point that

the tribals and Scheduled Castes have neither land nor money of their own to embark upon any such venture. I would urge that land should be given free to these people and in addition, liberal financial assistance should be extended to them. The prescribed procedure for recovering the loan should be extended from five years to 20 years. The loan should be recovered not after 5 years, but after 20 years. Then only they will be able to derive any benefit from the operation of this scheme.

The Karnataka Trade Union Congress has been agitating for long for the fulfilment of their 13 demands. The Mysore Government's note shows that a sum of Rs. 1,34,69,000 was allocated for the E.S.I. schemes. This amount has not been spent for the purpose for which the provision was made, but surrendered. The workers in Bangalore, Mysore and Bhadravati have been demanding for a long time now that E.S.I. hospitals should be set up in these areas. This legitimate demand has so far not been acceded to. I would earnestly appeal that E.S.I. hospitals should be constructed in these places forthwith. I would also suggest that a suitable legislation providing compulsory gratuity to workers; as is obtaining in Kerala and West Bengal, should be enacted during the period of President's rule in Mysore. The workers have been demanding for quite a long time that such a compulsory gratuity scheme should be introduced in the State of Mysore. I would urge upon the Government to take necessary steps to implement this long standing demand of workers.

In Mysore, recently the public transport charges have been raised considerably. The Home Secretary of the Mysore Government convened a meeting of the various leaders of political parties, in which all the leaders unanimously objected strongly to the steep rise in bus fares. When they were confronted with the question of a loss of Rs. 1.25 crores, which necessitated the increase in bus fares, they said that this loss was due to inefficiency, malpractices and corruption in the Department. On 11-8-1971 in an all-party meeting, it was decided that the increase in bus fares should be opposed. As compared to other States, the rates are very high in Mysore and therefore I am strongly of the view that they should be reduced.

Sir, according to the note, as on 30th September, 1971 the number of unemployed on the rolls of Employment Exchanges was 2,70,360. It is axiomatic that if you want to solve unemployment of this magnitude, industries should be set up creating employment opportunities.

Though there are schemes formulated for this purpose, it is regrettable that they are all on paper only and not implemented vigorously.

In Mysore State, 275 villages have been afflicted by severe famine and drought conditions. To ameliorate the sufferings of the people of this area, continuous relief measures should be undertaken and fair price shops in large numbers should be opened. The recovery of cooperative and other loans from the peasants should be suspended for the time being. This alone will help the people in distress. It is also necessary that such steps should be taken immediately. The people of this area have also been demanding the implementation of certain minor schemes. The Central Government should extend direct financial assistance for implementing these minor irrigation schemes.

The Mysore Language Committee has recommended the name of Karnataka and Karnataka language for Mysore. I request the Government that this recommendation should be accepted and implemented.

The Bangalore University and the 48 affiliated colleges have remained closed for six weeks now, which is regrettable. Students had levelled about 22 charges against the Vice-Chancellor and Registrar. It speaks volume of the Governor's rule that it took six weeks to resolve the problem. Now, belatedly the Government has come up with the proposal of Rajamannar Committee.

Shri Dharma Vira's regime in Mysore is a classic example of the type of administration that a State has under the President's rule. That is why we are opposed to the continuance of President's rule in Mysore.

SHRI S. B. PATIL (Bangalkot): I would like to support the resolution moved by the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs with regard to extending President's rule in Mysore.

I am very sorry that so far Mysore Members of Parliament have not been taken into confidence either by the head of the

State of Mysore or by the Government of India. Why I make this observation is that because during the last six months, many things have happened in Mysore. I do not want to go into controversies whether Governor's rule is good or bad or into the political affairs of Congress (O) or Congress (R). But, for the last six months, in the administration of the Governor I have observed the following.

I will confine my speech only to some points.

The first point is that most of the bus routes in Mysore have been nationalised for the last 15 to 20 years, but, now in the nationalised highways and district roads and the taluka roads, hundreds and thousands of buses and mini-buses have been licensed and are permitted to run. I do not know why this policy has been adopted by the Governor or by the Chief Secretary or by the Government of Mysore.

Secondly, lakhs of rupees have been spent on private roads. For example, a private road to the Godavari Sugar Mills in the Bijapur District costing more than Rs. 2 lakhs has been laid by the Government of Mysore.

I was told by my responsible friends from Bangalore about 4-5 days back that one private road has been constructed by the Mysore Government to a private coffee estate

In Mysore, now the Government offices observe five-day week. For this the Government of Mysore has given some reason in their booklet on 'The Working of the Departments of Government of Mysore' for the period March 27, 71 to October 31, 1971. The reason is :

"With a view to relieving the pressures on transport services during peak hours, the question of staggering the office-hours was considered by the Government."

Nowhere in the country, nowhere in any State we have this five-day week. Only in some foreign countries they have got the five-day week. I do not know why this has been adopted by the Government of Mysore.

Then crores of rupees have been spent on scarcity works in drought-affected areas like construction of rural roads, etc. But I have also seen a number of scarcity works in the drought-affected areas in these scarcity works. The authorities are giving this piece

[Shri S. B. Patil]

work to contractors and sub-contractors. The labourers are not getting adequate wages, either the boys or the ladies or the men.

Then one word about the Gokak Cotton Mills in the Belgaum district.

The lease period has already expired. But I am told by some reliable people that the Government of Mysore are going to sell every leasehold area to the British company of Gokak Cotton Mills. I would request the Home Minister that at least this issue should be discussed in the consultative committee on Mysore legislation in the near future.

There are big irrigation projects going on in the Mysore State, such as the Upper Krishna project, the Chataprabha project and the Malaprabha project. But, so far, no rehabilitation work has been carried out. In the rehabilitation committees or development committees, no non-official representative is there. Neither the MPs nor the MLAs are there on those committees. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly consider this matter so as to give representation to the MPs or MLAs on these committees.

The Government of Mysore have approached the Planning Commission to increase the outlay on the State's fourth Plan from Rs. 360 crores to Rs. 375 crores. I would request the hon. Minister to consider the proposal of the Mysore Government favourably and increase the outlay to Rs. 350 crores.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF (Kanakapura) : While supporting the resolution moved by the hon. Minister, I would like to submit that, of course, the extension of the period of the President's rule is inevitable. I would also like to support this, in view of the notification already issued by the Election Commission that elections to the Mysore Assembly are going to be held very soon, and we are going to have our own Government in the State.

I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that everything is not all right with the administration of Mysore. The officers have gone too bad. I would say that there are many mini-Gangulis in the Mysore administration, and no one need be surprised at that. This is so because

of the long association of these officers with Mr. Veerendra Patil and Shri Nijalingappa for a period of about twelve years. Unfortunately, the Governor of Mysore, Shri Dharam Vira could not set right the administration to the expectation of the people of Mysore or the elected representatives of the people such as the Members of Parliament from Mysore. You would be surprised to learn that even today, the officers of the PWD still accompany Shri Veerendra Patil wherever he goes on tour. He is the president of the other faction of the party...

SHRI P. K. DEO : Let him not be petty-minded.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Engineers are still accompanying him and they have been helping him in raising funds for his party.

We have brought this matter to the notice of the Governor, but, unfortunately he has not so far been able to set right these officers. I would request the hon Home Minister that he should advise the Governor not to rely too much on these officers but to set them right. Unfortunately, we have to face these officers for another one or two months. But I am proud to say that the people of Mysore have got faith in the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her policies and programmes, and we are sure that we shall be able to have our own Government there. So, it does not matter if the officers come in our way or the Governor comes in way, because we are going to have our own Government, and if the Governor is not able to set right the things there, when we take up the reins of administration of the State, we shall set things right.

17.00 hrs.

However, I do not want the common man to suffer at the hands of these bureaucratic officers. I want the Home Minister to advise the Governor to set these things right.

As for communication and irrigation works, they have been very badly neglected particularly in the Bangalore rural districts and Kanakapura parliamentary constituency which I represent. I have made several

representations to the Governor but to no effect. However, I am happy that people have not lost hope; they feel assured that things will improve in future when we will have our own government. But I request the Minister not to overlook Mysore. As Shri Nayak pointed out, the people of Mysore are peace-loving. They do not make much noise like our friends from West Bengal. But that should not be construed as weakness and their problems ignored and the people left to the mercy of the bureaucratic officers.

Once again, I request the hon. Minister to advise the Governor to set right the maladies in the administration so that the people get the remedies they are seeking for at the earliest.

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA (Chamarajanager): While supporting the motion moved by Shri Pant, I would like to make a few observations.

First, I regret that no meeting of the Consultative Committee on Mysore has so far been held in the course of these six months. Also most of the suggestions made by M.Ps from the State during the last discussion on this very subject have not been looked into by the Minister. According to me, the Governor is there just to administer; he cannot make policy changes. There should be a convention that whenever there is President's rule in any State, at least the M.Ps and the Legislative Council members from the State should be consulted with regard to policy matters. I do not want them to interfere in day to day administration. But this will be a healthy convention and I would like the Minister to examine it.

No one who spoke has referred to certain aspects, particularly relating to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I will confine myself to this only. Since a very long time, there was a roster of vacancies maintained for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Governor has dispensed with this during his regime and the reason given is the Supreme Court judgment in *Devdas vs. Union of India*. As a matter of fact, that judgment referred only to one aspect of the question, that is that when making reservation, the percentage should not exceed 50. This has nothing to do with that. On account of this, I think the Scheduled Caste candidates

are going to suffer very much. This should be immediately looked into and remedied.

Secondly, so many committees have been constituted and reconstituted during the regime of the President's rule in the State. There was a convention that ordinarily a member of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be put in every committee. But now what has happened is that instead of continuing the same old convention, under the Governor's rule, even in some committees in which there were Scheduled Caste members, they have been removed and others have been put in. I will give one example.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is over.

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: I shall finish in a few minutes. In the Mysore Housing Board, there was a member of the Scheduled Castes. That member has been dropped and somebody else has been taken in. This Governor has appointed so many committees, but no Scheduled Caste member has been appointed as Chairman of any Committee. That is an important thing to be taken note of.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are so many speakers waiting to speak. There is very little time.

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Within two minutes, I shall finish. Mysore is the first State in India which produced a Scheduled Caste member who became a High Court Judge. There is now a chance of another Scheduled Caste member becoming a High Court Judge in Mysore. You know from among the District Judges, some are appointed, promoted, to the post of High Court Judge. At present, the senior most District Judge in the State belongs to Scheduled Castes. His service records are so nice and best, and in the ordinary course, he has to be promoted, but we hear that because he belongs to the Scheduled Castes, attempts are being made to by-pass him and somebody who is fourth in rank is going to be appointed. It is a very serious matter. I do not think that the people will tolerate this kind of injustice at the hands of the Government particularly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You refer it to the Government. Please conclude.

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA : Lastly, with regard to lawlessness which is growing in Mysore State, I wish to say a few words. I am not going to give my own information in the matter. I will only refer to page 122 of the report which has been given to us. At page 122, they have given a comparative study about the crime position, from 15-3-1970 to 30-9-1970—during the last year—and from 15-3-1971 to 30-9-1971. For example, in the case of murders for gain, the number has increased from 14 to 15; murders for other motives have increased from 345 to 409; dacoity, from 43 to 49; robbery, from 72 to 75. This is what is going on, and the total will be... *(Interruptions).*

MR. CHAIRMAN : What has it got to do with this subject here?

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA : During President's rule, in the Governor's regime, lawlessness and other crimes have increased, and the Home Minister should look into the matter. It is a very important thing. If it is not relevant, I do not think any other thing here will be relevant in this discussion. I am sorry for your interference.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA (Chikamagalur) : Sir, I rise to support the motion that has been placed before the House by the Home Minister, and in doing so, I have to bring certain aspects of the Mysore State which, I stress, should not continue hereafter. The Governor of Mysore being an ICS officer, has no faith in the democratic system. Everything is done according to his own whims and fancies. I can say that he has almost become a democratic dictator in the sense that, while with a Cabinet, even a popular government with a Chief Minister, has to conduct itself on the advice of the Cabinet as a whole, in the Mysore State, unfortunately, not even an advisory committee is there and even advisory members are there. Therefore, the Governor has become almost a democratic dictator. Many officers in the State, encouraged by the attitude of the Governor, have become highly inefficient and corrupt. Mr. Naik has rightly said that the Governor could not have removed corruption. I would add that the Governor has almost encourages corruption in the Mysore State. The net result of these two things is that this vicious circle is being

created among the richer sections of society in collusion with the bureaucratic set-up of the administration. This circle is almost coming in the way of the common people, peasants and the lower sections of the society.

To quote certain examples, we have been making repeated representations right from April 19, that the Malnad people have a privilege called MRP, the Malnad Ryots Privileges, which gives them permission to take out some fuel and wood material for their use. But the Governor and the Secretary had never cared to take steps to issue the permission in this matter.

Secondly, so far as Darkast applications and coffee plantations are concerned, they have fixed Rs. 800.00 per acre as land value. We made repeated representations even to the Governor himself personally on this particular aspect that only the richer sections of the society can apply for such land paying Rs. 800.00, but not the poorer sections of the society. They have not heeded to our request.

Sandalwood is a cheap product of Mysore forest and that is being smuggled out at large rate. I am given to understand when I went to my Consitutory that sandalwood worth about 2 crores had already been removed from the forest and had been taken away.

The Bhadravati iron works has been incurring losses and the Government had done nothing to set it right. The Governor has failed, to approach the Central Government and make out a proper case for Central aid to drought affected areas and places affected by sea erosion in the coast of Mysore.

I have said on the floor of the House while I speak on the Mysore Budget that Malnad has a separate entity with that of Wynad areas and therefore I suggest once again that the Malnad Board should be constituted for the uplifts of the people living in those areas.

I conclude by supporting the motion.

SHRI K. K. SHETTY (Mangalore) : I am surprised that a simple and a formal motion to continue the President's rule for another 6 months should produce so much heat and provoke so much of discussion. The Governor's rule was there for six months and at best he will continue for

another three months or so. Within this short period the Governor cannot work miracles. The trouble is that people with class outlook and old ICS people are appointed as Governors and they move among certain sections of the society.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, गरापूति नहीं है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the Bell be rung.

There is quorum now. How can continue.

SHRI K. K. SHETTY : At the beginning he was considered to be an efficient administrator and he began well, but the atmosphere of Bangalore is such that any man, leave alone the Governor, can be supplied by the surroundings. I do not hold any brief for the Governor, I have my own differences with him. But to say that he has done everything wrong is not correct. I do not approve of it. Having known him personally for some time, I can say that he has done some good. He is enthusiastic in carrying out his administration efficiently, within his own limitations of class outlook.

I would like to bring to the notice of the Government two important matters. One is land reforms. The Land Reforms Act is condemned by every section of the people, both by the landlords and tenants, and is found unworkable. I am told that a Bill was prepared by the Mysore Government and sent here. I request the Central Government to take immediate steps to change that Act and bring a new Bill so that the tenants who are suffering badly and being evicted even today, may have some relief. When I toured my own constituency in South Kanara, hundreds of cases were brought to my notice of forcible evictions benami arrangements and so on.

Another important factor which I want to bring to the notice of Government is the distribution of land to the poor landless people.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, गरापूति नहीं है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell is being rung.

There is quorum now. He may continue.

SHRI K. K. SHETTY : In my district, I have got information from the Deputy Commissioner that he has got so far 24,000 applications for assignment of land from two taluks, but so far only 240 people were able to get land. In South Kanara and Coorg, there may be over 50,000 landless people who had applied for a piece of land of 10, 20 or 30 cents, since the last 10 or 12 years. Our efforts to have a special staff to assign the lands to them have not had the desired effect. As soon as I requested the Governor, he appointed a special Assistant Commissioners and revenue inspectors for the special job of assignment of lands within six months, but they were not able to crop with the problem ; They could not even touch the fringe of it. Therefore, two things are now urgently necessary. The Land Reforms Act should be properly drafted and brought before the consultative committee as early as possible and enacted. Secondly, immediate steps should be taken to assign lands to the landless people. When rich coffee Planters apply for even 100, 200 or 300 acres, they get it within three months, but the poor landless people and Harijans are not able to get any land for several years.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ । सदन में गरापूति नहीं है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell may be rung. Now there is quorum. He may continue.

SHRI K. K. SHETTY : In some cases police are becoming instruments in evicting the tenants. I have brought it to the notice of the SP, IGP of Mysore. Everywhere in the villages, there is a tendency on the part of landlords to evict the tenants. Therefore, I request the Government to issue instructions to see that at least the police do not become instrument in evicting the tenants or landless people who have occupied the land and made some improvements since 10 or 15 years.

Another regrettable thing is the tussle between the Mayor of the Bangalore Corporation and the Commissioner. It has

[Shri K. K. Shetty]

become scandalous, officers publicly indulging in issuing statements against the Mayor. The Mayor also is going to the press and giving a reply to that. The Governor was not able to settle this matter. I am sorry that such a state of affairs exists in a premier corporation. I would request the government to enquire into the matter why an officer like the Commissioner should be allowed to indulge in public statements and allegations instead of representing his case to the Governor and getting them redressed. Now it has become a public controversy and a scandal. This has to be stopped.

With these words, I thank you Sir for giving me an opportunity to speak and conclude my speech.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Mr. Chairman, Sir...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय के भाषण के लिये सदन में गम्भीरता के साथ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

SHRI K. C. PANT : Mr. Chairman, the Resolution before us has a very limited objective, and that is to extend President's Rule in the State of Mysore for another six months. I think that almost everyone who spoke accepted the need for this Resolution. There were a couple of discordant voices but, by and large, all the speakers accepted the need for the Resolution. But a number of speakers took the opportunity to refer various matters of interest to them and of interest in the development of Mysore. I welcome the suggestions that have been made. I fully understand and appreciate the anxiety of members, on this side of the House in particular, with regard to the implementation of our policies and programmes, the policies and programmes of our party. I can fully appreciate their anxiety and I propose to discuss with them in detail later on how the implementation of these policies and programmes can be speeded up, and where bottlenecks have been noticed by them, how best to overcome those bottlenecks.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति

महोदय, मेरे व्यवस्था के प्रश्न का क्या हुआ ?

सभापति महोदय : मैं गिनती करा रहा हूँ। अगर कम सदस्य हुए, तो मैं घंटी बजाने के लिए कहूँगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या आप को मेरी गिनती पर विश्वास नहीं है ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I can understand their desire to implement the land reforms. I can also understand their desire to implement the projects earlier.

Various matters relating to specific areas have been mentioned like Malanad, like the problem of communications and water supply by one hon Member in his constituency and other such matters. As I said, I hope that I shall have an opportunity to discuss these matters individually, because if I have to deal with all of them here, it would be difficult. I do not have the facts in some cases. Even in these cases where I have the facts, if I go on narrating them, it will take a long time. I do not think I should tax the patience of this House to that extent.

The limited point, as I said, was the extension of President's Rule by six months. One hon. Member raised the point why we were not having elections straightway. I think he is aware of the fact that the elections are to be held in various States and the Chief Election Commissioner has indicated that he would like to hold the elections in all these States simultaneously.

That is the reason why in Mysore also the elections will be held along with other States, as I said, in February, 1972.

My hon. friend, Shri Bade, raised the point why the electoral rolls have not been prepared when I said earlier that they would be prepared by October. I think, he did not listen to my statement carefully enough. What I said was :—

"The Election Commission has undertaken intensive revision of the electoral rolls which has been recently concluded in the State of Mysore"

Therefore what I said is entirely consistent with what I have said earlier,

SHRI R. V. BADE : You had said that within three months it was going to be concluded.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Therefore, I do not think you can have any cause for complaint.

Shri Bade and some other hon. freinds asked why extend it for six months ; why not extend it for four months when our intention or rather the Election Commissioner's intention is to hold the elections in the month of February. May I remind these hon. friends that under article 356(4) it can continue for a period of six months, neither more nor less. The wording is :—

“...if and so often as a resolution approving the continuance in force of such a Proclamation is passed by both Houses of Parliament, the Proclamation shall, unless revoked, continue in force for a further period of six months from the date of which under this clause it would otherwise have ceased to operate, but no such Proclamation shall in any case remain in force for more than three years :”.

Therefore, there is no provision for having it only for four months ; it has to be for six months.

Reference was made to the Cauvery dispute. I do not want to go into the details because, as one hon. friend said, it is before the Supreme Court. But the background is known to those hon. friends who are particularly interested in this dispute. They know that the Chief Ministers of the States concerned had held discussions and further discussions were proposed to be held, but President's rule was promulgated in Mysore State and in the absence of an elected government in that State it has not been found possible to bring about negotiations with States to a conclusive stage. Even an expression of opinion by the Governor which has appeared in the press—I do not know whether it is correct or not—has been objected to by Members from other States . . . (*Interruptions*). I think, it is very difficult—perhaps, it is not even proper—for the Governor to attempt to solve these inter-State problems. It is an elected government which can solve these problems and therefore, we shall have to wait for the elections before proceeding further with inter-State disputes.

Another point which was raised was with regard to the Consultative Committee. I want to assure the House that we were keen to hold the Consultative Committee meeting as frequently as possible. I know that Members have been very anxious. I am happy to inform them that a meeting has been fixed for the 7th December. So, we shall be able to take up many matters, which have not been able to take up in detail today, perhaps at the Consultative Committee meetings though it is open to us to take up those matters outside also.

Mr. Shivappa referred to the matter of banks. It is really very difficult for me to say anything about it. That is a matter which he will have to refer to the Finance Ministry.

SHRI R. V. BADE : Why for so many months the Consultative Committee was not called ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am calling it now. I hope it will satisfy you.

Mr. Siddayya raised a point about representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Members in the Committees. I have made a note of that. He mentioned one particular Committee where a Scheduled Caste Member was replaced by a non-Scheduled Caste Member. He will have to give me instances and I shall certainly look into them. I do feel that it is a healthy convention to have Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Members in these Committees and this convention should not be broken.

Lastly, Mr. Naik said that the Home Ministry has a blind spot for Bangalore. It is very difficult to be blind to such a beautiful spot as Bangalore. I can assure him that we are not only conscious of the problems of Mysore, we are not only making whatever efforts we can to tackle those problems, but if Mr. Naik would like us to proceed fast with this cooperation, we would be willing to go as fast as our legs can carry us.

With these words and with an assurance that the Resolution will receive the support of all sections of the House, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 27th March, 1971, in respect of Mysore issued under article 356 of

[Mr. Chairman]

the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 25th November, 1971."

The motion was adopted.

17.37 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE.
APPROVAL OF DECLARATION
OF WEST BENGAL FIRE
SERVICE TO BE AN
ESSENTIAL SERVICE**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
K. C. PANT) : I beg to move :—

"In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1968 (No. 59 of 1968), this House approves of the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs S. O. No. 3335 published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated the 8th September, 1971, declaring West Bengal Fire Service to be an essential service for the purpose of the said Act."

The efficient functioning of fire services in West Bengal was adversely affected in the beginning of September, 1971. Although the State Government had taken necessary steps to look into the grievances of a section of the Fire Service employees, it was found that certain employees went on strike. It was hence considered essential to issue the Notification under sub-clause (ix) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 2 of the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1968. It has been tabled in the House on 15th of this month.

The situation on our borders and, particularly, in West Bengal continues to be grave and it is necessary that the fire services should not be affected by any strikes. This is necessary not only to prevent the danger due to normal fires but also due to any action of our hostile neighbours or their agents. We cannot at this stage afford the risk of a strike in these services. I would hence urge this House to accord its approval to the action of the Government and pass the Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1968 (No. 59 of 1968), this House approves of the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs S. O. No. 3335 published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated the 8th September, 1971 declaring West Bengal Fire Service to be an essential service for the purposes of the said Act."

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand here to oppose this proposal which has been brought here in the form of a Notification inasmuch as this is nothing but a plea to suppress the long-standing right of the workers by declaring a strike in the fire services illegal.

In this connection, I must say that resort to a strike by workmen is not a fun. To go on a strike is the last resort when the workers and employees do not find any other way. When all the steps are exhausted, in that case only, they resort to a strike. And it is a constitutional right. But, here, by this Notification, this right has been taken away. Why this necessity? Only yesterday, intervening during the discussion on the Motion of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu on law and order situation in West Bengal, Shri K. C. Pant said that the situation in West Bengal was improving. But only one day after, he is coming forward asking for a power to declare a strike in the Fire Services illegal. No strike will be allowed. While giving us the reason for this notification, he himself stated that there were some grievances of the workers.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) :
सभापति जी, मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ,
सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The quorum bell is being rung.

Now there is quorum. The hon Member, Shri Dinan Bhattacharyya, may continue.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :
I was just mentioning in the reasons that have been adduced by Mr. Pant in support of this notification, he himself is admitting

that there was some grievances and due to that some section of the workmen of the Fire Brigade went on strike. So, my question is this : what were the grievances ? I know that one of the main demands of the firemen and one of their main grievances was introduction of eight-hour duty in the fire service. Eight hour duty is the most preliminary thing and that is not there in the fire service. I know that regarding payment of overtime wages also there is a dispute. Even there the fire brigade workers have serious complaints regarding their accommodation and regarding their training arrangements. All these grievances were put forward for long but they were not looked into and ultimately when there was no other means they had to go on strike. But, after all the strike was ended by negotiation. But for that strike only this notification is not necessary.

Then I will invite the attention of Mr. K. C. Pant to another aspect. The Minister is there. I want to draw his notice to another matter of very great importance for the Fire Services. What are their conditions? You kindly see to-day's paper. It is given in all the papers. In Darjeeling there was a serious fire in a thickly populated part called Bahun Basti where there was a fire for six hours. There you will find that for five hours in spite of the Fire Brigade people going there, because there was no water, they could not do anything.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : सभापति जी, मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell is being rung.

Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I was referring to the condition prevailing so far as the fire brigade was concerned. A fire broke out and raged for six hours in Darjeeling and rendered about 1000 people homeless. Property worth over Rs 50 lakhs is said to have been destroyed in what is believed to be the biggest fire in Darjeeling. But what happened ? The fire brigade people say that there was no water in the hydrant till 7 a.m. and the hose could not be fitted in immediately. This agitated

the crowds and even the military had to be called there. This is the situation. So, by bringing this notification, Government would only be oppressing the workers and depriving the workers of their fundamental right to strike, but they cannot improve the fire brigade.

Now that West Bengal is under President's rule, I would request the Minister of State as well as the Home Minister to kindly go through the records. Only some time back the fire brigade people were agitating for eight hours' duty, and the police and the CRP entered their compound and their office and they killed one fire brigade man. This agitated the entire fire brigade people throughout West Bengal. If this is the situation, then what is the guarantee that because of this notification the fire brigade people will not be agitated and they will not resort to any action by which they could seek to draw Government's attention to any of their grievances ?

So, instead of bringing this sort of notification to deprive the workers of their elementary right to strike, Government should kindly look into the State of affairs that exists in the fire brigade in West Bengal, to illustrate which I had just given the instance of the Darjeeling fire.

In this connection, I would humbly request the hon. Home Minister to see that those whose houses have been burnt and those who have lost their property in Darjeeling get some compensation because this damage was done to more than 300 people as the fire fighting services could not work in time. They may be given immediate relief.

With these words, I oppose the Resolution.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I have just heard Shri Bhattacharyya with keen attention. I entirely agree with him that the right to strike is a basic right of the worker and I certainly do not question it. Far from it. We encourage that right in so far as it relates to genuine demands and grievances of the workers.

In this particular case, he has himself given us the instance of Darjeeling and the damage caused by fire there. That only points to the need for our fire fighting services to be functioning in case of danger at all times. This is one of those services directly related to public safety and it is a

[Shri K. C. Pant]

very essential public utility service. As such, I think he would agree that keeping in mind what has happened in Darjeeling in particular, who should not take any risks.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :
There was no water.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I know. We would not like any service to be paralysed when it is needed. It is not always needed, but when it is, if it is not there, there is havoc and loss of life and property. Therefore, the essential nature of this public utility service cannot be questioned.

As I said in my opening statement, apart from normal fires, there are extraordinary times and in the coming months, we should be particularly careful that the essential nature of the fire service is recognised and it included under the Essential Services (Maintenance) Act. This is the broad reason for which we have come before the House. At the same time, I do not want any one to feel that this is in any way an anti-labour measure. If tomorrow we have the assurance that conditions are created when there will be no strike in these services, I would be prepared to have this revoked. I will not take a rigid stand in this. At present, the West Bengal Government feel it is necessary. Therefore, we are having it. The day conditions are created in which we feel that it is not necessary, we will have it revoked.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :
What about the 8-hour day ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : He has mentioned some grievances. I shall have to refer them to the West Bengal Government. He mentioned the CRP. I am glad he did it because I can say that the CRP was nowhere in the scene.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :
What about immediate relief to the victims of the Darjeeling fire ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1968 (No. 59 of 1968), this House approves of the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs S.O. No. 3335 published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated the 8th September, 1971, declaring West Bengal Fire Service to be an essential service for the purposes of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

17.55 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, November 19, 1971| Kartika 28, 1893 (Saka).

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LOK SABHA

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Increase in the Dearness Allowance of the Central Government Employees

Friday, November 19, 1971/Kartika 28,
1893 (Saka)

+
*121 SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

(a) whether the ten-point average of the
rise in the cost of living index has already
reached entitling the Central Government
employees for an increase in Dearness
Allowance;

(b) whether the Pay Commission had
recommended that after ten-point rise in
the cost of living index, the Dearness
Allowance of Government employees
should be increased; and

(c) if so, when it is proposed to
announce increase in the Dearness
Allowance of the Central Government
employees?

MEMBER SWORN

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR
(Pollachi)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) :
He was a pilot in the Air Force.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes; very much. I
have already welcomed him very much in
my room. When Mr. Sezhiyan said that
he has won very handsomely, I said he is
himself very handsome.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I hope it is
not an aspersion on other members. Every-
body thinks that he is handsome.

MR. SPEAKER : In his own eyes; not
the others', sometimes.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R.
GANESH) : (a) to (c). The 12-monthly
average of the All India Working
Class Consumer Price Index for September,
1971 stands at 228.16. While recommending
the grant of interim relief to Central
Government employees the Pay Commission
had in their interim report observed that
a review may be called for when the 12-
monthly average of the Consumer Price
Index reached 228. The question of review-
ing the position is receiving attention.

SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : On what date did the Government become aware that the price index had reached 228, and when has it been referred to the Pay Commission?

SHRI K.R. GANESH : The 12-monthly average reached 228, and the Government became aware of it sometime in October and immediately after that, the matter has been referred.

SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : By what date does the Government expect the Pay Commission to submit its report?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : That is a matter which is very difficult for the Government to anticipate. We only hope that the Pay Commission will give its earliest consideration.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It has nothing to do with this.

MR. SPEAKER : You had already had this reply from him on an earlier occasion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am really surprised at the hon. Minister's answer which says that the matter had been referred to the Pay Commission. With your permission, Sir,—I may refer you to the proceedings of the House on 15 June this year, when the same question was raised and the same Minister, Shri K.R. Ganesh replied to the question. He said then :

"There is no question of not giving an increase in DA when there is a ten point increase in the cost of living index. The only difference between the staff and the Government is this : the staff feels that it should be given at 10 points above 215, but the Government's contention which

has also been accepted by the Pay Commission is, it should be given at 10 points above 218, which would mean when the cost of living index goes up by 10 points from 218 to 228. This is the crux of the matter."

A little later, answering another supplementary, he says:

"The Government will be committed to an increase in dearness allowance when the 12-monthly average of the cost of living index goes to 228. The only difference between the Government and the employees is whether it should be at 225 or at 228."

I do not think that anything can be more categorical. In view of this very categorical and unambiguous assurance given to this House only in June last—even on a previous occasion when my friend Mr. V.C. Shukla was in that Ministry, he had also in this House stated very clearly—that there will be an automatic increase if the index goes up to 228, why are the Government now pursuing these delaying tactics by referring this again to the Pay Commission and why are they not honouring their commitment about the announcement of increase in dearness allowance which is due?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : There is no question of delaying it. As I indicated in my reply to the earlier question, as soon as the All India consumer price index reached 228, the Government had referred it to the Pay Commission.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why refer it to the Pay Commission?

SHRI K.R. GANESH : In their interim report the Third Pay Commission say that they had recommended the interim relief and that they do not propose a

change in the criteria for the grant of dearness allowance at this stage and if with all the efforts the Government is making the price situation remains intractable, then at 228 a review would be called for. The Pay Commission is already seized of this matter as well as the entire question of emoluments of the employees and other marginal concessions including the criteria of the grant of dearness allowance, because with the coming in of the Pay Commission, the former criteria of the Gajendragadkar Commission holds no good. That is why it has been referred to the Pay Commission.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Is it correct for him to say that the Gajendragadkar Commission formula does not hold good, because this Pay Commission has not yet given any recommendation. When it does, after that the question of any new formula or yardstick will arise; it cannot arise at this stage. The Pay commission has said clearly that you should not mix up the question of dearness allowance with interim relief because the two subjects are entirely different. It has been quoted last time. I am afraid this way we are being confused.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN) : The more you ask questions, the more you create confusion. I do not know. The more cross-examination you try to do, you are creating more ambiguities. We have said that after it reaches 228, we shall review it; we are committed to review the matter and the process of review has started by referring it to the Pay Commission for advice. I think the matter should end there. If you put further questions and then start interpretations, you create confusion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पहले जब यह मामला यहां उठा था और तब मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया था और आज

जो उत्तर दिया जा रहा है वे दोनों परस्पर विरोधी हैं। पहले वाली बात से मंत्री महोदय मुकर गए हैं, अपनी बात से फिर गए हैं। पहले इन्होंने कहा था कि आर्टोमेटिक इनक्रीज होगा। यह कहीं नहीं कहीं कि मामला पे कमिशन को रेफर किया जाएगा। अगर यह कहा था तो बतायें कहां कहा था? पढ़ कर सुनाये, कहां कहा था कि पे कमिशन को रेफर किया जाएगा? पे कमिशन तत्सबीर में कहां आता है। विवाद तब केवल यह था कि कर्मचारी कहते थे कि 225 पर मिलना चाहिये और मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि 228 जब हो जाएगा तब दिया जाएगा। सरकार ने 225 वाली बात को नहीं माना। अब जब 228 हो गया है तो कहां कहा गया था कि मामला पे कमिशन को जाएगा? यह तो सदन की अवहेलना की जा रही है।

MR. SPEAKER : He has not said that they do not intend to pay. He has said that it has already been reached and that they stand by their commitment.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : They have gone back on what they have said.

MR. SPEAKER : So far as I understand it, they said that they stand committed to that, the only question is reference to the Pay Commission.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आप इसके बारे में कोई फैसला दे रहे हैं? क्या मंत्री महोदय एक ही सवाल पर सदन में दो तरह के जवाब दे सकते हैं, परस्पर विरोधी जवाब दे सकते हैं? एक वक्त कुछ कहा जाएगा और दूसरे वक्त कुछ और?

MR. SPEAKER : They stand by it, the only difference is reference to the Pay Commission.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the findings of the Pay Commission be given retrospective effect or not ?

MR. SPEAKER : Let it first come.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : That Will facilitate matters.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Did you disallow the question asked by Shri Prabodh Chandra. It is a very relevant question.

MR. SPEAKER : What was that ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Supposing the Pay Commission recommends that it should be given retrospective effect, will it be accepted ?

MR. SPEAKER : A question which starts with supposing is not permissible.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It was interpreted by me. He did not say so.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : If the increase in D. A. is not given, there will be a strike in the country.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : I only wanted to facilitate matters.

MR. SPEAKER : You ask a straight question.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the recommendation of the review committee have retrospective effect or not ? That will meet their demand if the Government concedes.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : It is for the Pay Commission to decide.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I ask a question not for creating any confusion but to remove confusion. The other day the hon. Minister said and it was quoted by Shri Indrajit Gupta from the proceedings of June very categorically that Government was bound to review, and they will review, there is no hitch over that word. But the question is since a new formula has not been evolved by the Pay Commission yet, the Gajendragadkar formula stands.

MR. SPEAKER : They very first question has taken 15 minutes, and then Members complain.

SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM : It is the fault of the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : You make it like that. Why don't you ask a straight question ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Since it has reached 228, the Government is committed and I am sure this Government stands by their commitment.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : They have gone back on their commitment.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The only question, therefore, is what the quantum of the dearness allowance should be, and nothing else. I would like to know whether this particular issue is being considered by the Government as to what should be the quantum, or any other issue ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The whole position is being reviewed.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : By whom ?

MR. SPEAKER : By them.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
By them or by the pay Commission ?

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

**Demand For Immediate Publication of
the findings of Technical Committee on
HS-748 Aircraft**

* 123. **SHRI H. M. PATEL :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All-India Aircraft Engineers' Association has demanded immediate publication of the findings of the technical committee set up by the Civil Aviation Ministry on the HS-748 aircraft ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government set up a task force consisting of the Director General, Civil Aviation, the General Manager, Indian Airlines and the Chairman, Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., to examine and process the Report of the Technical Committee. The Task Force submitted its Report on the 7th November, 1971 which has been made public. Copies of both the reports have been placed in the Parliament Library.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : There are two reports. One report has not been made public; only a summary was published. The second report, I understand, has been published. Is it not a fact that the two reports differ from one another and they indeed contradict one another in a major respect ? Is it not a fact also that several of these

aircraft were tested by the first commission and by the second and in both, some of them were found to be unsatisfactory ? How do Government propose to reconcile these discrepancies and what are going to be their final instructions in this matter ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : There is in fact no discrepancy between the two reports. The first was a highly technical report and we did not think it was necessary to publish it. However, the report has been placed in parliament Library. It is open and there is nothing to hide. If the hon. member reads that report as well as the second one, he will realise that there is no discrepancy. The testings were done only by the first committee. They tested a representative sample of six aircraft out of the total fleet of 14. Out of the six, five were found to be satisfactory and one was below par. After an engine change was made, that also performed satisfactorily. Government are extremely anxious to ensure the safety of the flying public, and we are convinced after reading these reports that this plane is a very safe plane. The safety factor so far has been a hundred per cent. We will ensure that maintenance in all possible ways takes place. I can assure the House there is no question of the safety of the travelling public being compromised.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : The question of safety does not arise in this case. The real question is, it is safe with what payload? So far as the Indian Airlines is concerned, it is important for them to have the full payload and the pilots' objection was to that. The fact that it is flying in the Air Force does not alter the position.

DR. KARAN SINGH : In fact, all tests that have taken place by definition with the maximum pay load, because test is done generally with the maximum payload permissible. Of course, the payload varies, because if a plane is taking off at sea level at a certain temperature, the payload is a certain figure. If it takes off at a

higher altitude, certain adjustments have to be made. In fact, on several routes, it may not be necessary to take the full payload. But as far as the tests are concerned, they have been done with full payload and the conclusions refer to that.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : I am happy to hear that the safety is hundred per cent. But the question is whether the pilots are convinced about it or not.

DR. KARAN SINGH : Frankly, the whole episode with regard to the pilots last year was a very unhappy one. He asks whether the pilots are convinced or not. I am afraid I cannot speak on their behalf. But I would hope that this controversy now is finally set at rest because after all, this is a very important segment of our national transportation.

I do not want to say anything which might once again rake up the old controversy. We are going to enter into a new agreement with the pilots and I can only express the hope on this occasion that this controversy will be set at rest, the objections will be withdrawn and there will be no further difficulty.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : In view of the fact that repeatedly this suspicion has been aroused by a section of the people who are piloting these planes, will we go in for a wider enquiry and do more of sample testing because the basic question is the engine traction power at the time of take off? It is a very serious matter. Will he go in for it and pick up more planes for doing the tests to remove our doubts? Secondly, is it also a fact that a foreign aircraft manufacturer, Fokker Friendship and Lockheed, is vigorously working in Delhi? We are getting drowned with literature from Fokkers. Sometime back they gave a grand lunch party where all the guests were presented with a clock. They are working very actively. Have they a hand in this affair?

DR. KARAN SINGH : As far as the question of the wider enquiry is concerned, very frankly I do not see any need for it. We already had a committee with some top people—the Chairman of Hindustan Aeronautics, who is a very senior Air Force officer and who is the Chairman of this vast factory, the General Manager of Indian Airlines, who is also a very senior Air Force Officer and the Director-General of Civil Aviation, who is the main licensing authority. With these two reports in hand, I do not think it is necessary for us to go in for further enquiries. However, I can assure you that these planes are constantly kept in check and, therefore, if any difficulty emerges at any time we will get to know of it.

MR. SPEAKER : I thought after the Jumbo flight they will not criticise you.

DR. KARAN SINGH : I also thought so. Regarding the other question about the clocks, this is the first time I have heard about it.

I do not know anything about the lobbies.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह रिपोर्ट लाइब्रेरी में रखने के बजाये सदन के टेबल पर रखी जानी चाहिए।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : लाइब्रेरी आप की ही है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : टेबल भी आप का ही है। यह एक इम्पार्टेंट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है। इसको सदन के टेबल पर क्यों नहीं रखा जा रहा है? यह पार्लियामेंट की प्रोसीडिंज का एक हिस्सा होना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी मसलहत की बिना पर ही इसको लाइब्रेरी में रखा जा रहा है। मुझे इसको देख लेने दीजिये। टेबल पर रखने का क्या फायदा होगा ?

फ्रांसीसी आर्थिक मिशन द्वारा 'मिराज' लड़ाकू विमान के बारे में रखा गया प्रस्ताव

* 125. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन :
श्री फतहसिंहराव गायकवाड़ :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में भारत आये एक फ्रांसीसी आर्थिक मिशन में 'मिराज' लड़ाकू विमान के बारे में कुछ प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किए थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The discussions with the French Economic Mission ranged over a wide field, which included an exchange of views on co-operation between the aeronautical industries of the two countries.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सबाल एक निश्चित विषय के बारे में पूछा गया है। इसमें यह पूछा गया है कि क्या मिराज के बारे में कोई चर्चा हुई या नहीं। मंत्री महोदय ने इसका उत्तर गोल कर दिया है।

श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल : उसी में है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या हमारी वायु सेना के लिये मिराज जैसे किसी विमान की आवश्यकता है और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार कोई कदम उठा रही है ? या मंत्री महोदय यह कहना चाहते हैं कि सरकार जो कदम उठाना चाहती है, वह सबन को उनके बारे में नहीं बतायेंगे ? तब तो मैं समझ सकता हूँ। लेकिन इस तरह का गोल-मोल उत्तर किसी को संतोष नहीं दे सकता है।

श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल : माननीय सदस्य ने जो पूछा था, मैंने उसका उत्तर दिया है कि जो फ्रेंच इकानोमिक मिशन आया था, उसने बहुत सी बातें की, एयरोनाटिकल इंडस्ट्री के बारे में भी की। हम सब को यह मालूम है कि फ्रेंच एयरोनाटिकल इंडस्ट्री में मिराज बनता है और उस के साथ-साथ और भी बहुत से हवाई जहाज बनते हैं। जैसे, हम एलुएट बनाते हैं। एक दूसरा हेलिकाप्टर बनाने की भी बात है। मैंने उत्तर दिया है कि एयरोनाटिकल इंडस्ट्री की, और अन्य बहुत सी बातें की गई। उनमें मिराज भी शामिल है। मैंने यह नहीं कहा है कि मिराज के बारे में बात नहीं की गई। मिराज की आवश्यकता वायुसेना को है या नहीं, वह एक दूसरा प्रश्न है। जहां तक फ्रेंच इकानोमिक मिशन का प्रश्न है, उन्होंने इस बारे में प्रोपोजल्ज दिये हैं, जिनके बारे में हम अभी सोच-विचार कर रहे हैं, वे हमारे विचाराधीन हैं। यही मैंने उत्तर दिया है। इसमें नाराज होने की बात नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान संकटपूर्ण स्थिति

को देखते हुये, और जिस बुनौती का सामना हमें करना पड़ रहा है, उस को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में शीघ्रता से कदम उठाने का विचार कर रही है, या यह बात लम्बी चलने वाली है और जब हमें विमानों की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी, तब हम इस बारे में निर्णय करेंगे ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : ये कोई विमान बेचने वाले लोग नहीं थे। यह तो विमान बनाने की बात थी। जहाँ तक बनाने का प्रश्न है, अगर आज भी हम इस काम को चालू करें, तो विमान को बनाते-बनाते तीन चार साल लग जायेंगे। इस तरह की तत्कालीन आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने वाली यह बात नहीं है। यदि माननीय सदस्य तत्कालीन आवश्यकताओं की बात कर रहे हैं, तो इस प्रश्न में वे बातें नहीं आ सकती हैं।

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: In view of the fact that the aeronautical field is very important in modern warfare, may I know whether government have got any proposal to manufacture more planes for the air force?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Yes, sir. The hon. Member might have noticed that some time back a seminar was held in which knowledgeable people from our research laboratories, Hindustan Aeronautics and other people who are competent to discuss this subject came and they gave their views on the question of making AFA (Advance Fighter Aircraft) which the Air Force want to be operational in the eighties. The thinking on the AFA project is going on.

SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD: May I know whether it is a fact that Pakistan has lately acquired 52 Phantom aircraft from Iran.....

MR. SPEAKER: The question is about the French Economic Mission.

SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: I gather that the talks with the French team were to counter-balance the Phantom aircraft obtained by Pakistan from Iran.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I have not been able to follow the question.

MR. SPEAKER: I have also not followed it. Perhaps you meant that there was some discussion with the French delegation about this.

SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD: I may try to put it in more understandable language.

According to my knowledge, obviously, this discussion with the French Team regarding Mirage and other aircraft was to counter-balance the Phantom aircraft bought by Pakistan through Iran. I would like to know whether this is a fact, Secondly, there was a report sometime ago in the *Statesman* to say that this discussion regarding Mirage aircraft specially would be followed up during the Prime Minister's visit to Paris. I would like to know whether this was followed up.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The presumption of the hon. Member regarding the first question that he put is absolutely incorrect. About the second question, it is at such a preliminary stage that I doubt if the Prime Minister took up this matter with the French Government.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: I would like to know whether it is a fact that on the demand of our Air Force, in view of the fact that the Pakistan Air Force is fitted with a large number of Mirage aircraft which is one of the most powerful military aircraft, our Government

wanted to purchase Mirage aircraft against rupee payment and that the French Government refused to sell Mirage aircraft to our country against rupee payment and, if so, whether the hon. Minister will tell us if they are still thinking of buying Mirage aircraft to meet Pakistan's threat and, if that is so, how are they proposing to buy it?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: As far as my present knowledge goes, there was no discussion about the purchase of Mirage aircraft with this Mission.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: This is not an answer to my question.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, it is much more than what you expected.

Small Savings Scheme for Employees of Public Undertakings

*126. **SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for an insurance-linked small savings scheme for the employees of the public sector enterprises was discussed at a meeting attended by the Chief Executives and representatives of 15 large enterprises;

(b) if so, the salient points of the scheme; and

(c) whether Government have finalised the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). In a meeting of the Chief Executives of major Public Sector Undertakings held under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Finance Minister on the

9th September, 1971, various measures to step up small savings in these undertakings were discussed. In this meeting, a suggestion was also made to work out an insurance-linked savings scheme.

The National Savings Movement Reorganisation Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Homi Taleyarkhan has also made a recommendation that an insurance cover may be made available to holders of Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 Cumulative Time Deposit 5-Year accounts in Pay Roll Savings Group.

This recommendation is under consideration. Any such scheme, if found feasible can be extended to cover all C. T. D. account holders.

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: When is this recommendation going to be implemented?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: It is still under consideration. As soon as it is considered, we will think about it.

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: The small savings scheme is not making much headway according to expectations. I think, the Government is aware of the fact that the success of the small savings scheme is inseparably linked with the price situation and that the wage earners are being squeezed by rise in prices. In view of this, may I know what the Government propose to do first to control the prices in order to make the small savings scheme a success?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Firstly, I do not agree with the hon. Member that the small savings scheme is not making headway. The small savings scheme has made substantial progress. In many States, the targets have been reached. The Deputy Minister presided over this meeting in the context of the present situation to have an

all-out drive for small savings. This is one of the suggestions which is under consideration.

श्री जान सिंह जोरा : अभी मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह बताया कि स्माल सेविंग्स स्कीम ने काफी प्रगति की है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या आपको यह पता है कि स्माल सेविंग्स स्कीम में जो डिपॉजिट कराए जाते हैं वह बहुत जगह फॉर्सिबल होते हैं और आफिसर लोग अपना टार्गेट पूरा करने के लिए लोगों से रकम जमा करवा देते हैं, फिर टार्गेट पूरा हो जाने के बाद वह रकम वापस ले ली जाती है ?

अध्यक्ष मोहबय : यह आप का सवाल इस में कहीं से आता है ? यह रेलीबैंट नहीं है ।

Non-Utilisation of Development Fund by States

*128. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA :

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the amount of Development Funds in respect of 10 States is likely to lapse for lack of proper organisational set-up;

(b) if so, the names of these States and the reasons for not utilising the amount of development fund allocated to them; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure full utilisation of funds allotted to these States ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) According to the information available so far, no shortfall is likely to occur in Plan expenditure in any State during the current year.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA : I want to know from the hon. Minister if the Government is going to extend the time limit to utilise the fund by the States in view of the urgency of development work in those States which are otherwise backward States.

SHRI YESHWANTRO CHAVAN : As a matter of fact, even during the lean period they are over-spending. That is my difficulty.

SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA : I want to know if the Government has thought of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation taking greater interest in the development of these States by drawing up schemes at an early date.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : That is the function of the Refinance corporations. It is really doing work in some States. In some States there is some organisational set up properly manned and they can take more advantage of it. In some other States it is rather lagging behind.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : In West Bengal, under Presidential rule it is far behind.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Even under your rule the position was the same. . . (Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Is it a fact that in various States including Mysore, the funds allotted for development schemes such as organising the small farmers and helping them have not been utilised and the scheme implemented? To quote an instance, in my State of Mysore, even though the processed applications of the small farmers and cultivators have piled up, the Reserve Bank has not given the clearance. Even the agency fixed to implement the programme is so lethargic. What is the reaction of the Government? Would this Government give suitable instructions to see that the scheme is implemented so far as Mysore State is concerned and also a proper assessment made?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I think he is asking me questions specifically about small farmers scheme and the marginal farmers scheme. I think there he is right. Unfortunately not only in case of Mysore, but, practically in all the States the scheme is not taking off the ground, and it is not merely the Reserve Bank or any other Bank that is responsible. Naturally, the Reserve Bank has certainly given the necessary instructions, but the basic thing, if at all the scheme is, to take off the ground, is to identify the small and marginal farmers.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I would like to clarify whether they have been identified or not.....(Interruption)

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : If you want to clarify I am prepared to listen to that : then, there is no question for me to answer. Your question, as I have tried to understand, was whether the small farmers and the marginal farmers scheme is making any progress in Mysore, and whether the banks are doing enough in that matter. That is your question--quite a correct question. I would like to say

that certain agencies are given the responsibility of looking after the things and the banks have to take the burden in this matter. I am myself taking keen interest in this matter and I had called the Agriculture Commissioners in some of the Northern States and less-developed States to see what difficulty is there in this whole process. I find that the whole thing is stuck at this point, namely, of identifying the marginal farmers and the small farmers. In some States the records of the ryots and other things are rather deficient. So, possibly, that is coming in the way. But, I had asked the Finance Corporations and the Banks—in the recent meeting that I had with Custodians of Banks,—to see that these things are looked after properly, I really want your specific suggestions which certainly I will take note of.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : My suggestion is. . . (Interruption) I have not completed, Mr. Pandey. The authority has identified the marginal farmers and they have prepared the list. But, the process under which and the agency by which to implement this scheme, has not been okayed by the Reserve Bank. That is the whole difficulty. That is why I wanted to know about that.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I will look into it. If the process of identification is over, I will certainly look into it.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : If you are operating the banking through post offices, in that case you may be able to reach the poor and the small farmers of the country. You may be able to reach them better.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्वेश्चन करके आप मुझे हाथ जोड़ दें, इससे क्या फायदा है ?

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : I know that I am guilty not to take your permission, but I was excited because. . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गिल्टी की कोई बात नहीं है, आप स्वाहिसमन्द हैं, मैं जानता

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : I will give a practical suggestion. It is a question of the fate of the country and of the small farmers.

MR. SPEAKER : But, do it in a proper manner. आप अन्दाज़ा लगाइये एक-एक सवाल पर मैं सरदर्दी करता हूँ, बसीट कर हाउस को आगे ले जाना पड़ता है, लेकिन फिर भी नहीं छोड़ते हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या यह बात सच है कि इस साल की भीषण बाढ़ से जो हमारे देश में आई थी, और जिसकी वजह से बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, बंगाल आदि राज्यों में जो विकास के बहुत सारे काम थे, उनको बहुत भारी धक्का लगा है ? क्या यह बात सही है कि आप उन राज्यों को जहाँ ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ है विशेष मदद देने को तैयार हैं ? क्या यह बात भी सच है कि इसके लिये उन राज्य सरकारों ने आप को विशेष सहायता देने के लिये आग्रह किया है, यदि आग्रह किया है तो आप ने उनको क्या जवाब दिया है ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : If you want any specific detailed information you can ask a specific question on that and I will reply.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं बिहार की बात जानता हूँ।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : आप बिहार की बात जानते हैं, मैं भी वहाँ गया था और वहाँ की चीजों को देख कर आया हूँ। The Bihar Government had certainly made certain demands. We had sent—as we normally do in these circumstances—teams representing the Planning Commission, the Finance Ministry, etc. they went there. They had made certain recommendations about the ceiling in this matter,—ceiling for loans, ceiling for relief, ceiling for gratuitous relief etc. And on different heads, large amounts of ceilings have been accepted. The actual release of the funds depends upon the actual expenditure made in those different spheres. I do not have the exact figures with me here. If the hon. Member tables a specific question, I can give the figures.

मूल्यों में वृद्धि

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*130. श्री हेमन्त्र सिंह बनेरा :

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :

श्री पी० गंगादेव :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष बजट प्रस्तुत करने के बाद देश में महंगाई बढ़ी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मूल्यों में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ग) उन उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनके मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई है और प्रत्येक वस्तु के मूल्य में कितनी-कितनी वृद्धि हुई ; और

(ब) सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाए गए और उनके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :
(a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Wholesale price indices (1961-62=100) of selected important consumer goods for the week ended October 30, 1971 and the order of change as compared to May 29, 1971 (the pre-budget week) are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library, see No. LT-1050/71]

(d) The Government has been keeping a close watch on the price trends in the economy and remedial measures are being taken in the light of the emerging situation. Price and distribution controls are being continued in respect of several commodities; steel re-rollers' products have recently been added to this list. The Government has been procuring large quantities of cereals, and these are being issued at fixed prices through a net-work of fair price/ration shops throughout the country; State Governments have been advised to strengthen the public distribution system. In the wake of developing shortage of controlled varieties of cloth, the mills were asked to step up the production, and to check the malpractices in the sale of such cloth. They were also directed to stamp 'consumer price per metre' on every metre length of the cloth. Sizable imports of essential raw materials such as raw cotton, edible oils, oil seeds, steel, soda ash are being arranged to make up the shortfall in their indigenous output and thus to stabilise the prices of the corresponding consumer and intermediate goods. In respect of other inputs essential for the industry, urgent steps are being taken to

arrange imports for keeping the industrial production uninterrupted.

Steps have been recently taken to effect economy in the non-plan expenditure both at the Centre and in the States and to raise fresh resources for meeting the extra expenditure on account of the refugees. To keep overall demand under check, the Government has been pursuing a fairly restrictive credit policy; in view of the rising trends in the prices of sugar, the availability of bank credit to mills and trade was further curtailed. For checking speculative activities, certain lacunae in the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act have been removed, and forward trading, including trading in non-transferable specific delivery contracts in edible oils and oil-seeds, has been suspended; and the futures trading in *gur* has been banned.

The various measures adopted by the Government are expected to have a dampening effect on the current pressure on prices. Large imports of steel and the recent release of additional free foreign exchange for further imports has helped relieve the shortage of this basic raw material; emergency imports of soda ash have checked the rise in its prices. Continued imports of edible oils and oilseeds have helped stabilise the prices of edible oils, vanaspati and soap. However it may be added that some of the measures have been taken only recently and their full impact is still to be felt. The seasonal downward trend in prices has already started and with the various measures adopted this downward trend should be further reinforced in the coming months.

श्री हेमन्त सिंह बनेरा : आप ने स्टेट-मेन्ट भी दिया है और इस विषय पर सदन में भी चर्चा हुई है। जैसे जैसे भारत और पाकिस्तान के युद्ध की सम्भावनाएँ बढ़ती जा रही हैं, स्थिति और ज्यादा

बिचड़ती जा रही है। इन सब बातों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए क्या कोई शार्ट-टर्म एक्शन आपके ध्यान में है? इस स्टेटमेंट में आपने कई उपचारात्मक उपायों का उल्लेख किया है, लेकिन अल्प समय में जो सुविधायें हमें प्राप्त हो सकें, उसके लिए आपका कोई प्रोग्राम है या नहीं?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
The steps that have been taken are both short-term and long-term. जिन के लिए आप ने कहा है कि वे ठीक हैं...

श्री हेमेश्वर सिंह बनेरा : मेरा एक स्पेसिफिक सवाल है, जिस प्रकार की स्थिति इस समय देश में उत्पन्न हो रही है, उसके मुकाबले के लिए, उसके इम्पलीमेंटेशन के लिए क्या आपने कोई कदम उठाए हैं। प्लान में उपचारात्मक आर्डर तो आपने दिए हैं, लेकिन उनके इम्पलीमेंटेशन का क्या हो रहा है?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : इम्पलीमेंटेशन हो रहा है।

श्री हेमेश्वर सिंह बनेरा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ। क्या इस विषय पर सदन में चर्चा होगी?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बाद में देखेंगे।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that the Reserve Bank of India in its latest bulletin has said that the problem of rising prices has again raised its ugly head in the country, and has suggested that it is because of speculative trading and all kinds of things that the prices are rising so very fast? Deficit financing has reached...

MR. SPEAKER : Let not the hon. Member waste his time in introductions. Let him come to the question straight.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
In spite of the instructions of Government not to have more deficit financing, during the last two months, deficit financing has reached the figure of Rs. 600 crores. May I know whether Government are aware of this, and if so, how they are going to control the prices?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
It is very difficult to indicate the exact quantum of deficit financing at the present moment. If the hon. Member is referring to the report of the Reserve Bank, then it is true that the Reserve Bank has certainly said that Government expenditure or credit facility to Government is partly responsible for it. That is true in a sense, because in some States the overdraft problem is there. Even in the case of the Central Government, we have to give credit to the Food Corporation, for instance, because we have to keep a larger buffer stock.

The solution for this can be in two ways. One is to see that we do not give liberal credit to the trading or speculative elements. As I was explaining the other day, we have taken a decision that we shall be very strict in giving credit facilities to the trading and speculative elements.

The other way is to raise more resources and we have taken some steps in this direction, and all the State Governments are also taking more steps to raise more resources. Some of ordinances which were issued were meant for this. This is another way of meeting the deficit financing problem.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
The Reserve Bank Governor has said that Rs. 5,000 crores would be needed for

meeting the expenses in connection with the Bangla Desh refugees...

MR. SPEAKER : Shri A. P. Sharma.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : We have also read that statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He has asked a pertinent question.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : From the statement, it is clear that the prices of essential commodities have gone up now. Government have all along been taking up the position that the prices of commodities have not gone up to the extent where government servants will be entitled to additional D. A. In view of the statement made by the hon. Minister, will Government now grant enhanced D.A. to Central Government employees?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : आप देरी से आए हैं, अगर पहले से आए होते तो अच्छा था। इसकी पूरी चर्चा यहां पर हो चुकी है। यहां पर सवाल पूछा गया था और उसका उत्तर दिया गया था कि यह मामला पे कमीशन के पास एडवाइस के लिए भेजा गया है।

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा : पे कमीशन ने राय दे दी है तो फिर क्यों उसके पास भेजा गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब आ चुका है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : For ensuring availability of essential commodities to the consumers at a cheap price, do Government propose to bring the production of these commodities under the public sector? Secondly, in view of the fact that there is need to give fair prices to the producers on the one side and also make

available to the consumer these commodities at cheap on the price, other, will it be possible for Government to eliminate the middleman by socialising the wholesale trade in essential commodities, a recommendation already made by the Foodgrains Inquiry Committee?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :

These are some attractive ideas. We will have to work them out in detail. Socialisation of the wholesale trade in essential commodities is a very attractive proposition in principle, but really speaking, we have to think in terms of how to make this administratively feasible, faced as we are with immediate problems. Naturally, we have to think about having physical controls at least in the case of those essential commodities which ultimately are the concern of the common man. In some cases, we have formal control. We have certainly issued instructions to State Governments to keep in fact the distribution system which was brought into existence for the distribution of food. In regard to other commodities like drugs and kerosene, there is formal price control. The question whether we can really undertake the distribution of these commodities to the public is one which will have to be gone into carefully.

Recommendations of the Ganges Water Pollution Enquiry Commission

*131. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the light of recommendations of the Ganges Water Pollution Inquiry Commission, disciplinary proceedings have been completed against the concerned officials; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :

(a) No, Sir. The proceedings are still going on.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Is it a fact that the Commission has recommended a certain procedure and also certain responsibilities to be fixed on the officers concerned in the contamination of the Ganges water in Monghyr resulting in loss of life and damage to the municipality? If so, what is the action the Ministry has taken to fix responsibility on the officials concerned?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : The Commission has concluded that certain officers were responsible and it has also suggested that a departmental action should be taken against them. In view of this, recommendation of the C.V.C. departmental enquires against the officers mentioned are on.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : May I know whether it is also a fact that certain compensation to the people who have incurred damage as a consequence of this contamination of water which was the result of lapses and dereliction of duty of these officers because the Barauni refinery is the source of the industrial effluents which have polluted the whole area—has been paid, and has the damage been fixed to give compensation to the victims in so far as the management by these officers are concerned, and, if so, what is the reaction of this Government and what are the instructions they have issued to the State Government concerned?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the action against the officers is concerned, I have pointed it out. As far as the damage

is concerned, for the damage that was estimated at that time, certain compensations were paid.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The previous Minister, Mr. D. R. Chavan, has also conceded the plea for compensation and he gave an assurance on the floor of this house.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order I am not allowing it. Next question.

Circulation of a Model Bill on farm Credit by The Reserve Bank of India

***133. SHRI D. K. PANDA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India had circulated a model Bill on farm credit to the State Government's and requested them to enact the same with speed to remove the difficulties experienced by the Commercial bank in regard to financing agricultural development;

(b) if so, the provisions of the Bill; and

(c) what are State Governments' main comments on the Bill?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Expert Group on State Enactments having a bearing on Commercial Banks lending to Agriculture, set up by the reserve Bank of India, has recommended for consideration of the State Governments (i) the modification of certain provisions in the State laws, and

(ii) liberalisation of administrative procedures to facilitate smooth and speedy flow of agricultural credit from the commercial banks. The most important recommendation is that, instead of amending the various individual State laws separately and piecemeal, it would be simpler and preferable to enact a single consolidated legislation, incorporating the various amendments suggested in the report. Towards this purpose, the Expert Group incorporated in its Report a draft Model Bill which along, with the report, has been circulated to all State Governments. A Statement containing the salient features of the Model Bill as well as other administrative action to be taken by the State Governments is laid on the Table of the house. [*Placed in library. See. No. LT—1051/71*]

(c) The draft Bill is presently under the State Governments' consideration. No formal decision on this has so far been communicated by any State Government, but several State Governments have already taken action to implement some of the recommendations of the Expert Group on administrative matters. Legislative measures are under consideration by them.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : In view of the urgency of utilising agricultural credit to the poor, small farmers and also the landless people who are in actual, physical cultivating position, and in view of the fact that there are also certain categories of sharecroppers, as has been seen after these instructions have been sent to all the State Governments, may I know whether any progress has been registered during the period following the date of sending the instructions ?

SHRI YESHWANTRO CHAVAN : As I said, these were instructions or rather recommendations to the State Governments to undertake certain legislative and administrative measures these are not direc-

tions that we can send in order to facilitate their work. The expert group had prepared a model Bill also because the proposal involves amendments of a number of State Acts, such as the Stamp Duty Act and some of the other local State Acts. And in my own tour of West Bengal, Rajasthan and other States, I met the Chief Ministers and requested them, pointing out the necessity and urgency of the implementation of those recommendations. If they did that it will facilitate the banks to go ahead speedily and offer credit to the agriculturists. I am still awaiting action by them. In the main reply I have said some administrative measures have been taken. So far enactment of legislation has not been undertaken by any State. I hope they will do it early.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : Perhaps my question still remains unanswered. In reply to (c) of my question, it was stated that the State Governments had already taken action to implement some of the recommendations of the expert group on administrative matters. Has the Government received any report or do they know what actual progress has been made by the State Government ? Have they followed your instructions ? Has there been real progress ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Major progress will have to be on the legislative side; certainly they have to pass legislation. On the administrative side one of the recommendations is that they should try to improve records about the rights, about possession. Some of them say they are taking steps. What exactly has been done on the ground, I do not know but the major recommendation is about undertaking comprehensive legislation amending different State Acts.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**Reorganisation of Ordnance Factories**

*122. **SHRI PILOO MODY** : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a Resolution passed recently by the Industrial Council of the 28 Ordnance Factories against "any hasty or haphazard" reorganisation of the Ordnance Factories;

(b) If so, the reasons for such observations by the Industrial Council; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Certain proposals to improve the efficiency and to streamline the organisation of the Director General of Ordnance Factories are under consideration of the Government. There was however no occasion for any observations by the Industrial Council.

(c) The question is under examination of the Government and a decision will be taken after full consideration of all aspects of the issue.

Proposal for Undertaking Joint Oil Exploration Ventures in Foreign Countries

*124. **SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM** : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for

undertaking joint oil exploration ventures in other foreign countries;

(b) if so, the locations of such oil explorations ;

(c) the names of parties willing to join the exploration of oil ;

(d) the extent to which such explorations will be helpful in fulfilling the need of the country ; and

(e) the estimated foreign exchange to be saved on crude oil and other oils ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) There is no such proposal presently under consideration of Government.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Growing Trend of Inflation

* 127. **SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the latest Annual Report of the Reserve Bank of India and the recent economic assessment of the Planning Commission have suggested that there is a growing trend of inflation in our economy ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India, in its latest Annual Report which

relates to the period July 1970 to June 1971, has mentioned that 'although the economy was able to attain for the second year in succession the targetted rate of growth in the Fourth Plan, it is currently passing through quite a difficult period. Foremost among the aspects of the economy which is causing concern is the price situation. The year began with a strong upward pressure on prices. Subsequently as a result of the various measures taken, prices eased off. However, in the recent months, the rising trend has asserted itself once again.' The Report calls for price stability and has emphasised the need for maintaining a reasonable degree of balance between increases in money supply and those in real income.

As for the Planning Commission it is, at present, engaged in a mid-term appraisal of the Fourth Plan. Its views in regard to the economic situation will be known when this appraisal is completed.

(c) The Government is fully aware of the situation and has been taking all possible measures to control undue price rise. In the fiscal field, steps have been taken to economise on non-plan expenditure, both at the Centre and in the States; measures have also been recently announced both by the Centre and the States to mobilize additional resources to help in meeting the needs of the refugees from East Bengal. On the monetary side, the Government's credit control policies have been geared to tackle manifestations of inflationary pressures, and a fairly restrictive credit policy is being pursued. Major foodgrains continue to be sold at fixed prices through a net-work of fair-price/ration shops, and the State Governments have been advised to further strengthen the public distribution system. Prices and/or distribution control is being maintained on a number of essential commodities; this has recently been extended to steel rerollers' products. Cotton textile mills have been asked to step up the output of controlled varieties of cloth and

to stamp the 'consumer price per metre' on every metre length of the cloth. With a view to checking speculative activities certain lacunae in the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 have been removed; forward trading, including trading in non-transferable specific delivery contracts, in all edible oils and oilseeds was suspended last month, and futures trading in *gur* was banned. In addition, larger imports of essential commodities such as raw cotton, edible oils, steel and soda ash, are being arranged to make up the shortfall in the indigenous output.

Air Taxis between smaller Airports to improve Tourist Traffic

*129. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to allow private parties to run air taxis between smaller airports to improve tourist traffic ; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH)

(a) and (b). The question of allowing private operators to establish air taxi services on routes not operated by Indian Airlines, particularly for promotion of tourism in various parts of the country, is under examination.

Performance Test of HS-748 Planes

*132. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :

SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

SHRI PRAVIN SINGH

SOLANKI :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Technical Committee appointed by Government have found

that only one of the six HS-748 planes met the performance test and the rest were not upto the mark ;

(b) whether Government, in view of the findings of the Committee, would have all the remaining 8 similar aircrafts tested by the Committee to find out their defects, if there be any ;

(c) whether the findings of the Committee substantiates the grievances of the pilots in regard to the performance of these planes ; and

(d) what steps have been taken to remove the defects and to bring them up to the required standard for flights ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. Five of the six aircraft flight-tested by the Committee performed within permissible tolerances. The sixth aircraft also gave satisfactory performance after an engine change.

(b) Government did not consider it necessary to have the remaining aircraft tested by the Committee. However, these aircraft have been subjected to prescribed checks by Indian Airlines and found satisfactory.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Particular care is being given to proper maintenance and overhaul.

Beating of A. D. Ms of Nadia by Army Personnel

***134. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news published by "Jugantar" (a Bengali daily published

from Calcutta) in its issue dated the 13th October, 1971 entitled "Two A.D. Ms. of Nadia seriously beaten by the Army personnel—12 Army Personnel arrested"; and

(b) the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Five Army personnel and three civilians, who are accused in the case, are in Judicial custody, pending trial.

भारत और नेपाल के बीच विमान सेवा

***135. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेपाल और भारत के बीच विमान सेवा के सम्बन्ध में बात-चीत के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त एक दल अगस्त, 1971 में काठमांडु गया था ;

(ख) क्या उक्त दल के साथ चर्चा के दौरान नेपाल ने भारत से कुछ विशिष्ट सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए कहा था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो नेपाल सरकार ने कौन-कौन सी मांगें की थीं तथा वे मांगें कौन सी हैं जो भारत सरकार ने स्वीकार की थीं ;

(घ) दोनों देशों के बीच उपरोक्त बातचीत के फलस्वरूप भारत और नेपाल के मध्य रक्सौल, मुजफ्फरपुर आदि हवाई अड्डों से विमान सेवाएं कब तक शुरू हो जायेंगी ; और

(ड.) क्या इस वर्ष के अन्त तक भारत और नेपाल के बीच विमान उड़ानों की संख्या में वृद्धि होने की आशा है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री :
(डा० कर्ण सिंह) (क) : जी, हाँ । नेपाल सरकार के एक निमंत्रण के प्रत्युत्तर में 17 से 20 अगस्त 1971 के बीच काठमांडू में भारत सरकार तथा नेपाल की शाही सरकार के विमान परिवहन शिष्टमंडलों के बीच वार्ताएं हुई थीं ।

(ख) और (ग) नेपाली अधिकारी रायल नेपाल एयर कारपोरेशन की भारत के लिए उड़ानों का विस्तार करने तथा भारत से होकर अन्य पड़ोसी देशों को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सेवाएं प्रारम्भ करने की दृष्टि से भारत-नेपाल विमान सेवा करार में संशोधन करना चाहते थे । यह निर्णय किया गया कि दोनों शिष्टमंडल और आंकड़े इकट्ठे करने तथा मामलों का अधिक विस्तार से अध्ययन करने के पश्चात् किसी परस्पर सुविधाजनक तिथि को आगे पुनः बात-चीत करेंगे ।

(घ) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ङ:) जी, नहीं ।

Money Defrauded by the Agent of the
Indian Overseas Bank, Goa.

*136. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the agent of the Indian Overseas Bank, St. Estevam Branch, Illhas Goa, allegedly defrauded Rs. 4.8 lakhs of the bank's money; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government against the fraudulents ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The present agent of St. Estevam Branch Indian Overseas Bank, Illhas, Goa while working as the Asstt. Accountant of Fort Branch, Bombay in 1966 is alleged to have allowed remittances to be made out of India to Singapore to the tune of Rs. 4,34,154 on the basis of forged import documents. The bank has reported that there is no loss of bank's money. According to the investigations of the Central Bureau of Investigation, sometime during 1965-66, some persons entered into a criminal conspiracy for unauthorised remittance of Indian currency to Singapore on the basis of forged licences.

The Central Bureau of Investigation have concluded the investigation and the prosecution under Section 120-B Indian Penal Code read with Section 419, 420, 467, 471 and Section 4 read with Section 23 of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act will be launched against the persons involved including the present agent of St. Estevam Branch, Indian Overseas Bank as soon as the certificate required under Section 188 Criminal Procedure Code from the Indian High Commission at Singapore is received by them.

Loss Suffered by Fertilizer Corporation
of India

*137. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM
AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fertilizer Corporation of India has been running in loss for the last five years;

(b) if so, the amount of loss incurred by the Corporation during the last three financial years, year-wise ;

(c) whether Government propose to appoint a Commission of Inquiry to inquire into the causes of loss suffered by the Corporation ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) No, Sir. The Fertilizer Corporation of India incurred loss only in the year 1966-67. Since then (i. e. from 1967-68 onwards), the Corporation has been earning profits.

(b) to (d) : Do not arise.

Volga Restaurant, New Delhi.

* 138. **SHRI SARADISH ROY :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s Volga Restaurant, New Delhi, and the group have been favoured by not being prosecuted for defaulting in the payment of income-tax ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Arrest of Nayak Jaipal Singh

* 139. **SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :**

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Naik of an army unit in Assam region was arrested by the police

at Bandarkhal railway station on the Bandarpur Lumding section in the North-Cachar hills of Assam in September, 1971, while he was possessing Rs. 36, 62, 072 in Indian currency; and

(b) whether any investigation was conducted in this matter ?

THE DEFENCE MINISTER (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a). Yes Sir, however, the amount involved is Rs. 3,662.72 and not Rs. 36,62,072/-.

(b). The Naik has been tried by Summary Court Martial and given one year's R. I. in civil jail and dismissed from service.

विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों का उत्पादन क्षमता में वृद्धि करने से इंकार

* 140. **श्री आर० बी० बड़े :**

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों ने सरकार के आग्रह के बावजूद अपनी उत्पादन क्षमता में असमर्थता व्यक्त की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं तथा इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). एस्तो एवं कालटेक्स कम्पनियों की शोधनशालाओं के परिचालन स्तर में तत्काल ही अस्थाई

वृद्धि के बारे में उक्त कम्पनियों द्वारा अगस्त, 1971 में सीधे कदम नहीं उठाया गया था, यद्यपि वह किसी प्रकार की अस्थी-कृति नहीं थी। समस्त तीन कम्पनियां सितम्बर में अतिरिक्त अशोधित तेल को साफ करने में समर्थ हुई।

Setting up of an Independent Aero-Nautics Design Bureau with the Help of Russian Experts

* 141. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of Soviet Aircraft experts visited India to report on the setting up of an independent Aeronautics Design Bureau ;

(b) whether the said team visited some of the educational and research institutions and factories to assess the facilities for preparing and training technicians and engineers for the above project ; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) A team of Soviet Aircraft Experts is currently in India to examine the possibility of assisting us in setting up a design bureau.

(b) and (c) : Yes, Sir. The team visited certain educational and research institutions. It will not be in the public interest to give further details.

Increased Aid from Western Aid Consortium

*142. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India had requested the 15-member Western Aid Consortium for giving more aid as compensation for the enforced diversion of resources for refugee relief; and

(b) if so, whether any aid has been received from the 15-member Western Aid Consortium sponsored by the World Bank?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) In keeping with its interest in India's economic development, the World Bank Resident Mission in New Delhi recently made a study of the mounting burden of refugees from East Bengal and its impact on the Indian economy. Based on this study, the World Bank produced a report which formed the working paper for a special meeting of the Aid India Consortium which was called in Paris on October 26. The Government of India was also represented at this meeting. The Consortium estimated the cost of refugee relief for the financial year 1971-72 at \$700 million (Rs. 525 crores) and unanimously recognized the need for special assistance to offset the burden of refugee relief. A copy of the Press Release issued at the end of the Consortium meeting is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in library. see No.LT-1052/71]

(b) The members of the Aid India Consortium between them have accounted for a substantial portion of the assistance so far received for refugee relief, having pledged about Rs. 133 crores so far. It is hoped that further assistance will be forthcoming from these countries.

**Research to Produce an Ultramodern
and Sophisticated Fighter Plane**

*143. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics is doing research to produce an ultramodern and sophisticated fighter plane, which might be used by the Indian Air Force in 1980; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited is carrying out studies for design of an Advanced Aircraft for meeting the requirements of IAF.

(b) The study is still continuing.

**Plan to Start a Tourist Centre at
Nelliampathi, Kerala**

*144. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are having any plan to start a Tourist Centre at Nelliampathi, District Palghat, Kerala;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Shortage of Small Coins

*145. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any improvement in the availability of small coins in the country; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and next course of action to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) There has been considerable improvement in the availability of small coins in the country.

(b) The position will improve further with (a) the melting of small coins and hoarding of such coins for purposes of melting having been made an offence in law, and (b) the changes made in the alloys to be used for minting the 10 paise, 25 paise and 50 paise coins, with a view to stepping up the pace of output of these denominations.

**Closure of Gauhati Refinery due to
Accumulation of Finished Products**

*146. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gauhati Refinery is facing shut down due to the accumulation of finished products as a result of dislocation of wagon movement;

(b) if so, the extent thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to regularise the wagon supply therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Steps to Improve Publicity Regarding Tourism.

***147. SHRI HARI SINGH:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is lacking to acquaint the foreign tourists about India and the facilities available here for them; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the publicity regarding tourism?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):

(a) No, Sir. The Department of Tourism has undertaken intensive publicity campaigns in all major tourist markets of the world to attract tourists to India. Publicity campaigns have been further intensified to attract foreign tourists to India from U. K., Europe and the United States in collaboration with Air India. That our publicity in foreign countries has paid good dividends is reflected in the 30% increase registered in tourist arrivals in 1969 and of 15% in 1970.

(b) efforts are constantly being made in this direction.

Differential Rates of Interest for Bank Loans

***148. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :**
SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of differential rates of interest for bank loans to people in the same sector was under examination;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement the same ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c) The report of the Committee headed by Dy. Governor, Dr. R.K. Hazari is under examination and a decision in this regard is expected to be taken shortly.

Construction Work at Kanpur Airport

***149. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction work at Kanpur Airport has not yet started in spite of several assurances ;

(b) whether there is hardly any accommodation for the passengers at Kanpur Airport; and

(c) if so, the reason for the delay in starting the construction of Airport building?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):

(a) to (c). Efforts are being made for transfer of a suitable plot of land from the Ministry of Defence to the Civil Aviation Department for the construction of a civil enclave. Construction work is proposed to be started during the current Plan period.

Conference of Chief Ministers and State Finance Ministers for Raising Additional Resources

***150. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :**
SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference of Chief Ministers and State Finance Ministers was

held in New Delhi in October to consider ways and means to enable States to raise additional resources;

(b) If so, the subjects discussed; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The Conference of Governors/Chief Ministers of States which met on the 12th October, 1971 discussed various issues relating to mobilisation of additional resources by State Governments in the context of the deficits in their budgets and the burden on the national economy on account of the influx of refugees from East Bengal. The discussions led to a general consensus on the following lines:—

- (i) State Governments would step up the effort to raise additional resources to meet their plan and non-plan obligations, both through fresh measures and through economies in expenditure on non-essential and non-priority items;
- (ii) The need to raise adequate resources from the more affluent sections in the agricultural sector was recognised. It was decided that the problems relating to taxation of income from agriculture should be studied by a committee;
- (iii) The States agreed to levy additional tax/surcharge/duty on certain instruments of mass circulation to help the Central Government in meeting the cost of relief to refugees from East Bengal.

Action on the measures for raising additional resources is to be taken by State Governments. It is not possible at this stage to indicate the likely yield from these measures.

Production of Coins

794. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of coins had been kept down resulting in the loss of millions of man-hours in Alipore, Bombay and Hyderabad Mints;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to take immediate steps to increase the production of coins in these mints; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). It is not a fact that production of coins had been kept down resulting in loss of millions of man-hours in the India Government Mints at Alipore, Bombay and Hyderabad. However as the Reserve Bank of India scaled down its coinage demand for the year 1968-69 and 1969-70, the Mints, which had been working 60 hours a week previously, reverted to 48 hours a week working in November, 1968. Therefore coinage production in 1969-70 was comparatively less than in the previous years but the spare capacity available with the Mints was utilised to some extent for producing coins and coin blanks for foreign Governments.

(c) and (d). Government have already taken steps to increase the production of coins in the Mints. The Alipore and Hyderabad Mints have started working 60 hours a week from October/November, 1970. The Bombay mint has started working in two-shifts of 54 hours each per week from July, 1970 and its labour strength employed in coinage production has been increased first in January, 1971 and again in May, 1971 for full utilisation of capacity.

The labour strength of Alipore Mint has been increased by drawing, in the first phase, about 175 employees from Silver Refinery, Calcutta for full capacity use. Augmenting the labour strength of Hyderabad Mint is also under consideration. The three Mints together at present producing more than 5 million coins per day and the number will increase further as soon as the changes in certain coinage alloys, already decided by Government, have been fully given effect to.

Arrears of Incometax Amounting to more than Rs. 1 Lakh Against Individuals and Firms

795. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons and companies having Income-tax arrears of more than one lakh rupees; and

(b) the action taken to collect these arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The total number of assessee having income-tax arrears of over Rs. 1 lakh as on 31st March, 1971 is 6,052.

(b) The information regarding the action taken to collect the arrears involved in 6,052 cases is not readily available. Its compilation will take considerable time.

However, if the Hon'ble Member wants to have information regarding any particular case(s) the same would be made available.

The general measures already taken by the Government for expeditious recovery of arrears of income-tax are enumerated in the enclosed statement.

Statement

The following specific measures have been taken by the Government for recovery of arrears.

- (i) Taking over of recovery work hitherto done by officials of the State Governments. The Departmental Officers have taken over the tax recovery work fully or partly in all Commissioners' charges.
- (ii) The Functional Distribution Scheme under which the work of collection of taxes has been made the specific function of one or more Income-tax Officers in the Range was introduced in 1966 and has been further extended during last year.
- (iii) Sixty posts of income-tax Officers (collections) were sanctioned last year by the Government for attending to the work of liquidation of arrears demands.
- (iv) Acceptance of crossed cheques by the Department and opening of special receipt counters for this purpose in the Income-tax Offices
- (v) Publication of names of assessee who are defaulters in the payment of taxes over certain prescribed limits.
- (vi) Arrear Clearance Fortnights are being observed all over the country. During the period, special emphasis is laid on carrying out pending adjustments/rectifications, giving effect to appellate orders and collecting the net demands due from the

- (vii) Five Tax Recovery Commissioners have recently been posted in Calcutta, Kerala, Delhi, Nagpur and Hyderabad. In addition to administrative jurisdiction over Tax Recovery Officers, they will also have appellate jurisdiction with effect from 1-1-1972 to hear appeals against the orders of the Departmental Tax Recovery Officers. Further some Additional Commissioners of Income-tax are in exclusive charge of recovery work.

**Recovery of Income-Tax Arrears From
M/s Morikar Motors Trivandrum**

796. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the action taken to collect the Income-tax arrears of Morikar Motors, Trivandrum; and

(b) what are the concessions granted to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) No arrears of Income-tax are outstanding against M/s. Morikar Motors, Trivandrum. Hence the question of taking any action to collect the Income-tax arrears does not arise.

(b) No concessions have been granted to them.

Rehabilitation Works in West Bengal

797. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether the crash employment programme in the rural areas in West Bengal and also small-scale drainage schemes will be integrated with the rehabilitation works in the flood affected areas of that State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Yes, Sir. It has been suggested to the State Government that adequate employment opportunities would be available to the flood affected population, on the extensive repair works on roads, embankments, etc., and under the crash programme for rural employment and rural works programme.

**Financial Assistant to West Bengal for
Relief and Rehabilitation of Persons
Affected by Floods**

798. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal requested the Central Government for giving aid and loans to the extent of about Rs. 71 crores for dealing with the problems of relief and rehabilitation arising out of the recent floods;

(b) if so, the reasons for extending aid and loans to this State only to the tune of about Rs. 31 crores; and

(c) the break-up of the loans and aid given for the various purposes of relief and rehabilitation works in that State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). The Government of West Bengal estimated their requirement of funds for various relief, rehabilitation and repair measures at Rs. 74.95 crores spread over two years 1971-72 and 1972-73. The Central team of officers which visited the State in September, 1971 to assess the requirement of funds has after detailed discussions with the State Government, recommended a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 31.51 crores for purposes of Central assistance. A loan of Rs. 5 crores, including Rs. 2 crores

for agricultural inputs released by Ministry of Agriculture, has so far been sanctioned to the State Government. Further assistance in the shape of grants and loans will be provided to the State Government on the basis of the progress of expenditure which has been called for from them.

Employees Belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Public Undertakings

799. SHRI AMBESH Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees in each grade in each public undertaking; and

(b) the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each grade in each public undertaking ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). A statement showing the total number of employees and the representation of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes class-wise in respect of 84 undertakings as on 1-1-1971 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1053 171*] Information in respect of the remaining undertakings will be placed on the Table of the House.

Fixation of Seniority of Civilian Technical and Non-Technical Personnel of M. E. S.

800. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the seniority of all civilian technical and non-technical personnel of the M. E. S., is now fixed on an All-India basis, instead of Command-wise, as was the case previously :

(b) if so, the effective date thereof ;

(c) whether inter command transfers of Civilian M. E. S., personnel are not allowed still and even applications for the same are not favourably forwarded by the Chief Engineers of Army Commands to the E-in-C's Branch at New Delhi, causing great hardships to such civilian M. E. S. , personnel ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the present policy of Government in such matters, and the steps being taken to ease matters in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

Only certain categories of technical and non-technical class III staff such as Superintendents Grade I in-Charge of sub-divisions and Office Superintendents have been brought on an All-India roster for the purpose of seniority with effect from the 9th March, 1970.

(c) to (e). As far as possible, transfers of Class III and Class IV employees borne on Command roster are normally made within the Command and inter-Command transfers are made only on administrative or compassionate grounds. Requests for mutual inter-Command transfers are also sympathetically considered. Restricting transfers in junior categories to a Command is in the interests of the employees themselves.

Delay in Issue of Gazette Notification Re : Promotion of Doctors in Army

801. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Army Doctors, who have been promoted from

time to time, are denied raise in their pay in the higher ranks from ante-date of promotion for years together because the procedures adopted by the AFMD at AHQ are slow and it takes years to gazette the promotions of such army doctors ;

(b) if so, the number of such doctors in the army who are still awaiting their turn for such a gazette notification in the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to streamline the procedures in such matter in the A. F. Medical Directorate and in AHQ also so that raise in rank and pay is effected expeditiously, say within six months ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) No Sir, there has been no undue delay in the publication of Gazette Notifications regarding promotion of officers of the Army Medical Corps. However, Gazette, Notifications have yet to be published in respect of some Captains who have become eligible in 1970 and 1971 for promotion to the rank of Major after completion of six years reckonable service and passing the Senior Medical Officers' Courses at the Armed Forces Medical College, Poona, under the revised promotion rules promulgated in December, 1965. This is not due to any slow procedure adopted by Army Headquarters but due to difference in the interpretation of promotion rules by the Audit authorities.

(a)	1969	—	Nil
	1970	—	41
	1971	—	69

(c) The matter is actively being pursued with the Audit authorities.

Printing of Tourist Literature on Goa Submitted by Shri Dom Moraes

802. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the text of the tourist literature on Goa submitted by Shri Dom Moraes to India Tourism Development Corporation; and

(b) if so, whether the literature has been printed ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Messrs Advertising & Sales Promotion Company, New Delhi, were commissioned by the India Tourism Development Corporation to prepare the design and copy for the Goa Folder. The text prepared by Shri Dom Moraes was examined and accepted after certain modifications.

(b) The literature is under print and is expected to be ready by March, 1972.

Payment of Bonus to Officers of Public Undertakings

803. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry of law have already given their interpretation to letter No. BPE/1 (5) Adv. (Fin.) /67 dated the 23rd June, 1970 issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises regarding grant of ex-gratia payment to senior officers of public undertakings drawing salary of Rs. 1600 or above;

(b) whether these instructions are outside the purview of the Bonus Act; and

(c) whether any action has been taken to recover from the officers of the State Trading Corporation the amounts drawn in excess of Rs. 2,040 per annum during last two years to which they are not entitled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The said orders have not been referred to the Ministry of law, as it was not necessary. However, the Department of Labour & Employment, Ministry of Home Affairs and other concerned Departments in the Ministry of Finance were consulted, as these were the Ministries' Departments concerned with the matter.

(b) Yes, Sir, as it is an ex-gratia payment and not bonus.

(c) Since the payment has been made in accordance with Government instructions, the question of recovery of any amount does not arise.

Seven-Year Plan of Co-Operation with U. N. Development Fund

804. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 7-year plan of Co-operation between the Union Government and the U. N. Development Fund was under consideration ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ; and

(c) the results expected to be achieved therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE : (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) to (c). The Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

has decided to introduce the new system of "Country Programming" w. e. f. the 1st January 1972 for assistance to the developing countries as distinguished from the system of project-to-project assistance hitherto adopted. The new system involves the identification in advance of the use of UNDP inputs in various sectors in relation to the recipient country's development objectives, within an Indicative Planning Figure (IPF) over a period of years.

An amount of \$ 50 million has been allocated to India for a period for 5 years from 1972 to 1976. However, a Country Programme for a 7-year period from 1-4-1972 to 31.3.1979 (the end of the Fifth Plan period) is being drawn up to make it co-cyclical with our Plan period, as the five-year period takes us only to the middle of the Fifth Plan. Extra UNDP assistance for the additional period has been assumed.

The Draft Country programme document is still under preparation. It is expected to include a large number of projects in the various developmental sectors. The Programme is being drawn up in consultation with the concerned Ministries of the Government of India and the Planning Commission.

The Country Programme is designed to help in bridging critical technological and manpower gaps in our economy and accelerate the growth process.

Distribution of Fertiliser through Petrol Stations

805. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation proposed to distribute fertilisers through its petrol stations in rural areas in arrangement with the Fertiliser Corporation of India in order to make available fertilisers to farmers easily ;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal ; and

(c) the steps taken so far to implement the same ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) to (c). The Indian Oil Corporation is encouraging its retail outlet dealers in the predominantly rural areas to distribute fertiliser to the farmers who come to the retail outlets for their requirements of fuels. Under this scheme, supplies of fertiliser are effected by the Fertiliser factory concerned to the dealers who thereafter effect sales to the agriculturist.

आन्ध्र प्रदेश के सूबाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

806. डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में सूखे की स्थिति के कारण केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिए अनुरोध किया है ;

(ख) क्या जो राशि मांगी गई है वह कम से कम है और स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए अधिक धन की आवश्यकता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गरेश) : (क) से (ग). जब तक केन्द्रीय सहायता के प्रयोजनार्थ धन की आवश्यकता का निर्धारण करने के लिए केन्द्रीय अधिकारियों के दल द्वारा दौरा नहीं कर लिया जाता तब तक के लिए

आन्ध्र प्रदेश ने अगस्त, 1971 में 10 करोड़ रुपये की तदर्थ सहायता मांगी थी। चूंकि केन्द्रीय सहायता सामान्यतः व्यय की प्रगति के आधार पर, प्रतिपूर्ति के रूप में दी जाती है, इसलिए तब तक किये गये व्यय की पूर्ति के लिए 2 करोड़ रुपये की स्वीकृति दी गयी थी।

केन्द्रीय दल अब राज्य का दौरा कर चुका है और उसने सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न राहत कार्यों के लिए 18.50 करोड़ रुपये के व्यय की अधिकतम सीमा की सिफारिश की है। इसे स्वीकार कर लिया गया है और राज्य-सरकार को इसकी सूचना भेज दी गयी है। और अधिक धन देने के लिए राज्य सरकार से, उक्त अधिकतम व्यय-सीमा के मुकाबले, वास्तविक व्यय की प्रगति की सूचना मांगी गयी है।

World bank Assistance sought by Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board

807. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board had sought World Bank assistance for rural water supply schemes ; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the assistance received in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) : Does not arise.

Vazir Sultan Tobacco Company

808. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Vazir Sultan Tobacco Company has a majority foreign equity and that some of its foreign shareholders are common with Indian Tobacco Company ; and

(b) if so, the position and policy of Government for the Indianisation of Foreign Companies ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

(a) and (b). The equity capital of M/s. Vazir Sultan Tobacco Co. Ltd. is Rs. 2 crores. Of this the following four U. K. companies hold 65. 6% made up as under:

i) Raleigh Investment Company Ltd.	(44.2%)
ii) Tobacco Investment (India) Ltd.	(15.6%)
iii) Tobacco Investments Ltd.	(5.0%)
iv) Carrearas Ltd.	(0.8%)

The three companies at (ii), (iii) & (iv) above held respectively 54.5%, 17.4% and 2.8% i. e., 74.7% in all in the equity capital of India Tobacco Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

Government's policy is to secure a progressive reduction in the ratio of foreign holding in foreign majority companies, whenever such companies have occasion to make additional investments on expansions, diversification etc., so that no disinvestment resulting in repatriation of capital is involved. However, in the case of companies where such opportunities for

[securing dilution of foreign holding without disinvestment might not be forthcoming, the reduction of foreign holding even at the cost of repatriation of capital, might be insisted upon on a selective basis as a condition of other Government approvals sought by them, provided it is considered in the national interest to do so.

Aid Given to States affected by Floods

809. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of aid given to various States which were affected by heavy rains and floods during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Financial assistance released so far to various State Governments towards flood and cyclone relief measures in 1971-72 is as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of State	Assistance given for relief measures by the Ministry of Finance	Short-term loans for agricultural inputs given by the Ministry of Agriculture	TOTAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bihar	500.00	725.00	1225.00
Kerala	30.00	2.18	32.18
Orissa	300.00	300.00	600.00
Uttar Pradesh	300.00	1500.00	1800.00
West Bengal	300.00	200.00	500.00

**Assistance to Mysore for areas
affected by Drought**

810. SHRI DHARMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount so far granted to the State of Mysore to tide over the crisis created by drought condition in the State; and

(b) the total damage to the crops and the relief measures undertaken by Government so far.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH) : (a) On the basis of the recommendations of a central team of officers that visited Mysore to assess the drought situation, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 5.49 crores on various relief measures has been accepted for purposes of Central assistance and communicated to the State Government. An advance of Rs. 3 crores has already been sanctioned to the State Government to meet their immediate requirement of funds for relief measures. Further assistance will be considered on the basis of the progress of expenditure to be reported by the State Government as against the approved ceilings.

(b) According to the information furnished by the State Government to the Central team, the percentage of damage caused to kharif crops varies from 25% to 100%.

The relief measures taken up by the State Government include the stepping up of rural works programme, new relief works in taluks not covered by the rural works programme, sinking of new wells for irrigation, emergency feeding of vulnerable sections of population, loans to cultivators for seed and fertilisers, etc.

**‘फिनाइल’ और ‘इथाइल’ ऐलकोहल का
उत्पादन**

811. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में फिनाइल, इथाइल, ऐलकोहल की वार्षिक खपत लगभग 120 टन है और अगस्त, 1970 तक इसकी सारी मात्रा आयात होती थी;

(ख) क्या मिट्टालगल्ली (मंसूर) स्थित 150 टन उत्पादन क्षमता वाले एक संयंत्र ने अगस्त, 1970 से ‘फिनाइल’, ‘इथाइल’, ऐलकोहल का उत्पादन प्रारम्भ कर दिया है; और

(ग) ‘फिनाइल’, ‘इथाइल’, ऐलकोहल के आयात को बन्द करने और स्वदेशी उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) देशीय उत्पादन को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस मद के आयात विनियमों में परिवर्तन कर दिया गया है ।

**Meeting of Soda Ash Manufacturers and
Glass Manufacturers**

812. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting between Soda Ash manufacturers, Glass manufacturers

and Government officials was held at Bombay last year to discuss the problems of distribution of Soda Ash;

(b) if so, the names of the manufacturers of Soda Ash who attended the meeting and who did not attend the same;

(c) whether Government have taken note of such firms who did not attend the said meeting for their non-cooperation, if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the outcome of the said meeting with regard to supply of Soda Ash to glass factories with the decrease or increase, if any ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :

(a) A meeting was held in Bombay on 25th November, 1970 between the representatives of the Glass Industry and representatives of the Alkali Manufacturers to discuss the problems of supply of Soda Ash to Glass manufacturing units in the country. Representatives of Government also attended the meeting by invitation.

(b) The minutes of the meeting issued by the All India Glass Manufacturers Federation do not mention the names of the Soda Ash manufacturers who did not attend the meeting.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) One of the suggestions made at the meeting was regarding import of further quantities of Soda Ash to meet the shortage. The State Trading Corporation has already effected import of 10,000 tonnes of Soda Ash. Out of the first consignment of 5,000 tonnes of heavy Soda Ash, 2,000 tonnes have already been sold to the manufacturers of glass borne on the list of Directorate General of Technical Development. The balance 3,000 tonnes

have been sold to Small Scale users under the charge of the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries. The distribution of the second consignment of 5,000 tonnes is under way.

मद्रास फटिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड में

उत्पादन में विलम्ब

813. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

श्री आर० बी० बड़े :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मद्रास फटिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड पर 65 करोड़ रुपये लागत आने का अनुमान था और उसमें उत्पादन 1969 से प्रारम्भ होने वाला था;

(ख) समय पर उत्पादन प्रारम्भ न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या उक्त विलम्ब के कारण लगभग 20 करोड़ रुपये की हानि के होने की संभावना है; और

(घ) क्या इस देरी के लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध सरकार का कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) वर्ष 1969 में, जब सन्यन्त्र का निर्माण-कार्य प्रारम्भ हुआ था, लगाये गये अनुमान के अनुसार इस प्रायोजना की लागत 55 करोड़ रुपये थी तथा उक्त सन्यन्त्र द्वारा 1970 के मध्य तक नियमित रूप से उत्पादन करने की आशा थी। अगस्त, 1970 में प्रायोजना की

आयत का 65 करोड़ रुपये तक पुनरीक्षण किया गया था।

(ख) उत्पादन के कार्यक्रम के अनुसार प्रारम्भ न होने के मुख्य कारण ये थे :—

(i) उपकरणों की प्राप्ति में विलम्ब, और

(ii) ठेकेदार के मजदूरों की हड़ताल एवं अन्य श्रमिक समस्याएँ।

(ग) जी, नहीं। जैसा कि ऊपर बताया गया है, 1967 से प्रायोजना की लागत में लगभग 10 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि हुई है और यह वृद्धि, सामग्री एवं सेवाओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि, कई उपकरणों के प्रादय के स्रोत में परिवर्तन तथा ब्याज आदि के भुगतान से होने वाले व्यय जैसे तथ्यों के कारण थी।

(घ) उपर्युक्त तथ्यों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, विलम्ब के लिए किसी विशेष व्यक्ति या पार्टी को उत्तरदायी नहीं ठहराया जा सकता है। अतः किसी प्रकार की कार्य-बाही करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Locking out of the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore

814. SHRI B.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore, has been locked out from the 21st September, 1971 ;

(b) If so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) The steps taken by Government to remove the lock-out ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE
(DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE**

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Bharat Earth Movers Limited had to declare a lock-out from 21st September, 1971 consequent upon agitational activities, such as, 'dharna' picketing, demonstration, threatening of loyal workers and tampering with plant and machinery and by striking employees thus endangering the safety of personnel and company property. The agitation was launched by the employees in pursuance of their demand to pay them bonus at a much higher rate than admissible under the Bonus Act. The Management on the other hand had offered them a substantially larger bonus than what was strictly admissible under the law. Subsequently, the Employees' Unions agreed to call off their unjustified agitation and unlawful activities for the redressal of their grievances. They also accepted the terms earlier offered by the Management. The lock-out was, therefore, lifted on 2nd October, 1971. A settlement has also been concluded with the Employees' Unions in regard to payment of bonus.

Committee on Operational Efficiency of Public Undertakings

815. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK :

SHRI J.B. PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee has been set up by Government to suggest measures for improving the operational efficiency of public sector undertakings and suggest ways and means to remove the ills of the Public Sector ;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the Committee ; and

(c) the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). It is not clear to which Committee the Honourable Members are referring. Government keep under constant review the performance of Public Enterprises, with a view to evolving measures for improving the efficiency and profitability of these undertakings. Committees are also set up, as and when necessary, to look into specified aspects of the functioning of various Public Enterprises. At present there is also a proposal under consideration to set up a top level Advisory Steering Group to undertake a thorough review of the working of selected Public Enterprises, and to make suitable recommendations. The composition and terms of reference of this Group are expected to be finalised shortly.

Establishment of Petro-Chemical Complex in Kerala

816. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Kerala State Legislative Assembly has adopted a resolution regarding the establishment of Petro-Chemical Complex in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). No communication has been received from the Government of Kerala regarding any resolution adopted by the Kerala State Legislative Assembly on

the subject of a petrochemical complex in Kerala.

Application for setting up Nylon, Textile Filament Yarn Units

817. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) how many applications have been received by Government for setting up Nylon Textile Filament Units; and

(b) which are the parties and which are the States where such units are proposed to be set up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The number of applications pending with the Ministry is 130.

(b) A statement showing the names of the applicants and the location of the units proposed by them is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library see No. LT. 1054/71]

Cases referred to Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission

818. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases referred to the Monopolies Commission under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act;

(b) whether the Act is not very clear regarding the "inter-connection" between companies of one group; and

(c) If so, the steps Government have taken to remove this ambiguity ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) 23 applications under Chapter III of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 have so far been referred to the M.R.T.P. Commission.

(b) and (c). The Government is considering amendments to the definition of the term "inter-connected undertakings" for the purpose of making it more scientific in view of abolition of managing agency system.

Damage caused by Floods in Barauni

819. **SHRI N. E. HORO:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the estimate of damage caused due to the flood effect in Barauni; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to save this loss ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) There was no damage caused to the Barauni Refinery due to recent floods in Barauni. However, an expenditure of Rs. 6,000/- was incurred by the refinery on the protective measures taken to prevent flood waters entering the refinery and townships.

(b) Does not arise.

Technical Team to study Damage Caused by Heavy Rains and Floods in Bihar

820. **SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI:**
SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 8-Member Technical Team set up by the Planning Commission

has visited and made an on-the-spot study of the extent of damage caused by heavy rains and floods in Bihar;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Team; and

(c) the Central assistance given to the Bihar Government for providing relief to the affected people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). A Central team of officers visited Bihar in August, 1971 and assessed the requirement of funds for relief measures for purposes of Central assistance. This team has recommended, for purposes of Central assistance, a ceiling of Rs. 46.275 crores on various relief, rehabilitation and repair measures necessitated by the floods and heavy rains. This ceiling has been accepted subject to a further review. An amount of Rs. 12.25 crores, including Rs. 7.25 crores as short-term loan for agricultural inputs, has so far been sanctioned to the State Government. Further assistance will be released on the basis of the progress of expenditure.

Setting up of Alloy Steel Plant at Kanpur

821. **SHRI B. D. CHANDRA GOWDA:**

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up an Alloy Steel Plant at Kanpur;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) the time by which the work on this project will be started; and

(d) the financial implications thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The Government have already sanctioned the setting up of the Special Steels Project in the Defence Sector at Kanpur.

(b) A large number of alloy and special steels required for the modern armaments production will be produced in this Factory. The project will have a capacity of 16,400 tonnes per year of finished sections such as billets, small and medium sections, sheets, strips and so on.

(c) The work connected with the planning of the project has already commenced.

(d) The Government have sanctioned an estimated expenditure of Rs. 46.01 crores including Rs. 5.36 crores in foreign exchange to set up this Project.

Towers set up by Pindi along Truce Line in Jammu Area

822. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the "Hindustan Times" dated the 26th October, 1971 wherein it has been stated that Pindi have set up towers along the truce line in the Jammu area; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Developments across the border are taken into consideration in drawing up our defence plans.

Construction of Houses for Employees of Bharat Earth Movers, Bangalore

823. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take steps to construct housing quarters for the employees of Bharat Earth Movers, Bangalore on a top priority basis ;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Bharat Earth Movers Limited has two factories, viz., the Earth Mover Factory at Kolar Gold Fields and the Railcoach Factory at Bangalore. A housing colony for the Kolar Gold Fields factory has already been constructed. As regards the Railcoach Factory, about 420 employees of this factory are at present occupying quarters in the housing colony of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. have initiated action to acquire suitable land for building a housing colony for the Railcoach Factory at Bangalore also. However, in view of the need for economy in the present situation, the construction of the colony will have to wait for some time.

Mining of International Border from Rajasthan to Ladakh by Pakistani Troops

824. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently the Pakistani troops have heavily mined the entire international border from Rajasthan to Ladakh in violation of the ground rules;

(b) whether the explosions of these mines have killed and injured civilians and the Indian troops;

(c) whether there is also heavy concentration of Pakistani troops on the Rajasthan border and along the Rann of Kutch ; and

(d) the steps taken to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Government have seen reports that the Pakistani troops have mined selected areas in the territory across our Western borders. There is no information of any Indian troops or civilians having been killed or injured by explosion of these mines.

(c) and (d). Pakistani forces are concentrated all along our borders including the areas across Rajasthan and Rann

of Kutch. Government have taken adequate steps to meet the situation.

Cost of Living Index

825. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the changes in the Cost of Living Index since the presentation of the Budget for 1971-72 (month-wise); and

(b) the comparable changes in the corresponding period during the last year ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). A statement giving the All-India Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers for the months from May to September, 1971 (the latest available) and for the corresponding period of 1970 is enclosed.

Statement

All-India Industrial Workers' Consumer Price Index

(Base : 1960=100)

Month	Index		Percentage change over the previous month	
	1970	1971	1970	1971
May	183	184	1.1	Nil
June	185	187	1.1	1.6
July	186	190	0.5	1.6
August	187	194	0.5	2.1
September	188	196	0.5	1.0

Facilities for subsidised transportation and welfare amenities to the Employees of Bharat Earth Movers

826. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to provide the employees of Bharat Earth Movers with the facilities of subsidised transportation and other welfare amenities like school, co-operative society, sport clubs, reading rooms etc; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Bharat Earth Movers Limited has two factories viz., the Earth Mover Factory at Kolar Gold Fields and the Railcoach Factory at Bangalore. For the Earth Mover Factory at Kolar Gold Fields a housing colony has been constructed by the company near the Factory and amenities such as school, cooperative society, sports club, and reading room, etc., are provided in this colony. As regards the Railcoach Factory at Bangalore, about 420 of the employees who were employed in the Bangalore Division of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. before its separation from HAL are occupying quarters in the HAL township and they are eligible to avail of amenities such as school, sports club, etc., in the township. As regards cooperative society, about 2400 employees of the Railcoach Factory who were previously employed in the Bangalore Division of the HAL are members of the Vimanapura Cooperative Stores of HAL. The Railcoach Factory has also organised a separate Labour Welfare Fund and Sports Club for the benefit of its employees.

2. As regards subsidised transport, the employees of the Railcoach Factory at

Bangalore are provided with subsidised transport facility in the HAL buses. In the case of the Kolar factory, no such transport facility is required for those living in the company's township near the factory. However, the question of grant of a suitable conveyance allowance to the employees of Kolar Factory living at a distance of more than 3 miles from the factory is under the Management's consideration. The Company has also taken up with the Mysore State Road Transport Corporation for providing extra services on Sundays and Holidays for the benefit of the employees of the Kolar Factory living in the Company's township, for marketing purposes, etc.

Money advanced by Life Insurance Corporation to various parties in Delhi

827. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number, names and addresses of parties in Delhi whom Life Insurance Corporation of India had advanced money against the mortgage of their immovable property along with the total amount advanced to each;

(b) whether all of these parties have been paying the instalments due to the Corporation in time ; and

(c) in case there have been defaulters, their names and the steps Government have taken or propose to take to recover the amount due to the Corporation from them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). The information asked for is not readily available. Further, the number of borrowers runs into thousands. A majority of borrowers have been paying the loan instalments in time but

there have been a few cases of default. When default occurs, the LIC asks the borrowers to remove it, but if the default continues the LIC takes appropriate steps to enforce its legal rights, including appointment of receivers and filing of suits for recovery.

If the Hon'ble Member has in view any particular case, the same could be looked into and details furnished.

Nationalisation of Foreign Oil Refineries

828. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA :
SHRI R. V. BADE :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of nationalisation of foreign oil refineries has been under consideration of Government for a long time; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):
(a) and (b). The question of revision of the Refinery Agreements as also other alternative proposals is still under examination by the Government.

Setting up new Oil Refineries in the Country.

829. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the new Oil Refineries Government propose to set up in the country and the proposed locations thereof; and

(b) their estimated capacity and the time by which these proposed refineries are likely to start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) The Government proposes to set up two oil refineries one in Assam and the other in the north-west region. No decision in regard to the location of the proposed refineries has yet been taken.

(b) The proposed refinery in Assam will have a capacity of 1 mtpa and the capacity of the north-west refinery will be about 6 mtpa. These projects are expected to be commissioned in the fifth plan period.

Revision of Refinery Agreements with Foreign Oil Companies

830. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA :
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :
SHRI B. S. BHAURA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision has since been taken on the revision of the Refinery agreements with foreign oil companies;

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken;

(c) in case no decision has so far been taken, the reasons therefor and the main alternatives being considered by Government in respect of foreign oil refineries; and

(d) the time by which a final decision in this respect is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) to (d). The question of the revision of Refinery Agreements as also other

alternative proposals such as equity participation etc. is under examination by the Government. It is difficult at this stage to indicate a time schedule.

**Decline in Employment Potential of
Joint Stock Companies**

831 SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :
Will the Minister of COMPANY
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that even in highly prosperous Joint Stock Companies, such as Hindustan Lever Limited, overall employment has considerably gone down from year to year;

(b) whether one of the steps under consideration in this connection is compulsory mention of the strength of permanent employees on roll in the annual balance sheet of all joint stock companies;

(c) whether Government are considering that under wages, salaries and staff benefits, the expenses on Management and non-management staff be given separately; and

(d) the other steps Government propose to take to reverse this trend ?

**THE MINISTER OF COMPANY
AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATH
REDDY):** (a) Government has no such information in general as the companies are not required under the provisions of the Companies Act to furnish information about the number of workers employed.

(b) Alteration in Schedule VI of the Act has been made requiring companies to indicate separately the number of employees of the company who are in receipt of or are entitled to monthly emoluments of Rs. 2000/- or above.

(c) Item 4 of Part II of Schedule VI of the Companies Act, 1956 already provides for separate disclosure of remuneration paid to the managerial personnel such as directors, including managing directors, and manager.

(d) Does not arise in view of the replies to parts (a) and (b).

**Paper used for Printing of Currency
Notes**

832. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the paper used for printing of currency notes in the country is of inferior quality;

(b) if so, the reasons for using the inferior quality of paper;

(c) whether it is a fact that the life-time of a currency note has been reduced to even less than half of the life-time of the superior quality note paper;

(d) whether Government propose to use superior quality note paper; and

(e) if so, when ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R.
GANESH):** (a) No, Sir, the paper used for printing currency and bank notes is being produced indigenously from the year 1967-68 and its quality has throughout been as good as that of the paper which used to be imported previously.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Far from the life-time of the currency and bank notes having gone down, it has had to be extended in actual fact because the printing capacity has not been able to cope up with the increasing demand. This has necessitated the re-circulation of notes for longer durations than was the case in the past. The result is that a larger proportion of notes in circulation appear soiled and worn out. This may have given the impression, that the paper used is inferior. That impression, however, is erroneous.

(d) and (e). Do not arise, but steps have been taken to increase the printing capacity.

औद्योगिक इकाइयों को, औद्योगिक वित्त निगम द्वारा दिये गये ऋण

833. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्ष में औद्योगिक वित्त निगम द्वारा बड़ी, मध्यम और लघु प्रत्येक श्रेणी की औद्योगिक इकाइयों को प्रत्येक वर्ष कितना-कितना ऋण दिया गया; और

(ख) प्रत्येक वर्ष भारत के सबसे बड़े 20 व्यापार गृहों से सम्बद्ध सभी औद्योगिक इकाइयों को कुल ऋण का कितने प्रतिशत भ्रम दिया गया ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण):

(क) और (ख). औद्योगिक वित्त निगम अधिनियम, 1948 के अन्तर्गत केवल सरकारी कंपनियों और सहकारी समितियों को ही भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त

निगम से सम्बन्धी अवधि की वित्तीय सहायता मिल सकती है और ये प्रायः मध्यम और बड़े पैमाने के औद्योगिक एककों की ही स्थापना करती है।

अपेक्षित सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गयी है।

विवरण

पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों (1968-69, 1969-70 और 1970-71) में भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम द्वारा लघु, मध्यम और बड़े पैमाने के उद्योगों को स्वीकृत और वितरित किये गये ऋणों का विवरण और उसी अवधि में उन औद्योगिक एककों को, जो औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जांच समिति के प्रतिवेदन के परिशिष्ट 11 में पहले सूचीबद्ध किये गये 20 व्यापारिक समूह से सम्बन्धित हैं, स्वीकृत और वितरित किये गये ऋणों की प्रतिशतता :

औद्योगिक एकक	(लाख रुपयों में)					
	1968-69		1969-70		1970-71	
	स्वीकृत	वितरण	स्वीकृत	वितरण	स्वीकृत	वितरण
लघु	—	—	—	—	—	—
मध्य	46.25	33.82	67.53	15.75	29.40	42.58
बड़े पैमाने के	2472.66	1737.11	2013.05	1627.06	3100.83	1603.76
जोड़ :	2519.91	1770.93	2080.63	1642.81	3130.29	1646.34

औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जांच समिति के प्रतिवेदन के परिशिष्ट 11 में पहले सूचीबद्ध किये गए 20 व्यापारिक समूह संबंधित औद्योगिक एककों को स्वीकृत तथा वितरित किये गये ऋणों की प्रतिशतता

टिप्पणी : 1. वितरण राशि में पहले स्वीकृत की गयी रकमों भी शामिल हैं।

2. औद्योगिक वित्त निगम उसी औद्योगिक एकक को मध्य पैमाने का उद्योग मानता है जिस सम्बन्धित प्रतिष्ठान की कुल पूंजी वित्तीय सहायता स्वीकृत करने की तिथि पर 50 लाख रुपये से अधिक न हो इसमें उस नये निवेश की रकम भी शामिल की जा सकती है जिस के लिये सहायता की स्वीकृति दी गयी है।

3. अन्य सभी एकक जो 50 लाख रुपये की सीमा से अधिक हैं, बड़े पैमाने के उद्योग समझे जाते हैं।

**सीमा शुल्क सम्बन्धी अध्ययन दल
की सिफारिश**

834. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) सीमा शुल्क सम्बन्धी अध्ययन दल द्वारा अपनी चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों के पुनर्गठन सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट (भाग-11) के पैरा 8.29 में क्या सिफारिशें की गई हैं; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

। वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश): (क) सीमा शुल्क अध्ययन दल ने सिफारिश की थी कि निवारक व्यवस्था में बाहरी कार्यों पर नियुक्त सिपाहियों के महत्व को मान्यता दी जानी चाहिये और उन्हें सीमा पुलिस के सदृश्य मान कर उनके वेतन-मानों तथा पदोन्नति-सम्भावनाओं में सुधार किया जाना चाहिये यदि आवश्यक हो तो निवारक और बाहरी कार्यों को निम्न भीतरी कार्यालयी कार्यों से अलग करके भिन्न संवर्ग बना दिया जाना चाहिये ।

(ख) इस सिफारिश की सावधानी पूर्वक जांच-पड़ताल की गई थी । तत्कर-व्यापार विरोधी कार्यों पर लगे हुये सिपाहियों के पृथक-संवर्ग में, उनके कार्यों को देखते हुए, यह आवश्यक होगा कि उनकी सेवा-निवृत्ति की आयु कम कर दी जाय जैसा कि पुलिस में है । सिपाहियों के सम्बन्धित संघ को यह स्वीकार्य नहीं था ।

Flights Operated by Indian Airlines

835. DR. KARNI SINGH :
SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO
GAEKWAD :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of flights operated by the Indian Airlines between the 1st April, 1970 and 31st March, 1971;

(b) how many of them were delayed or cancelled;

(c) the main reasons for the delay and cancellation of flights; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to rectify the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) 43,094.

(b) Number of flights delayed beyond 30 minutes . . 20,473

Number of flights cancelled . . 4,734

(c) The requisite information is given in the attached statement.

(d) The bulk of the delays were 'consequential' and arise from the operational pattern whereby the same aircraft has to operate a number of flights. With the acquisition of more aircraft, the Corporation may be able to provide stand-by aircraft which would reduce such delays.

Some delays were due to bad weather and were beyond the control of the operator. As regards delays due to engineering snags and other factors, constant efforts are being made by the Corporation to minimise them. The period in question was marked by considerable dislocation of services due to 'go-slow' and 'work to rule' and strikes, culminating in a lock-out.

STATEMENT

Reason	Delays	Cancel- lations	Total
1. Consequential	14095	1893	15988
2. Weather	1391	646	2037
3. Engineering snags	1864	73	1937
4. Commercial	909	39	948
5. Operations	504	644	1148
6. Transport	110	3	113
7. Miscellaneous	1546	1416	2962
8. Air Traffic Control (DGCA)	54	20	74
Total	20473	4734	25207

**Fraud committed at State Bank of
India, Delhi Cantonment**

836. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state :

(a) whether any investigation has been
made into the fraud committed at State
Bank of India, Delhi Cantonment invol-
ving a sum of Rs. 18 lakhs;

(b) whether any action has been taken;

(c) if so, the nature thereof ; and

(d) the steps being taken to expedite
the investigation ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI
YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : (a) to
(d). The State Bank of India has
reported that no fraud involving

a sum of Rs. 18 lakhs was com-
mitted at its Delhi Cantonment branch
but some irregularities were noticed in
the advances made at the branch to
agriculturists, small-scale industrialists,
transport operators and small businessmen.
The amount involved in these irregulari-
ties is about Rs. 16 lakhs. The main
irregularities noticed were as follows :

(i) In some cases advances made are
in excess of the reasonable requirements
of the parties.

(ii) Sanctions for advances have not
been obtained from the controlling
authority.

(iii) In some cases documents are not
properly executed or all the necessary
documents have not been obtained.

(iv) The security charged to the bank
is inadequate.

(v) Pre sanction and post-sanction
inspections have not been carried out.

(vi) Proper scrutiny of loan applica-
tions was not made before advancing
loans.

The bank has reported that the then
Agent of the branch has been placed under
suspension. The bank has posted two
Special Officers at the branch to effect
recoveries and regularise the irregularities.
Recoveries are being effected. Bank has
started departmental investigations and
has deputed an officer of the Circle Audit
Cell to assist the investigating Officer.

**Statement made by Air Chief Marshal
regarding Air Space Violations by
Pakistan**

837. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased
to state:

(a) whether the attention of Govern-
ment has been drawn to a statement made

by the Air Chief Marshal Shri P. C. Lal stating that India cannot stop Pak air violations on all our borders, as our borders with Pakistan are very long ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the above statement ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). This was an incidental observation in the course of an informal discussion on various aspects relating to the Air, Force. There is no change in the policy in regard to air intrusions. Every effort is made to chase away, intercept or shoot down intruding Pakistani aircraft.

Rejection of Offer of Burmah Oil Company to Associate with Oil India Ltd. for Exploration of Oil in India

**838. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH :
SHRI DEVENDER SINGH
GARCHA :**

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the offer of the Burmah Oil Company to associate with Oil India Ltd., for the exploration of Oil in Somalia has been rejected ;

(b) the nature of the said offer ; and

(c) the reasons for rejecting the same ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The offer made by the Burmah Oil Company to Oil India Limited would have provided mainly a financial partnership in their Petroleum exploration Concession in Somalia. All decisions, technical and operating, would

have been in the hands of the foreign partner. The offer would have enabled Oil India Ltd. to acquire a small interest in the venture on payment of its share towards initial estimated exploration costs. This too was conditional on a decision being taken, on the basis of preparatory steps like surveys which were under way, to drill two wells in that area.

Since these terms, with reference to the conditions and prospects of the area of the concession, were found to be not attractive, the offer was not accepted,

Routes Operated by Private Airlines

839. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of private airlines operating in India ;

(b) the names of the routes they are now operating ; and

(c) whether any new routes have been given to them for operation during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) The following private operators hold non-scheduled permits valid up to 31st March 1972 :

1. Air Survey Co. (P) Ltd., Calcutta.
2. Airways India (P) Ltd., Calcutta
3. Bharat Commerce & Industries, Gauhati.
4. Cambata Aviation, Bombay.
5. Jamair Co., Calcutta.
6. Kalinga Airlines, Calcutta,
7. Kasturi & Sons, Madras.

8. J. K. Chemicals (P) Ltd., Bombay (Safari Airways).

9. Helicopter Services (P) Ltd., Bombay.

10. Mahindra & Mahindra, Bombay.

11. Pushpaka Aviation (P) Ltd., Madras.

(b) Out of the above eleven operators, only M/s. Jamair Co. are now engaged in commercial air transport. At present this company is operating the following routes on a non-scheduled basis :

1. Calcutta-Agartala.
2. Calcutta-Jalpaiguri via Purnea.
3. Calcutta-Jalpaiguri - Telepara-Grassmore- Bhatpara - Newlands.

(c) Permission has been granted with effect from 1st October 1971 to M/s. J. K. Chemicals Ltd. (Safari Airways) to operate a non-scheduled service on the route Delhi-Jaipur-Kota and back without traffic rights between Delhi and Jaipur.

Disappearance of Civilians From Pakistani Villages Along Chhamb Border Line

840 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the entire civil population has disappeared from certain Pakistani villages along the border line which faces the Chhamb border on the Indian side; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b) . According to our information Pakistan

authorities have evacuated the civilian population from their border villages opposite Chhamb. We have drawn necessary inference from Pak action and made our arrangements accordingly.

Concentration of Pakistani Military on Ferozepur Section

841. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether heavy Pakistani Military concentration had been seen in Ferozepur Section on the 6th October, 1971 along the right bank of river Sutlej ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Pak Armed Forces are concentrated all along our borders including areas opposite to Ferozepur and on the right bank of river Sutlej. Government have taken adequate steps to meet any Pakistani threat on our borders.

Scheme to construct Hotels at Tourist Centres in Gujarat

842. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) the number and names of Tourist Centres in Gujarat ;

(b) the number and names of the Centres where there are no Government hotels ;

(c) whether Government have formulated any scheme to construct hotels at such centres to avoid inconvenience to tourists ; and

(d) if so, the time by which this scheme will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) No specific list of tourist centres is being maintained.

(b) There is no Central Government hotel in Gujarat.

(c) and (d). In the Fourth Plan there is a provision for the construction of a 24-room Rest House at Gir Forest in Gujarat.

Establishment of Hotels and Holiday Homes for the Common Man

843. **SHRI D. P. JADEJA :** Will the Minister of TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to establish hotels and holiday homes for the common man ; and

(b) if so, the names of places where these are to be established ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) The Department of Tourism has no proposal to establish holiday homes but in order to augment inexpensive accommodation it proposes to construct youth hostels, reception centres, tourist bungalows and rest houses. The India Tourism Development Corporation also proposes to construct motels and expand some of the existing travellers' lodges.

(b) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

(a) YOUTH HOSTELS:

1. Aurangabad
2. Bhopal
3. Jaipur
4. Madras
5. Trivandrum
6. Hampi
7. Nainital
8. Darjeeling
9. Simla
10. Patnitop

(b) RECEPTION CENTRES :

1. Jaipur
2. Agra
3. Varanasi (Motel- cum - Reception Centre)
4. Simla
5. Patna

(c) REST HOUSES IN WILD LIFE SANCTUARIES :

1. Bharatpur
2. Sasangir
3. Kaziranga
4. Corbett National Park
5. Kanha National Park

(d) TOURIST BUNGALOWS :

1. Jaisalmer
2. Gauhati
3. Rameshwaram

(e) MOTELS (PROPOSED BY ITDC)

1. Jammu
2. Varanasi (Motel - cum- Reception Centre)
3. Siliguri

(f) EXPANSION OF TRAVELLERS' LODGES (BY ITDC)

1. Khajuraho
2. Hassan
3. Mahabalipuram
4. Laxmi Villas Palace Hotel at Udaipur.

City Compensatory and House Rent Allowance to Central Government Employees

844. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to increase the rate of City Compensatory and House Rent Allowance to the Central Government employees; and

(b) if so, from what date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Restraint in Further Decreases in Money Supply

845. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the National Council of Applied Economic Research has called for restraint in further decreases in money supply with a view to control the price situation; and

(b) the steps Government propose to check increase in money supply and remove stagnation in industrial production?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Council of Applied Economic Research has, in its mid-year review of the Indian economy, called for some restraint on further increases in money supply.

(b) As on October 22, 1971, money supply with the public showed an annual rate of increase of 12.9 per cent which was marginally higher than the increase of 12.8 per cent in the preceding year. In so far as the deterioration in the Government's budgetary position, attributable largely to expenditure on refugees from Bangla Desh and assistance sanctioned for natural calamities, has been a principal factor affecting growth of money supply in recent months, the Government has already announced a number of measures with a view to enforce economies in non-essential expenditures and has also imposed special levies for financing expenditures on refugees from Bangla Desh. The State Governments are also being urged to reduce their overdrafts with the Reserve Bank of India. A constant watch over the credit situation is being maintained. The Government is also trying to stimulate industrial production through required imports of industrial raw materials in short supply, necessary financial assistance by the term lending institutions, speedy issue of industrial licences and measures to step up the level of the plan activity in the economy.

Air India's Proposal to enter Hotel Industry

846. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Air India proposes to enter the hotel industry in the country;

(b) if so, whether commercial aspect of the project has been studied; and

(c) whether the addition of a new responsibility will not affect the Air India's main function of flying the passengers?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir, a subsidiary company has been set up for this purpose.

(c) No, Sir,

Vijaya Bank Limited, Bombay

847. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vijaya Bank Limited, Bombay has many fictitious accounts with huge black money deposits, especially from Film Industry businessmen;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted by Government into these accounts; and

(c) if so, the result of the inquiry?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The facts are being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Heavy Pakistani Military Concentration on Barmer Border of Rajasthan

848. **SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Barmer border of Rajasthan is threatened with heavy Pakistani military concentration across the border;

(b) whether a large number of Pakistani spies continue to be active in this area and

are supplying military intelligence across the border; and

(c) if so, whether Government have taken adequate steps to ensure that the border is not subjected to any surprise attack by Pakistan and also adequate steps to curb the activities of the Pak spies?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). Pakistani Armed Forces are concentrated all along our borders including the area across Barmer district of Rajasthan. Pakistani espionage activities have also come to light in many parts of our country. Government have taken adequate steps to meet any Pakistani threat on our borders as well as to curb the activities of Pakistani espionage agents.

Repatriation of Funds by Foreign Oil Companies

849. **SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA:**

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign oil companies have so far repatriated Rs.120 crores against their investment of Rs. 106 crores in India;

(b) whether there is a provision in the agreement with these companies that the foreign refineries will not be nationalised for 25 years;

(c) whether the terms of the agreement will come in the way of nationalisation;

(d) whether Government have considered about the mode and quantum of compensation to be paid to these oil companies; and

(e) the steps taken, if any, for the revision of the treaties now in force ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) The capital employed as on 31-12-1969 by the three major oil companies viz. Burmah-Shell, Esso and Caltex, including their refineries, was Rs. 109.03 crores. Precise information regarding the total amount repatriated is being collected.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) These terms will not come in the way of nationalisation by an Act of Parliament.

(d) No, Sir, there is no immediate proposal for nationalisation.

(e) The question of revision of Refinery Agreements as also alternative proposals is still under consideration by the Government.

Tax Evasion in India

850. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steps so far taken to combat tax evasion have failed to produce any desired results;

(b) if so, what further steps Government propose to take to put a stop to tax evasion in the country; and

(c) whether Government have any idea as to the amount of tax being evaded in the country at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The problem of tax evasion is constantly engaging the attention of Government. Such measures, legislative, administrative or others, as are considered necessary to meet the changing situation have been taken from time to time and continue to be taken.

(c) It is not possible to make any precise estimate of the loss to Government on account of tax evasion at present.

Reduction in Profits of O.N.G.C.

851. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the profits of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for 1969-70 have come down by Rs. 2.23 crores; and

(b) if so, the causes thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The profits had come down mainly because of the increase in the amount of exploration/development expenditure due to be written off, which increase was not matched by enhancement in sale proceeds from oil-fields which were on commercial production during that year.

Representation from Employees of Oil and Natural Gas Commission for new Pay Scales

852. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the employees of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, demanding new pay scale;

(b) if so, the contents thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). The Oil and Natural Gas

Commission had received demands from its Unions for increasing pay-scales of the employees. In a meeting held on November 5-6, 1971, the matter was discussed by ONGC with the representatives of the recognised Unions and it has been agreed that the Union's demand for revision of pay-scales and increase in fringe benefits be deferred.

पूना के निकट भारतीय वायु सेना के विमान का दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होना

853. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर :

श्री हरि सिंह :

श्रीमती भार्गवी तनकप्पन :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत अगस्त मास के दौरान पूना के निकट भारतीय वायुसेना के विमान के दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए कौन से कदम उठाये गये हैं?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) कम प्रकाश की दशा के कारण विमान अव्यवस्थित पहाड़ी से टकरा गया था ।

(ख) जाँच अदालत के द्वारा सुझाए गए उपायों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ।

भारतीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर डालर बचाओ योजना का प्रभाव

854. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर :

श्री पी० एम० मेहता :

श्री पी० गंगादेव :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डालर पर पड़ रहे दबाव को रोकने के लिए संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका ने गत अगस्त में कुछ आर्थिक उपाय किये;

(ख) इन आर्थिक उपायों का भारत की अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ग) स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) से (ग). हाल ही के डालर संकट के परिणामस्वरूप संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका की सरकार ने डालर को सोने और अन्य परिसम्पत्तियों में रूपांतरित किया जाना स्थगित करने, कोटे के अन्तर्गत आने वाले आयातों के भिन्न सभी शुल्क आयातों पर 10 प्रतिशत की दर से आयात अधिभार लगाने और विदेशी आर्थिक सहायता में 10 प्रतिशत की कमी करने का निश्चय किया । पहले कदम के परिणामस्वरूप, कुछ अन्य औद्योगिक देशों की मुद्राओं का मूल्य डालर के मुकाबले में प्रभावपूर्ण रूप से बढ़ गया है । चूंकि हमने रुपये के अन्तराष्ट्रीय मुद्रा निधि सम-मूल्य को बनाये रखने का निश्चय किया है, इसलिए इन देशों से किया जाने वाला आयात रुपयों के रूप में महंगा पड़ेगा । और इन देशों को की जाने वाली ऋण परि-शोधन सम्बन्धी अदायगियों का भी पहले की अपेक्षा बजट पर कुछ अधिक भार पड़ेगा । सरकार ने अन्तराष्ट्रीय मुद्रा निधि के ढांचे के अन्तर्गत, स्थिर आधार पर विनिमय दरों के शीघ्र पुनःसमायोजन की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया है ।

सहायता में 10 प्रतिशत की कटौती के बारे में लिए गये निश्चय के बाद से बहुत-सी घटनाएं घटी हैं और यह बात

स्पष्ट नहीं है कि यदि कोई कटौती की भी गई तो वह किस स्तर पर होगी क्योंकि चालू वर्ष में संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका द्वारा दी जाने वाली सहायता के निश्चयों की अन्तिम स्वीकृति अभी अमेरिका के वैज्ञानिक अभिकरणों द्वारा दी जानी बाकी है।

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका की सरकार ने 10 प्रतिशत का जो आयात प्रभार लगाया है उसका हमारे लगभग 20 प्रतिशत निर्यात पर, विशेषतः गैर-परम्परागत वस्तुओं के निर्यात पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा जिनके निर्यात किये जाने की क्षमता अधिक है। भारत सरकार ने विकासशील देशों की जिनमें भारत भी शामिल है, अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर अमेरिका के इस कदम के प्रतिकूल प्रभावों के बारे में अमेरिका की सरकार के साथ द्विपक्षीय आधार पर तथा विभिन्न अन्तराष्ट्रीय मंचों पर चर्चा की है और इस बात पर बल दिया है कि इस अधिभार को यथा-शीघ्र वापस ले लिया जाना चाहिए।

**Development of Bakkhali (Fraser Ganj)
as a Tourist Centre**

855. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR :
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are actively considering to develop Bakkhali (Fraser-ganj), a sea-beach village in 24-Parganas, as a tourist centre; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Government of India have no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

**Increase in Prices of Petroleum Products
by Foreign Oil Companies**

856. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :
SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) where some foreign oil companies are considering to increase the price of Petroleum products in the country again;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any information in this regard; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). Under the present pricing arrangement, the ceiling selling prices of bulk refined petroleum products, lubricants and greases are regulated by Government by means of an informal price control. There is no indication that the oil companies will increase the prices unilaterally.

**Concentration of Pakistan Force on
Indo-Pak Borders**

857. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of heavy movement and concentration of Pakistani forces on all the Indo-Pak borders; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Attention is invited to the statement made in the House by the Raksha Mantri on 15-11-1971 in response to a Calling Attention Notice.

**Findings of Ramamritham Committee
on the Flight Performance of
H. S. 748 Aircraft**

858. DR. SARADISH ROY :

DR. RANEN SEN :

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee headed by Shri S. Ramamritham which was appointed to enquire into the flight performance of the HS-748 aircraft has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The performance of the Avros in the fleet of Indian Airlines is satisfactory and safety is not compromised in any way. Copies of the report of the Technical Committee and of the Task Force which was set up to examine and process the report, and which consisted of the Director General of Civil Aviation, the Chairman, Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., and the General Manager, Indian Airlines, have been placed in the Parliament Library.

**Establishment of Oil Refinery in
North West Region of India**

859. SHRI R. V. BADE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had appointed a Committee to find out the possibility of establishing Oil Refinery in North-West region of India; and

(b) if so, whether the Committee has recommended setting up of an Oil refinery in Agra ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) :

(a) and (b). A Committee of Experts was appointed in 1969 to study the question of additional refinery capacity in the country and its location. This Committee recommended the establishment of a refinery in the north-west region. The Indian Oil Corporation was asked to prepare a Feasibility Report for this refinery. The report was received in June 1971 and is at present under examination. No decision in regard to location has yet been taken.

**चीन के राडार और प्रक्षेपणास्त्र
परीक्षण केन्द्र**

860. श्री आर० बी० बड़े : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के उत्तरी तथा पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में चीन ने किन-किन स्थानों पर अपने राडार तथा प्रक्षेपणास्त्र परीक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित किए हैं; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :
(क) चीन द्वारा तिब्बत में राडार स्टेशनों की स्थापना की सूचना है। और अधिक विवरण देना लोकहित में नहीं होगा। सरकार को तिब्बत में प्रक्षेपणास्त्र परीक्षण केन्द्रों की स्थापना की सूचना नहीं है।

(ख) हमारी सीमाओं के पार होने वाली घटनाओं का ध्यान रक्षा योजनायें बनाते वक्त रखा जाता है।

विदेश यात्रा पर शुल्क लगाने का प्रभाव

861. श्री आर० बी० बड़े : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेश यात्रा पर 15 प्रतिशत और 10 प्रतिशत शुल्क लगाने से एयर इण्डिया की यात्रा सम्बन्धी व्यवसाय पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को उक्त शुल्क लगाने के विरुद्ध कोई अनुरोध अथवा अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) यात्रा कर 15 अक्टूबर, 1971 से लगाया गया था तथा इसके प्रभाव का अभी इतने जल्दी अनुमान लगाना कठिन है। तथापि एयर इण्डिया महसूस करते हैं कि टैक्स का उनके वित्तीय परिणामों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

(ख) और (ग). एयर इण्डिया, इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स तथा यात्रा अभि-

कर्ताओं आदि के संघों तथा कर्मचारी संगठनों से अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं और उनकी जांच की जा रही है।

मोहन प्रिटिंग प्रेस, उज्जैन द्वारा आय-कर की अदायगी

862. श्री आर० बी० बड़े :
श्री फूलचन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मोहन प्रिटिंग प्रेस, उज्जैन के भागीदारों और "दैनिक अवन्तिका" ने गत तीन वर्षों में कितने आय-कर की अदायगी की ;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने अपने बकाया आय-कर की पूरी राशि अदा कर दी है और यदि नहीं, तो बकाया राशि वसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) आरम्भ में इसमें कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई थी और इस समय कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) अदा किया गया आय-कर इस प्रकार है : -

वित्तीय वर्ष	मोहन प्रिटिंग प्रेस के भागीदार	दैनिक अवन्तिका
	(रु०)	(रु०)
1968-69	शून्य	शून्य
1969-70	55	शून्य
1970-71	शून्य	शून्य

(ख) जी, नहीं।

मोहन प्रिंटिंग प्रेस के भागीदारों की तरफ 1071 रुपये की रकम बकाया पड़ी है। आयकर अधिकारियों ने कर अदा न करने के कारण दण्ड लगाने के लिए भागीदारों को कारण-बताओं नोटिस जारी किए हैं।

“दैनिक अबन्तिका” की तरफ कर की कोई रकम बकाया नहीं है क्योंकि उस पर आयकर नहीं लगाया जाता।

(ग) मोहन प्रिंटिंग प्रेस में आरम्भ में निवेश की गई पूंजी 18,883 रुपये थी और इस समय यह पूंजी 1,233 रुपये है।

“दैनिक अबन्तिका” पर आयकर नहीं लगाया जाता इसलिए उसकी पूंजी के संबंध में कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Increase in production of high speed diesel and kerosene oil in Oil Refineries

863. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of high speed diesel oil and kerosene has been stepped up this year in all the oil refineries;

(b) if so, the extent thereof;

(c) whether with the increased production of high speed diesel oil and kerosene, Government would be in a position to save substantial amount of foreign exchange, which would otherwise have been spent on the import of these products: and

(d) if so, the quantum of savings ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Kerosene 45,965 tonnes
High Speed
Diesel Oil 282,180 tonnes

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Rs. 3.12 crores.

Survey of Country Coastline for finding out Oil

864. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a scheme under consideration of Government to survey the entire coastline of the country to explore the possibility of finding oil ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Seismic survey had, in the past, been carried out in parts of the Indian Continental Shelf, including semi-detailed to detailed surveys in the Gulf of Cambay, its adjoining areas in the Arabian sea and the Coromandel coast. The result of the surveys indicated the presence of a number of interesting structural features in the Gulf of Cambay, and the adjoining areas of the Arabian Sea. For conducting detailed Seismic survey on these structures, a contract has recently been entered into with a French company and the survey is likely to start by the middle of December, 1971. Indian technicians will also be associated with this work for purposes of gaining experience

and also for supervision to ensure quality control. Subsequently exploration drilling operations are proposed to be started in November, 1972, using a self-propelled, self-elevating, off-shore drilling platform which is currently under construction in Japan.

In order to take up further seismic surveys in the entire Continental Shelf of India, it is proposed to explore the possibility of purchasing, in future, a suitable vessel which could be used to carry out the Surveys departmentally after our technicians have acquired the necessary experience in marine seismic surveys using sophisticated digital seismic equipment, by their association in the proposed contract seismic surveys by the French firm.

Plan for second refinery in Gujarat

865. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a plan under consideration of Government to have a second refinery in Gujarat ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) :

(a) and (b). No Sir. The Government have however appointed an expert Committee to examine the desirability and feasibility of expansion of the existing Koyali Refinery in Gujarat. Their report is awaited.

Aid from foreign countries for Flood Victims

866. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received

some aid from foreign countries for the Flood Victims ; and

(b) if so the total amount of aid received ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). An amount of about Rs. 26 lakhs has been received so far from the U.S.A., Japan, Norway and Nepal by way of assistance for flood victims. Kuwait has offered medical and other relief supplies. Certain proposals for assistance from the U. K. for the victims of the recent Orissa cyclone are being discussed.

Assistance has also been provided by some Governments and foreign private bodies through the Red Cross and other voluntary agencies.

War threats of General Yahya Khan

867. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the War threats of General Yahya Khan ;

(b) whether the country is fully prepared to meet such a threat ;

(c) if so, the steps taken to meet any challenge on the country's borders ; and

(d) whether there are standing orders to the army to repulse any evil move of Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (d). Government are aware of the war threats of General Yahya Khan. I may assure the Hon'ble Member that the country and the Armed Forces are fully prepared to meet the threat.

**Appointment of High Level Policy Planning
Body for formulation of future
oil policy**

868. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA:

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM
AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government are considering a proposal to appoint a High Level Policy Planning Body to formulate guidelines for the Government's future oil policy ?

(b) if so, when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken; and

(c) the need for the said body ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM
AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Overdrafts by States

869. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :
DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he held talks with the State Chief Ministers in October, 1971 regarding the problem of overdrafts by States on the Reserve Bank of India ;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Chief Ministers thereto; and

(c) the steps taken to resolve the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R.
GANESH) : (a) to (c). Discussions were held recently with the Governors/Chief Ministers of the States having overdrafts on the Reserve Bank of India. The

Governors/Chief Ministers shared the concern of the Government of India over the overdrafts and agreed that steps would need to be taken, including economy in expenditure and additional resource mobilization, to reduce the overdrafts.

आयकर की बकाया राशि की वसूली

870. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में वर्ष-वार विभिन्न आय सीमा वाले वर्गों में आय-कर की वसूली के कितने मामले थे और प्रत्येक सीमा वाले वर्ग में कितनी राशि वसूल की जाती थी;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रभावी कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) विभिन्न आय-खण्डों में आयकर की वसूली के लिए बकाया पड़े मामलों की संख्या का ब्यौरा नहीं रखा जाता। फिर भी, मध्य प्रदेश कार्य-क्षेत्र को छोड़कर, बकाया की विभिन्न श्रेणियों में वसूली के लिए पड़ी मांग के मामलों की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में सूचना उपलब्ध है और वह विवरण - 'क' में दी गयी है। मध्य प्रदेश कार्य-क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

बकाया की विभिन्न श्रेणियों में अन्त-ग्रंस्त रकम का विवरण विवरण 'ख' में दिया गया है।

(ख) आयकर की बकाया को तेजी से वसूल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा पहले से ही किए गए उपायों का विवरण विवरण 'ग' में दिया गया है।

बिबरण—क

(मामलों की संख्या)

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1. प्रत्येक मामले में 1 लाख रुपये तक बकाया मांग	14,59,329	16,00,967	20,05,302
2. 1 लाख रु० से अधिक लेकिन 5 लाख रु० से अधिक नहीं।	5,261	4,871	4,601
3. 5 लाख रु० से अधिक लेकिन 10 लाख रु० से अधिक नहीं।	872	810	775
4. 10 लाख रु० से अधिक लेकिन 25 लाख रु० से अधिक नहीं।	439	487	474
5. 25 लाख रु० से अधिक लेकिन 50 लाख रु० से अधिक नहीं।	113	155	137
6. 50 लाख रु० से अधिक।	64	89	65
जोड़ :	14,66,078	*16,07,379	20,11,354

टिप्पणी—*मध्य प्रदेश कार्य-क्षेत्र के मामलों को छोड़ कर।

बिबरण—ख

(रकम लाख रु० में)

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1. प्रत्येक मामले में 1 लाख रु० तक बकाया मांग	39,114	42,640	40,736
2. 1 लाख रु० से अधिक लेकिन 5 लाख रु० से अधिक नहीं।	12,314	10,525	9,665
3. 5 लाख रु० से अधिक लेकिन 10 लाख रु० से अधिक नहीं।	6,733	6,194	5,400
4. 10 लाख रु० से अधिक लेकिन 25 लाख रु० से अधिक नहीं।	7,582	7,888	7,117
5. 25 लाख रु० से अधिक लेकिन 50 लाख रु० से अधिक नहीं।	4,053	4,977	4,909
6. 50 लाख रु० से अधिक।	7,644	10,081	6,050
जोड़ :	77,440	*82,305	73,877

टिप्पणी:—*मध्य प्रदेश कार्य-क्षेत्र के प्रांकड़ों को छोड़कर

विचारण-- ग

सरकार ने करों की बकाया की वसूली के लिए निम्नलिखित विशिष्ट उपाय किए हैं :

- (i) वसूली का कार्य जो अभी तक राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों द्वारा किया जाता था, आयकर विभाग द्वारा स्वयं अपने हाथ में ले लेना। विभागीय अधिकारियों ने आयकर आयुक्तों के सभी अधिकार क्षेत्रों में वसूली का कार्य पूर्णतः अथवा अंशतः अपने हाथों में ले लिया है।
- (ii) कर्तव्य के अनुसार कार्य विभाजन की योजना, जिसके अधीन करों की वसूली का कार्य रेंज के एक अथवा एक से अधिक आयकर अधिकारियों का विशिष्ट कर्तव्य बना दिया गया है, 1966 में लागू की गई थी और पिछले वर्ष इस योजना का और आगे विस्तार कर दिया गया है।
- (iii) बकाया संबंधी मांगों की वसूली का कार्य निपटाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा पिछले वर्ष आयकर अधिकारियों (वसूली) के 60 पद मंजूर किए गए।
- (iv) विभाग द्वारा रेखित चैकों का स्वीकार किया जाना तथा इस निमित्त आयकर कार्यालयों में अदायगी के लिए विशेष प्राप्ति काउंटरों का खोला जाना।

(v) ऐसे निर्धारितियों के नामों को प्रकाशित करना जिन्होंने किन्हीं निर्धारित सीमाओं से ऊपर करों की अदायगी नहीं है।

(vi) पूरे देश में बकाया बेबाकी पखवाड़े मनाए जा रहे हैं। इस अवधि में अनिर्णीत समायोजनों/भूलसुधारों को पूरा करने, अपीलीय आदेशों को कार्यान्वित करने तथा निर्धारितियों की तरफ बकाया मांगों की शुद्ध रकमों की वसूली करने पर विशेष जोर दिया जाता है।

(vii) कलकत्ता, केरल, दिल्ली, नागपुर तथा हैदराबाद में हाल ही में पाँच कर-वसूली आयुक्त तैनात किये गये हैं। कर वसूली अधिकारियों पर प्रशासनिक अधिकार रखने के अतिरिक्त, उन्हें 1 जनवरी, 1972 से विभागीय कर वसूली अधिकारियों के आदेशों के खिलाफ दायर की गई अपीलों की सुनवाई का अपीलीय अधिकार भी प्राप्त होगा। इसके अतिरिक्त कुछ अपर आयकर-आयुक्तों को अनन्य रूप से वसूली का कार्य सौंपा हुआ है।

Decision to Grant Permits to Private Operators for operating on Routes not operated by Indian Airlines

871. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Centre had decided to grant permits to private operators to fly

on routes not operated by the Indian Airlines;

(b) how many such permits had been given so far ;

(c) the routes for which permission had given ;

(d) whether all these permit holders are operating on routes allotted to them ; and

(e) if not, the reasons for some of them not utilising the permits?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):(a)Under the Aircraft Rules, 1937, private operators may be given permission to operate air transport services either on a scheduled or non-scheduled basis, if they fulfil the necessary conditions laid down in the Rules and if Indian Airlines is not itself in a position to operate on those routes.

(b) while no permit to operate scheduled air transport services has so far been granted, eleven private operators hold permits to operate non-scheduled flights, valid up to 31st March, 1972.

(c) and (d). Of the eleven operators, only one viz. Jamair Co. is at present engaged in operating flights on the following routes on a non-scheduled basis :

(i) Calcutta-Agartala;

(ii) Calcutta-Jalpaiguri via Purnea ;

(iii) Calcutta-Jalpaiguri-Telepara-Grassmore-Bhatpara-Newlands.

(e) Some of the other operators are engaged in aerial work. In any case, it is left to the option of the non-scheduled permit holder whether to operate or not.

Requirements of Naphtha in Country

872. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the yearly total requirements of Naphtha in the country ;

(b) the unit-wise requirements ;

(c) the yearly total available quantity inside the country ;

(d) the available quantity from Cochin Refinery (Kerala) ; and

(e) the total quantity to be imported yearly ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) The yearly anticipated total requirements of Naphtha in the country are :

(000 Tonnes)

1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
1360	1789	2407	3071	3584

(b) Unit-wise anticipated requirements are indicated in statement I laid in the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L1-1055/71]

(c) The yearly anticipated total available quantity inside the country is :—

1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
1573	1562	1759	1889	2290

(d) The available quantity from Cochin refinery (Kerala) is expected to be :—

1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
186	170	221	206	190

(e) The anticipated deficit likely to be imported yearly is :

1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
—	227	648	1182	1294

Directions given by the Reserve Bank of India to New Delhi Cooperative Bank, Khari Baoli regarding Transaction of Business with Public Depositors

873. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether on the 22nd October, 1971 the New Delhi Cooperative Bank, Khari Baoli, had been directed by the Reserve Bank of India not to transact any business with the public depositors; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

(a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India served a notice on the New Delhi Co-operative Bank Ltd., Delhi on the 16th October, 1971 informing the bank that, in terms of the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 22 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (As Applicable to Cooperative Societies), a licence to carry on banking business in India cannot be granted to it. This refusal makes it obligatory on the part of the bank to cease transacting the business of banking as defined in Section 5(b) of the *ibid* Act. The decision was taken because the working of the bank virtually had come to a standstill and its financial position was far from satisfactory. The Reserve Bank of India came to the conclusion that the bank had no chances of survival,

The bank has also been placed under liquidation by the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Delhi, on 12-10-71.

Foreign Exchange Earnings of India Tourism Development Corporation

874. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the India Tourism Development Corporation earned any foreign exchange for the country during 1970-71 and if so, to what extent;

(b) the profits earned during the year 1969-70 and likely to be earned in the coming year ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir, it is estimated that foreign exchange of the order of Rs. 250 lakhs has been earned due to various activities of the India Tourism Development Corporation.

(b) The profit earned is indicated below :

Year	Net profit
1969-70	*Rs. 2.65 lakhs
1970-71	Rs. 22.56 lakhs

Alleged swindling in the Central Bank of India, New Delhi

875. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry was held for allegedly swindling the Central Bank, New Delhi of about Rs. 3 lakhs and any arrests were made in this connection; and

(b) if so, the result of the enquiry and the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :
(a) and (b). During the course of a special audit in September, 1971, a fraud came to light in the Janpath branch of Central

Ashoka Hotels Ltd. and Janpath Hotels Ltd. were merged with India Tourism Development Corporation on 28th March, 1970. This figure therefore does not include the profit of Rs. 11.67 lakhs earned by the hotels in the year 1969-70.

Bank of India. As reported by the bank, the *modus operandi* of the fraud was that some of the cheques drawn by a travel agency in favour of a certain party when returned unpaid from clearing, were being retained by the Clearing Department instead of being returned to the party. In order to balance the clearing, fraudulent debits used to be passed to other local branches. The bank has further reported that the aggregate amount of cheques still remaining unpaid and covered by the fraudulent operation is about Rs. 2.98 lakhs.

The matter has been handed over to the police and the police investigations are in progress. It is understood that three persons have so far been arrested by the police in connection with this fraud.

Survey Conducted by Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad on the Working of Indian Airlines

876. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :
SHRI BISWANARAYAN
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey was conducted by the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad in which they have shown that Indian Airlines is suffering on account of lack of punctuality, inefficiency, neglect of passengers and lack of regard for their convenience; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). An opinion survey was conducted as a research project by the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, on its own volition at a period when Indian Airlines was having

considerable labour problems. It has brought out good as well as weak points and the Corporation is taking action to set right the deficiencies where possible.

Financial Relations with States

877. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had discussions with the State Chief Ministers about the Centre-State financial problems on the 13th and 14th October, 1971;

(b) if so, the main points discussed; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). The discussions held with the Governors/Chief Ministers of certain States on the 13th and 14th October, 1971 related to the problem of overdrafts of those States on the Reserve Bank of India. The Governors/Chief Ministers shared the concern of the Government of India over the overdrafts and agreed that steps would need to be taken, including economy in expenditure and additional resource mobilization, to reduce the overdrafts.

Deficit Financing

878. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :
SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the deficit financing in the current financial year is going to touch an unprecedented level;

(b) if so, the extent thereof and the factors that are responsible for the same; and

(c) how it is proposed to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Subsequent to the presentation of Budget which left an uncovered deficit of Rs. 232 crores a supplementary grant of Rs. 200 crores was obtained to meet the additional expenditure on refugees from Bangla Desh upto the end of December, 1971. Rs. 50 crores of this additional expenditure was to be covered by additional foreign assistance towards refugee expenditure. The influx of refugees is still continuing. Moreover, assistance to States towards expenditure on account of natural calamities will also be larger than estimated. On the other hand, receipts, both revenue and capital, are likely to be larger than postulated in the Budget. As a combined result, the budgetary deficit for the current year may be more than the budgeted figures. But it is not possible at this stage to indicate the likely extent of this deficit.

(c) Certain measures have already been initiated for raising additional resources, increasing revenue and effecting economies in expenditure wherever possible. The over-all situation is being kept under review.

Seaking Helicopters Sold to India

879. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :
SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the report in the "Sunday Telegraph" dated the 29th August, 1971 also reported in the "Statesman" dated

the 30th August, 1971 stating the concern of the British Ministry of Defence over the likelihood of the secrets of the Seaking Helicopters sold to India, which are known to have a combined sooner detection and automatic flight control system, reputed to be ten years ahead of what the Russians have, falling into the Russians hands in view of the Indo-Soviet treaty;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether any communication has been received from the U. K. Government in this regard and if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Any classified information cannot be divulged. There is no evidence of any such concern having been voiced by British Government.

Financial Assistance to U.P., Bihar and West Bengal

880. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the financial assistance given to Bihar, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh for flood relief ;

(b) whether the chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has requested for Rs. 110 crores;

(c) if so, whether his request has been met in full; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The ceilings of expenditure on flood relief measures adopted for

purposes of Central assistance to the three State Governments during 1971-72 are as follows :

State	(Rs. in crores) Ceiling of Expenditure
1. Bihar	46.275@
2. West Bengal	31.51
3. Uttar Pradesh	33.90@

(b) to (d). The Government of Uttar Pradesh have been indicating from time to time their estimates of expenditure on various flood relief measures, the latest estimate being Rs. 116 crores. On the basis of the recommendation of central teams, the Government of India have so far accepted a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 33.90 crores on various relief, rehabilitation and repair works for purposes of Central assistance. This ceiling is however subject to review.

Dismissal of Employees of Ordnance Factories of West Bengal

881. SHRI S.M. BANERJEE :

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASS
MUNSI :

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 32 employees of Ordnance Factories in West Bengal have been dismissed from service without assigning any reason or giving them any opportunity of self-defence ;

(b) if so, the reason for the same;

(c) whether this decision has been taken after the Industrial Council meeting of the Director General of Ordnance Factories held in Aruvankadu from 17th to 19th

@Subject to review.

September, 1971, where unanimous resolutions were adopted by both the Workers, representatives and representatives of the Director General of Ordnance Factories on important issues;

(d) whether the All India Defence Employees Federation has protested against this unilateral action of the Ministry ; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE
(DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI
VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and
(b). 12 persons were removed under Article 310 (1) of the Constitution and services of 20 persons were terminated under Rule 5 of Civil Service (Temporary Services) Rules as no longer required.

(c) The orders were served on the employees mentioned above on 5-10-1971. The decision however was independent of the deliberations of the Industrial Council Meeting held at Aruvankadu from 17th to 19th September, 1971.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The decision was taken after taking all relevant factors into consideration.

Increase in production in West Bengal Ordnance Factories

882. SHRI S.M. BANERJEE :
SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS
MUNSI :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether production in all the Ordnance Factories in West Bengal went up recently; and

(b) if so, the reason for this extraordinary step?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Production in the Ordnance Factories in West Bengal has shown an upward trend in the period April to October, 1971, compared to the corresponding period last year. The reasons for the upward trend are mainly attributable to clearing of major bottlenecks in materials like alloy steels, and high speed steels, tooling, etc.

However, better production could have been achieved but for certain acts of continuous indiscipline and go slow tactics resorted to by some workers.

पश्चिमी सीमा से सम्बन्धित महत्वपूर्ण दस्तावेजों का गायब हो जाना

883. डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि हमारी पश्चिमी सीमा से संबंधित महत्वपूर्ण दस्तावेज गायब हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उनका पता लगाने में सफल हुई है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) खोये हुए दस्तावेजों में से कुछ बरामद कर लिए गए हैं ।

बाढ़ पीड़ितों के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश को वित्तीय सहायता

884. डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उत्तर

प्रदेश के बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिए सहायता दे रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में कितनी सहायता दी गयी ;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों का निरीक्षण करने के लिए दूसरा निरीक्षण दल भेजने का अनुरोध किया है ;

(घ) क्या ऐसा दल भेजा गया है और यदि हां, तो दल की रिपोर्ट क्या है ; और

(ङ) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख) . उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को उनके द्वारा बाढ़ सहायता कार्यों पर किये गये व्यय के लिए 1969-70 से दी गयी केन्द्रीय सहायता का व्यौरा इस प्रकार है :

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

1969-70	1.90 (सूखा राहत कार्यों सहित)
1970-71	4.50
1971-72 (अब तक)	3.00

इसके अतिरिक्त, चालू वर्ष में राज्य सरकार को कृषि में काम आने वाली आवश्यक वस्तुओं, जैसे बीज और उर्वरकों के लिए 15 करोड़ रुपये के अल्पावधिक ऋण दिये गये हैं । राज्य सरकार को और अधिक राशि केन्द्रीय दल की सिफारिश के अनुसार निर्धारित अधिकतम सीमा के

आधार पर राज्य सरकार द्वारा किये गये व्यय की प्रगति को देख कर दी जाएगी।

(ग) और (घ). केन्द्रीय सहायता के प्रयोजनार्थ बाढ़ राहत संबंधी विभिन्न कार्यों के लिए धन की आवश्यकता का निर्धारण करने के लिए राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध पर इस वर्ष तीन केन्द्रीय दलों ने उत्तर प्रदेश का दौरा किया है।

(ङ) केन्द्रीय दलों की सिफारिशों के आधार पर अब तक भारत सरकार केन्द्रीय सहायता के प्रयोजनार्थ राहत, पुनर्वास और मरम्मत संबंधी विभिन्न कार्यों के लिए 33.90 करोड़ रुपये की अधिकतम व्यय-सीमा स्वीकार कर चुकी तुइसकन्है। कि व्यय-सीमा में परिवर्तन किया जा सकता है।

हिन्दी दैनिक 'आवन्तिका' के भागीदारों तथा मालिकों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से ऋण दिया जाना

885. श्री धनशाह प्रधान :
श्री आर० धी० बड़े :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मेहता ऐण्ड मोहन प्रिंटिंग प्रेस द्वारा प्रकाशित हिन्दी दैनिक 'आवन्तिका' के भागीदारों तथा मालिकों ने विभिन्न राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से ऋणों के रूप में बहुत बड़ी राशि प्राप्त की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन भागीदारों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके नाम पर ऋण प्राप्त किये गये हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक ने ऋण की कितनी राशि प्राप्त की है ;

(ग) उपर्युक्त ऋण कब प्राप्त किये गये थे, ऋण प्राप्त करने और उसके भुगतान की शर्तें क्या हैं, और

(घ) इस समय वसूल की जाने वाली ऋण की बकाया राशि कितनी है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण):

(क) से (घ) . सूचना अलग-अलग बैंकों के प्रसामियों के खातों के संबंध में मांगी गई है और बैंकों में प्रचलित प्रथाओं और परिपाटियों के अनुसार तथा बैंकिंग कम्पनी (उपक्रमों का अभिग्रहण और अन्तरण) अधिनियम, 1970 की धारा 13 (1) के अनुरूप भी इस प्रकार की सूचना नहीं दी जाती।

मेहता प्रिंटिंग प्रेस उज्जैन और
दैनिक आवन्तिका द्वारा आय-कर का
भुगतान

886. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मेहता प्रिंटिंग प्रेस और दैनिक आवन्तिका द्वारा उसकी बिक्री को ध्यान में रखते हुए आय-कर की कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया है ; और

(ख) मेहता प्रिंटिंग प्रेस उज्जैन और 'दैनिक आवन्तिका' में अलग-अलग, इस समय कितनी पूंजी लगी है और उनके भागीदारों और प्रबन्धकों के नाम क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख) . मेहता प्रिंटिंग प्रेस और 'दैनिक आवन्तिका' पर आय कर नहीं लगाया जाता। इन परिस्थितियों में, प्रश्न के भाग (ख) के सम्बन्ध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Value of Indian Rupee

887. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the present value of the Indian rupee vis-a-vis stronger currencies like those of Japan, West Germany, Switzerland, France, Belgium and the Netherlands?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN). The exchange rates of the currencies of Japan, Germany, Belgium and Netherlands, have been allowed to float beyond the 1 per cent margin of the IMF parity rate and their present value is as follows:

	IMF Parity rate.	Exchange rate on 15.11.71.
One Yen	Rs. 0.021	Rs. 0.023
One DM	Rs. 2.049	Rs. 2.260
One Belgian Franc.	Rs. 0.15	Rs. 0.16
One Netherlands Guilder	Rs. 2.071	Rs. 2.260

The Swiss Franc was revalued with effect from the 10th May, 1971, and the present I.M.F. parity rate is 1 Swiss Franc = Rs. 1.836.

As regards the French Franc, the I.M.F. parity rate is applicable to official transactions and the exchange rate for other transactions are allowed to vary beyond permissible margins.

The present exchange rate of the French Franc in relation to the Indian rupee is as follows :

	IMF Parity rate.	Exchange rate on 15.11.71.
One French Franc,	Rs. 1.350	Rs. 1.365

Financial Assistance to Maharashtra for Drought-Affected Areas

888. **SHRI RAJA KULKARNI** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of assistance granted by the Central Government to the Maharashtra Government for the Marathwada drought-hit areas; and

(b) the assessment of loss of crops in this region caused due to lack of rains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Central assistance towards relief expenditure is provided for the State as a whole. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 26 crores, including short-term loan of Rs. 12 crores of agricultural inputs, has so far been sanctioned to the Government of Maharashtra during 1970-71 and 1971-72 for drought relief measures in the State as a whole.

(b) The State Government have reported that the 'annevari' for 1971-72 has yet to be completed; *kharif* 'annevari' takes place in December each year and figures for 1971-72 are therefore not yet available.

Loans granted to Engineering and Medical Graduates by Nationalised Banks in Madhya Pradesh

889. **SHRI B. R. SHUKLA** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Engineering Graduates and Medical Graduates who applied for loans from the nationalised banks in Madhya Pradesh since nationalisation; and

(b) the number of persons of the above mentioned categories, who were granted any loans ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Information is not readily available and the same will be collected to the extent possible and placed on the table of the House.

Loans Granted by Nationalised Banks to Rikshaw Pliers in U.P.

890. **SHRI B. R. SHUKLA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether any Rikshaw pliers in Uttar Pradesh have been granted loans by nationalised banks for purchasing Rikshaws and if so, their number and places ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : Nationalised Banks do not maintain separate data about loans granted to rikshaw pliers. However the outstanding advances granted by the nationalised banks in Uttar Pradesh to transport operators including those granted to rikshaw pliers as on the last Friday of June 1971 aggregated Rs. 281.34 lakhs covering 1434 accounts.

Loans Granted by Nationalised Banks to Farmers

891. **SHRI B. R. SHUKLA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether any loans from the Nationalised Banks have been granted to the farmers whose farms are situated beyond ten miles from the place of any such Bank ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : Yes, Sir; immediately after nationalisation

some of the banks advanced credit to farmers over scattered areas. Experience showed that with this practice they could not supervise the utilisation of loans effectively. They therefore adopted the area approach, that is to say, loans could be given to farmers and others within a radius of ten miles approximately from the bank centre. This was also suggested by the Reserve Bank of India in their guidelines.

There is no hard and fast uniform distance limit which the banks observe in extending credit to farmers. Individual banks are mainly guided by the consideration whether the distant location of a farmland will stand in the way of proper presanction scrutiny of the loan applications and post-credit supervision of the end-use of the credit and its recovery. An area within a radius of ten miles is normally regarded as a manageable area in this consideration.

Lead Bank in the District of Bahraich

892. **SHRI B. R. SHUKLA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government propose to assign more than one Lead Bank in the District of Bahraich in order to quicken and develop the loaning facilities to the Agriculturists and other weaker sections of the Society ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : There is only one Lead Bank for each district. The number of branches of the various banks to be opened in a district is determined on the basis of the survey of the district prepared by the Lead Bank. There is no proposal to assign another Lead Bank to the District of Bahraich.

**Steps to Increase Attraction for Tourists
at Murshidabad Palace and Gour
in West Bengal**

894. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASS MUNSI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is aware that the attraction of Murshidabad Palace and 'Gour', in Malda (West Bengal) has decreased due to the lack of proper maintenance; and

(b) if so, what specific measures his Ministry, in consultation with the State Tourism Department, is taking to further increase the attraction for tourists to these historic places ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government are aware of the attraction of the Murshidabad Palace and Gour in Malda (West Bengal), but due to constiction of resources and other priorities it is not possible to undertake schemes of improvement at this stage.

**Decrease in Production of Ichhapore Gun
and Shell Factory**

895. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of Ichhapore Gun and Shell Factory has decreased this year as compared to that of the previous year; and

(b) if so, the specific reasons behind it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir. Production in the Rifle Factory Ichhapore and

Gun and Shell Factory Cossipore has in fact shown an upward trend from April to October 1971, compared to the corresponding period of last year. However, better production could have been achieved but for certain acts of continuous indiscipline and go slow tactics resorted to by some workers.

(b) Does not arise.

दानापुर छावनी में बाढ़ जल

896. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या बिहार में हाल की बाढ़ के दौरान दानापुर छावनी कई दिनों तक बाढ़ के जल में डूबी रही;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बाढ़ के कारण सड़कें भी क्षतिग्रस्त हो गई थी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो स्थिति पर काबू पाने के लिये इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई; और

(घ) बाढ़ की विभीषिका से छावनी को बचाने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) और (ख). अगस्त तथा सितम्बर 1971 के दौरान भारी वर्षा तथा अभूतपूर्व बाढ़ के कारण दानापुर छावनी के भाग 3 से 4 फुट तक जल में डूबे रहे जिससे सड़क, नालियों तथा इमारतों को क्षति पहुंची है।

(ग) बाढ़ के कारण सड़कों तथा नालियों को जो क्षति पहुंची थी उसकी मरम्मत के लिए 91,000 रुपये की

राशि विशेष वित्तीय सहायता के रूप में स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं।

(घ) बाढ़ से सुरक्षा की समस्या केवल दानापुर छावनी क्षेत्र के लिए सीमित नहीं है अतः इसके ऊपर सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय सम्बंधित राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श करके समग्र रूप से विचार करेगा।

बरोनी तेल शोधक कारखाने को

भारी घाटा

897. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बरोनी तेल शोधक कारखाने को प्रति मास भारी घाटा हो रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रति मास कितना घाटा होता है और इसके कारण क्या हैं; और

(ग) सरकार ने ऐसी क्या कार्यवाही की है या करने का विचार है जिससे यह घाटा दोबारा न हो ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Refusal by Foreign Oil Companies for Refining Government Imported crude

898. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the foreign oil companies have refused to refine Government imported crude; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to compel the oil companies to comply with Governments demand in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI)

(a) and (b). Under the Refinery Agreements the foreign oil companies have the right to import crude oil for their refineries from their own sources. The question of revision of Refinery Agreements is still under examination by the Government.

Tax Evasion by M/s Sona Singh & Sons Motia Khan, Delhi

899. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any Memorandum from the Secretary, Motia Khan Welfare Association, New Delhi giving details regarding tax evasion by M/S Sona Singh & Sons, Motia Khan, New Delhi;

(b) whether Government have examined the memorandum and made enquiries; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) (a) . No, Sir.

(b) and (c) . Do not arise.

Violation of Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act by Birlas.

900. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since considered the question of taking action against the Birla concerns for violating

the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act by not taking prior approval for the issue of debentures;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the issue of debentures worth Rs. 150 lakhs by M/s. Kesoram Industries & Cotton Mills Ltd. for financing the company's second cement plant at Andhra Pradesh. The question whether prior approval of Government was necessary under the provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act for the issue of these debentures has since been examined by the Government. Government has come to the conclusion that no such prior approval was necessary in this case as the issue of debentures was in connection with an expansion, the effective steps in respect of which were taken before 19th February, 1970 [on this ground the company was given a C.O.B. Licence under the Industries (D. & R.) Act in respect of the expansion] and which expansion, therefore, did not attract the provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act which came into force from 1st June, 1971.

Permission to set up Four Star Hotels

901. SHRI DHARMARAO AFZAL-PURKAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have permitted setting up of four-star hotels in some important cities with a view to encourage tourism; and

(b) if so, the places where the hotels are proposed to be started and the names of the parties who have offered schemes to set up such hotels?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Hotels are awarded star categories when they have commenced operation. 21 hotel projects have been proposed in the private sector with contents required for higher categorisation. The locations of these and the names of the parties are given in the attached statement. In the public sector, the India Tourism Development Corporation have plans to set up hotels at Gulmarg, Calcutta Airport, Aurangabad and Kovalam, and Tourist Cottages at Goa. The ITDC's Hotel Ashoka at Bangalore has started functioning from 1-5-71 and the Hotel Akbar in New Delhi will be commissioned later this year. Air India also has plans to construct two hotels at Bombay.

STATEMENT

<u>Name of Party.</u>	<u>Location</u>
1. Piem Hotels Pvt. Ltd.	Bombay
2. Indian Hotels Company Ltd.	-do-
3. East India Hotels Co. Ltd.	-do-
4. Metropolitan Hotels Ltd.	-do-
5. Elal Hotels & Investments Pvt. Ltd.	-do-
6. Allams Advanis Hotels Ltd.	-do-

<u>Name of Party</u>	<u>Location</u>
7. Hotel Horizon Pvt. Ltd.	Bombay
8. Hotel Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	-do-
9. D. L. F. Hotels Ltd.	Delhi
10. Biren Roy Trust	Calcutta
11. Hotel Ganesh Pvt. Ltd.	Madras
12. Adyar Gate Hotel Pvt. Ltd.	-do-
13. Oriental Hotel Ltd.	-do-
14. Shahenshah Hotels Ltd.	Agra
15. G. L. Hotels Ltd.	Aurangabad
16. U. P. Hotels & Restaurants Ltd.	Jaipur
17. R. K. Hotels Pvt. Ltd.	-do-
18. Ramapriya Hotels Pvt. Ltd.	Bangalore
19. U. P. Hotels & Restaurants Ltd.	Lucknow
20. H. H. Maharaja of Varanasi	Varanasi
21. Shiv Mahal Palace Hotel Pvt. Ltd.	Baroda.

**Enquiry by a Panel of Banking
Commission re: Bringing of Non-
Banking Companies under
Banking System**

902. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed a panel of the Banking Commission to look into the question whether non-banking Companies should be brought into banking system; and

(b) if so, when the Commission is expected to submit its recommendations?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YĒSHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :**
(a) The Banking Commission had appointed a Study group for the purpose.

(b) The report of the Banking Commission is due to be submitted to the Government by the end of December, 1971.

**Introduction of new Services by
Indian Airlines**

903. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of places where Indian Airlines have introduced new services during the current year so far; and

(b) the names of places which are being considered for the operation of services in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Indian Airlines have connected the following new stations during the current year :

Nasik

Raipur

Jodhpur

Muzaffarpur and

Dimapur

(b) Indian Airlines will operate services to Tirupathi when the aerodrome is ready.

**Production of long Range Guns
in the Country**

904. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is producing long range guns in the country itself;

(b) if so, what will be the expected range up to which these guns will throw shells;

(c) whether some of these guns will be folding also;

(d) the time by which these guns will be made available for the fields for use of Indian Army; and

(e) whether these guns will serve the purpose of anti-aircraft guns and anti-tank guns also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Various types of long range guns in use with Indian Army are : Mountain; Field; Medium and Heavy Guns.

(i) We are producing Mountain Gun—75/24 Pack How based on indigenous design and development.

(ii) Indigenous Field Gun has already been designed and developed. The project sanction for bulk production of the same has been issued.

(iii) There is no plan to manufacture Medium Gun, which have been imported. Barrels for Medium Guns will, however, be produced indigenously.

(iv) A proposal to design a Heavy Gun is under consideration.

(b) It is not in public interest to disclose the ranges of these guns.

(c) Our Mountain Gun is Pack design and is transportable by mules. The Field, Medium and Heavy Guns do not cater for this aspect.

(d) (i) Mountain Gun is already under production.

(ii) It is not in the public interest to give the production programme of this gun.

(e) No, Sir.

**Statement made by Shri S.S. Khera
regarding Policy of American Oil
Company in India**

905. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reported speech of Shri S. S. Khera, former Cabinet Secretary and the present Chairman of the Institute of Public Enterprises, stating

that an American Oil Company in India had refused Government of India's certain request on the ground that the U.S. State Department was against that suggestion, as reported in 'Patriot' on the 29th August, 1971;

(b) if so, the name of the Company;

(c) the action taken by Government against the American Oil Company for their refusal;

(d) whether Government had protested against the U. S. State Department's action; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). The report which appeared in the press did not give any specific details about the alleged incident. In the absence of details it is not possible to furnish information.

Development of Birth Place of Mahakavi Surdas for Tourist Attraction

906. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered to develop the birth place (near Ballabgarh) of Mahakavi Surdas for tourist attraction; and

(b) if so, the time by which it would be developed and the amount to be spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Invitation to Members of Parliament by Air India to join its Inaugural Jumbo Flight to New York

907. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Members of Parliament had been invited by Air India to join its inaugural Jumbo flights to New York and if so, the particulars thereof;

(b) whether there was any dispute about the new foreign travel tax to be paid by those Members of Parliament; and

(c) whether that tax was duly paid and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Air India had invited 40 Members of Parliament on the two Bombay/New York inaugurals which were operated on October 17 and October 31, 1971. A list of these Members of Parliament is attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The inaugural flights were operated with an entirely economy class configuration. Invitees travelling in the economy class are exempt from the travel tax.

LIST I

October 17, 1971 Bombay/New York First Inaugural—Names of the Members of Parliament who were invited on this flight ex-New Delhi.

1. Shri Shankar Dayal Singh
2. Shri Vidya Dhar Bajpai
3. Shri Bibhuti Mishra
4. Shri Maniram Godara
5. Shri Subodh Hansda

6. Shri Mohinder Singh Gill
7. Shri Chowdhury Ram Sewak
8. Shri S. A. Shamim
9. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu
10. Shri P. K. Deo
11. Shri S. M. Solanki
12. Shri Vijay Pal Singh
13. Shri Lok Nath Mishra
14. Shri Bramananda Pandia
15. Shri M. Srinivasa Reddy
16. Shri R. S. Panj hazari
17. Shri Melhupra Vero
18. Shri P. C. Mitra
19. Shri Goday Murahari
20. Shri Chowdhury Sadho Ram

LIST II

October 17, 1971—2nd Bombay/New York inaugural—names of Members of Parliament who were invited on this flight ex-New Delhi.

1. Shri Purshottam Kakodar
2. Shri Z. M. Kahamdole
3. Shri A. P. Sharma
4. Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma
5. Shri S. M. Krishna
6. Shri D. S. Afzalpurkar
7. Shrimati Minimata Agamdas Guru
8. Shri K. Gopal
9. Shri Shambhu Nath
10. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah
11. Shrimati Savitri Shyam
12. Shrimati Ganga Devi
13. Rajmata V. R. Scindia
14. Shri G. Viswanathan
15. Shri Madhu Dandvate
16. Shri N. K. Bhatt
17. Shri Salil K. Ganguli
18. Shri R. S. Doogar

19. Shri Jayant S. Tilak
20. Shri S. A. Khaja Mohideen

Appointment of a Committee to review the Working of Self Removal Procedure.

908. SHRI M.M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently appointed any Committee to review the working of self-removal procedure with a view to reducing leakage of revenue ; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof and progress achieved in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The composition of the Committee and the Terms of Reference have been set out in Government's Resolution, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in library. See No LT. 1056/71]

The Secreariat of the committee is being set up. The Chairman accompanied by the Secretary has commenced a study of the Central Excise procedure by visiting manufacturing units.

Interception of Arab Dhows carrying Contraband Goods

909. SHRI M.M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether two Arab Dhows carrying contraband goods were intercepted by I.N.S. Cauveri off Bombay on the 19th October, 1971 ;

(b) whether any arrests were made and some goods were seized by the Customs authorities ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 24 persons (12 crew members of each of the craft) were arrested. Japanese textiles valued at approximately Rs. 16 lakhs (at Indian market rate) were seized from one of the craft. Except for some foreign currency no other goods were seized from the second craft. Both the craft were also seized.

(c) So far complaint for the prosecution of 12 crew members of one of the craft has been filed in the Court of Law. Departmental adjudication proceedings for the confiscation of the contraband goods and the craft have also been initiated.

Setting up of Oil Refinery in North-west India

910. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are setting up an Oil Refinery in the North West India in the near future ;

(b) if so, the location of the refinery ;

(c) the expected capacity of the Refinery and the cost of construction ;

(d) the length of pipelines that would be required for the Refinery and from where these pipelines are to be obtained ; and

(e) the extent to which the Refinery will be in a position to solve the oil requirements of the area ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) :

(a) and (b). A Committee of Experts was appointed in 1969 to study the question of additional refining capacity in the country and its location. This Committee recommended the establishment of a refinery in the north-west region. The Indian Oil Corporation was asked to prepare a Feasibility Report for this refinery. The report was received in June 1971 and is at present under examination. No decision in regard to location has yet been taken.

(c) About 6 million tonnes per annum.

(d) This will depend upon the locations of the refinery and the pipeline terminal.

(e) The refinery when commissioned is expected to meet the major requirements of the area.

Posting of A.B.M. (D) in the Branches of L. I. C.

911. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the condition for posting A.B.M. (D) in the branches of Life Insurance Corporation of India in Delhi ;

(b) the number and names of branches which are still functioning without the A.B.M. (D) and since when they are functioning without A.B.M. (D) ;

(c) whether it is a fact that in some of these Branches of L.I.C., A.B.M. (D) was posted earlier but withdrawn later on and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps taken in respect of posting of A.B.M. (D) in these branches and the time by which A.B.M. (D) will be posted there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The following are the conditions in force for posting of A.B.M. (D) in the City Branches of L.I.C. (including Delhi) :—

(i) In Branches where the business completed during the last two accounting years amounted to at least Rs. 1.5 Crores and the strength of Development Officers is at least 12.
1 A.B.M. (D)

(ii) In Branches where the business completed during the last two accounting years amounted to at least Rs. 3 Crores and the strength of Development officers is at least 20.
2 A.B.M. (D)

(iii) In Branches where the business completed during the last two accounting years amounted to at least Rs. 4.5 Crores and the strength of Development Officers is at least 28.
3 A.B.M. (D)

For the year 1971-72 the foregoing conditions have been relaxed to the following extent :—

(i) Reference to the number of Development Officers has been deleted.

(ii) The shortfall, if any, in the completed business in 1969-70 can be met out of the excess in the completed business in 1970-71 i. e. the average of the completed business during the two years 1969-70 and 1970-71 would determine whether the condition relating to the completed business is satisfied or not.

(iii) The Zonal Manager has been authorised to make such other exceptions as he considers necessary for the development of new business subject to the condition that the number of A.B.Ms (D) to be appointed on the basis of such exception does not exceed 6 in the Zone.

The Zonal Managers have been given discretion to create Direct Agency Units

in the Branches where the requisite number of eligible Agents are available, subject to the condition that the creation of such Direct Agency Units does not disturb the eligibility of the Branch to regular A.B.Ms (D). Seven Direct Agency Units have been created in Delhi.

(b) The names of the Branches where no A.B.M. (D) has been posted are as under :—

Name	Remarks
Branch Unit No. 117	This is a Direct Agents Branch and, therefore, no A.B.M. (D) has been posted. The Branch is looked after by a Branch Manager.

Branch Unit No. 127	These were Sub-Offices previously and have (Hauz Khas) been upgraded as Branch Unit Branch Offices from No. 128 May-June, 1971 and at (Delhi Cantt.) present as per rules they Branch Unit are not eligible for posting of A.B.Ms (D).
No. 129	(Kirti Nagar)

Branch Unit No. 312	As per rules this Branch is not eligible for posting (Nizamuddin) of an A.B.M. (D)
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(c) No, Sir.

(d) When a particular Branch qualifies for postings of A.B.M. (D) as per rules, necessary steps would be taken to post an A.B.M. (D) at it.

Non-Acceptance of the Proposals by Life Insurance Corporation by the 31st March, 1971.

912. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the cases of Life Insurance received upto the 31st March, 1971 in the Delhi division were accepted and risk covered from 31st March 1971 or earlier therefrom ;

(b) if not, the reasons for which all the proposals could not be accepted by that date;

(c) whether one of the reasons is that overtime was not allowed to the staff which resulted in non-acceptance of a large number of such proposals by the 31st March, 1971; and

(d) whether it is proposed to commence risk of those policies the proposals in respect of which were received on or before 31st March, 1971 so as to give them the benefit of bonus for the year 1970-71?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Almost all the proposals, (barring a few cases) received on or before 31st March, 1971, in Delhi Divisional Office were processed and risk covered from 31st March, 1971, or earlier.

(b) A disproportionately large number of proposals were received during the last week of March, 1971 and all of them could not be processed by the end of the month in spite of best efforts.

(c) No, Sir. In fact, the concerned staff was put on overtime duty during the last two days of March, 1971, aggregating to 2200 man hours.

(d) No, Sir. Under the rules of the Corporation it is not permissible to cover the risk from 31st March, 1971, or earlier in respect of proposals processed after 31st March, 1971, when the accounts are closed.

Supply of Arms to Pakistan by Foreign Countries

913. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries supplying

military, naval and Air Force supplies to Pakistan at present; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The attention of the hon'ble Members is invited to the reply given to Starred Question No. 154 answered on 31st May 1971. As the hon'ble Member is aware, an increasing number of countries are now discouraging or denying supply of military hardware to Pakistan. It will, therefore, not serve the public interest if country-wise details of supplies made to-date are disclosed.

Securing of Deposits of the Small Middle Class Depositors

914. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India has made use of the powers in securing deposits of the small middle-class depositors in various companies; and

(b) if so, in what manner?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The details of the action taken by the Reserve Bank of India so far are given in the annexed statement. The general question of acceptance of deposits by companies is also under consideration of the Banking Commission. Their recommendations are awaited.

STATEMENT

The Reserve Bank of India issued on 29th October, 1966, two directions namely, the Non-Banking Financial Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 1966 and the Non-Banking Non-Financial Companies

(Reserve Bank) Directions, 1966. The directions

- (i) Prohibit the acceptance of short-term deposits for periods of less than 6 months in the case of hire-purchase companies and 12 months in the case of other companies;
- (ii) Restrict the acceptance of deposits to a ceiling of 25 per cent of the paid-up capital and free reserves in the case of all companies other than hire-purchase and housing finance companies;
- (iii) Require a non-banking company to disclose particulars regarding its management, business, profits, dividends, capital, reserves, deposits and other liabilities in any advertisements soliciting deposits;
- (iv) Provide for the furnishing of proper receipts for deposits to the depositors and maintaining of deposit registers with prescribed minimum particulars;
- (v) Provide for the inclusion, in the annual report, of particulars regarding the overdue deposits which have been continuing;
- (vi) Provide for the inclusion, in the annual report, of particulars regarding the overdue deposits which have remained unpaid, if the overdues are in the aggregate in excess of Rs. 10 lakhs;
- (vii) Provide for the maintenance of liquid assets equivalent to 10 per cent of outstanding deposits, in the case of hire-purchase and housing finance companies;
- (viii) Make provision for ensuring, in the case of companies transacting hire-purchase business,

that hire-purchase debts are collected within a reasonable period; and

- (ix) Provide for the submission of balance-sheets and profit and loss accounts and furnishing of information in sufficient detail by financial companies regarding their operations and by non-financial companies regarding their deposits and hire-purchase transactions.

Utilization of Services of Civilian Specialists in Military Intelligence Organisation

915. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to utilise the services of civilian Specialists in the Military Intelligence Organisation; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No necessity has been felt for the appointment of civilian specialists in the military intelligence organisation. These posts are filled by officers of the Army Intelligence Corps. There is adequate coordination between military and civil intelligence organisations.

Control on Bank Advances against Foodgrains

916. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new scheme has been envisaged to tighten control on Bank advances against foodgrains in view of the sharp rise in prices; and

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :**

(a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India is constantly watching the situation with a view to taking suitable measures when necessary.

**Recruitment in the India Airlines and
Air India**

**917. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK :** Will the Minister of TOURISM
AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to
state :

(a) whether recruitment in the Indian
Airlines and Air India is made direct and
not through Employment Exchanges or
Union Public Service Commission;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

(c) whether there is any proposal under
the consideration of Government to set up
a separate cell to hold examinations for
recruitment in these two Undertakings;
and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN
SINGH) :** (a) to (c). In Indian Airlines all
vacancies are notified to employment ex-
changes, but selection is not restricted to
names received through them. The re-
cruitment and promotion rules of Indian
Airlines, approved by the Board of the
Corporation, stipulate that all posts should
be notified/advertised.

2. In Air-India, recruitment in respect
of categories like stenographers, typists,

clerks and peons is done through employ-
ment exchanges, and direct recruitment is
resorted to when the employment exchange
is unable to supply suitable candidates. In
respect of supervisory/officer categories
including technical, highly skilled and
licenced categories vacancies are simulta-
neously advertised and notified to employ-
ment exchanges.

3. Indian Airlines and Air India are
statutory bodies established under an Act
of Parliament. Recruitment to all posts is
done directly by the Corporation and not
through the agency of the Union Public
Service Commission which handles recruit-
ment to Government departments.

**Proposal to set up a separate cell in
Union Public Service Commission to hold
Examinations for Recruitments in Public
Undertakings**

**918. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK :** Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under
the consideration of Government to set up
a separate Cell in Union Public Service
Commission to hold examinations for re-
cruitment in the Public Undertakings; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R.
GANESH) :** (a) No such proposal is under
consideration of the Government.

(b) It is felt that the setting up of an
agency external to the Public Enterprises
for the purpose of recruitment will not
only abridge the autonomy of the Public
Enterprises but also result in delays in the
manning of these posts in the Enterprises.

Programme for Drilling of New Oil Wells and to locate New Oil Belts in the Country

919. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

SHRI D.K. PANDA :

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of the new programme for drilling of new oil wells and to locate new oil belts in the country during the next two years; and

(b) the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) During the next two years, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission would continue exploration and development drilling in the various areas in Gujarat, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, and the Cauvery Basin. Besides, the Commission has also planned to extend its deep exploration drilling activities to certain areas in Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan, Ganga Valley, Kutch and Tripura. The Commission has planned to drill 194,000 metres and 200,000 metres in the above areas, during 1972-73 and 1973-74 respectively. Exploration drilling activity in the offshore areas in the Gulf of Cambay and adjoining area of the Arabian Sea will be continued.

In addition, it is planned to continue geological mapping and gravity, magnetic and seismic surveys in various Sedimentary areas.

Oil India Limited has also drawn up a Five-year Exploration Programme (1970-74) under which one exploration well will be drilled in Dum Dum area of Assam and one well in Ningru area of NEFA during the years 1972 and 1973.

(b) The budget estimates of the Commission for the year 1972-73, envisage a total operation expenditure of Rs. 35.10 crores on the exploration and development activities. The operational expenditure during the year 1973-74 on these activities, would depend on the level and extent of operations in that year. An indication of this expenditure may become available in the coming months in the light of the technoeconomic study, recently completed by ONGC and Soviet experts, of the oil and gas reserves within the country.

The expenditure of Oil India Limited on their exploration programme for the calendar years 1972 and 1973 is estimated at Rs. 348 lakhs.

Sites in NEFA explored by Oil India Ltd.

920. SHRI BISWA NARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 3 sites in NEFA have been selected by the Oil India Limited and explored;

(b) if so, the progress made so far; and

(c) the expected quantity of oil from those oil wells ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) :

(a) and (b). Oil India Limited have, so far selected four locations for drilling in the Ningru area of NEFA. Of these, exploratory wells at two sites have already been drilled and found dry. Procurement of equipment and other preparations are in hand for drilling at the other two sites in the area, one in 1973 and one in 1974.

(c) It is difficult to make a forecast about oil prospects before the wells are drilled.

Opening of Nationalised Banks in rural areas of West Bengal

921. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of nationalised Banks opened and proposed to be opened in rural areas of West Bengal and their locations District-wise;

(b) whether they have started providing loans to the small farmers and Small Traders and others who are Bargadars; and

(c) if so, the amount of loan given to these categories of people block-wise in the District of Birbhum ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The information is not readily available. This will be collected to the extent possible and laid on the Table of the House.

M/s. Smith Stanistreet, Calcutta facing Closure

922. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Messrs Smith Stanistreet Company, Calcutta, is facing closure for mismanagement and lack of working capital; and

(b) whether his Ministry propose to recommend to the Company Affairs Board to appoint Government Directors for this Company in the interest of life-saving drugs and 1100 employees?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Reports have been received in this regard.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Mismanagement in M/s Smith Stanistreet Co., Calcutta

923. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any reports about mismanagement in the affairs of M/s Smith Stanistreet caused by Mundhra group in collusion with Life Insurance Corporation nominee on the Board; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not appointing Government nominees on the Board of this Company after failure of the majority group to deposit call money for new issues within the scheduled date?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA RADDY): (a) and (b). Some communications were received from the Life Insurance Corporation of India and the Smith Stanistreet & Company Workers Union, in October, 1971, regarding the affairs of this Company and an enquiry is being made by the Company Law Board for taking appropriate action under the Companies Act, 1956.

Conversion of Gujarat State Fertilizer Corporation into a Public Sector Company

924. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum suggesting the conversion of Gujarat State Fertilizer Corporation into a full public sector company and to recover it from the control of big business interests;

(b) what action has been taken so far by the Gujarat Government to improve

the working of this fertilizer manufacturing company; and

(c) the reasons for Gujarat Government's refusal to take action under article 230 of the articles of association of this joint sector company?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) to (c). Government have received some representations in this regard; these have been forwarded to the Government of Gujarat for consideration, since the issues raised therein lie within their competence. It is for them to take appropriate action in the matter.

Rate of Punctuality in the Departure and Arrivals of the Indian Airlines Day Flights between Delhi and Madras

925. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of punctuality in the departure and arrivals of the Indian Airlines day flights between Delhi and Madras from 15th September to 15th October, 1971; and

(b) the reasons for the disarray in the timings of the flights in these and other trunk routes during that period and the steps taken to conform to some stable time-table?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The rate of punctuality in Indian Airlines day flights between Delhi and Madras from 15th September 1971 to 15th October 1971 is 79.03%, taking all types of delays into account.

(b) The timings of the flights had to be revised as the runway at Madras is under repairs. Madras airport, is closed to all jet aircraft up to 1300 hours.

Issue of Licences for Setting up Hotels in Delhi

926. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently issued some licences to different parties to set up hotels in Delhi to meet the growing demand for more hotel accommodation in the Capital;

(b) if so, the particulars of the licences issued during this year with the names of parties; and particulars of their projects;

(c) whether they have been allowed foreign collaboration in setting up their hotels and if so, to what extent; and

(d) whether some more applications in this regard are under consideration and if so, from which parties?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) Three applications for approval are under consideration.

Pakistani Spies in the Indian Armed Forces

927. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Pakistani spies have recently been detected in the Indian armed forces, carrying on sabotage activities; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check infiltration of Pakistani spies into the Indian army and its establishments?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir,

(b) Security measures have been tightened.

Giving of Pension through Money Orders

928. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give pension to the pensioners through money orders ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Pensioners drawing pensions not exceeding Rs. 250 per month are entitled to receive their pensions through money orders, but, the money order commission is payable by them. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission made by them in their Report on Treasuries, instructions have now been issued that pensions, including provisional pensions, upto Rs. 100 per month should, at the request of the pensioners, be remitted to them by money order at Government expense.

Setting up of a Nylon Filament Yarn Factory in Kerala

929. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN :

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation have requested the Centre to issue a Letter of Intent for setting up a Nylon Filament Yarn Factory in Kerala ;

(b) if so, whether the Letter of Intent has been issued ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The application is under consideration along with the other applications received in response to this Ministry's Press Note dated 5th July, 1970. A decision in the matter is likely to be taken shortly.

Plan for establishing a Tourist Centre at Parambikulam, District Palghat, Kerala

930. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any plan for establishing a tourist centre at Parambikulam, District Palghat, Kerala ; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal to develop Kumarakom near Kottayam (Kerala) into a Tourist Centre

931. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to develop Kumarakom near Kottayam (Kerala) into a tourist centre ;

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof ; and

(c) when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Government of India have no such proposal under consideration.

(b) and (c): Do not arise.

Visit to Kerala by Air Force Recruiting Officer

932. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Air Force Recruiting Officer toured Kerala State during last year;

(b) if so, the number of persons recruited from Kerala State during his tour; and

(c) the number of vacancies of each course trade-wise allotted to Kerala State?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Vacancies are not allotted State-wise. Trade-wise vacancies are allotted to Air Force Recruiting Offices. Out of 404 vacancies allotted, in 1971, to the Air Force Recruiting Office, Bangalore, which covers Mysore State and Kerala State, 286 persons, who belong to Kerala State, were selected.

Memorandum from Mayor of Calcutta on Share in Tax Revenues

933. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Mayor of

Calcutta Corporation demanding reasonable tax share;

(b) if so, the contents of the memorandum; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Mayor of Calcutta has represented that in order to cover the revenue deficit of the Calcutta Corporation:

- (i) share of the Calcutta Corporation in the octroi receipts should be enhanced;
- (ii) corporation should be given a share of the terminal tax receipts;
- (iii) grant to the Corporation out of the State Government's receipts from the tax on Motor Vehicles should be increased;
- (iv) the Corporation should be given a share of the entertainment tax and a grant for education;
- (v) pending a decision on the above requests, Government of India should extend ad hoc financial assistance to the Corporation; and
- (vi) assistance from Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority and the State Government should be in the form of grants.

(c) The representation has been referred to State Government.

Higher Dividends declared by Foreign Oil Companies

934. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDER HALDER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign oil companies in India had declared higher dividends even out of their reserves;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) whether these methods of higher dividends were declared with a view to repatriate their capital to their countries and cheat Government in case of nationalisation; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Net Profits, transfers from reserves and dividends by the three major foreign oil refineries of Burmah-Shell, Caltex, and Esso during the year 1969 and 1970 are as under :—

Year	Net Profit	Transfer from Reserve	Rs./Lakhs Dividends declared
1969	515	446	961
1970	546	612	1158

Particulars regarding the marketing companies are being collected.

(c) and (d). Apparently, the companies found the retained profits of previous years to be surplus to their current requirements and therefore they have withdrawn them from the reserves and transferred them back to the foreign holding companies by way of dividends. This has enabled the foreign holding companies to reduce their equity in the Indian subsidiaries. In the process the net worth of the subsidiaries has also been reduced. The companies have not contravened the provisions of either the Companies Act or the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act in drawing upon uncapitalised reserves but out of past profits to declare dividends in excess of net profits made during the year.

Assessment of Income of Volga Restaurant, New Delhi and the Group for Recovery of Income-Tax

935. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :

SHRI RATTAN LAL BRAHMNAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of assessments completed and the amount recovered from M/s Volga Restaurant, New Delhi and the group during the last three years;

(b) whether their concerns in Bombay were assessed in Delhi for the last fifteen years; and

(c) if so, the reasons why these cases have been transferred to Bombay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The number of assessments completed is 46 and the amount recovered in this case during the last three years is Rs. 19.49 lakhs.

(b) Yes, Sir, upto 14-8-1969.

(c) These cases were transferred to Bombay considering the fact that the Hundi Circle at Bombay would be in a better position to deal with these cases as hundi transactions were involved. However, the assessee has come up for a settlement and agreed for treating the hundi loans as his income. Further investigations in Bombay are, therefore, found to be unnecessary. As required by law, the assessee has been required to show cause why the cases should not be transferred back to Delhi. Orders about the transfer of the cases will be passed after considering the assessee's objections.

Seizure of Gold by Customs Department

936. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity and value of smuggled gold seized by the Customs Department during the last 6 months;

(b) the comparative position in this regard during the previous 6 months of the current year;

(c) whether Government have taken any new steps for prevention of gold smuggling during this year; and

(d) if so, what are these steps ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). 701 Kg. of gold valued at Rs. 64 lakhs at the international monetary rate and Rs. 144 lakhs at the Indian market rate was seized by the Customs authorities during the period April to September, 1971 which includes the monsoon season when smuggling is much less comparatively. During the previous six months *i. e.*, Oct. 1970 to March 1971, 1791 Kg. of gold valued at Rs. 153 lakhs at the international monetary rate and Rs. 344 lakhs at Indian market rate was seized by the Customs authorities.

(c) and (d). In order to intensify anti-smuggling work along the coast of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu preventive formations in these areas have been reorganised during the year 1971. In Ahmedabad Collectorate, 5 divisions under the charge of Asstt. Collectors have been created exclusively for anti-smuggling work. Similarly in Madurai Collectorate two divisions under the charge of Asstt. Collectors have been created exclusively for anti-smuggling work. Additional launches, vehicles, arms and other equipment such as binoculars have been acquired during the year for effective interception, prevention etc.

Mobilisation of Additional Resources

937. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any concrete measures to mobilise additional resources in view of the extraordinary requirements of the present situation in the country are being taken; and

(b) if so, what are the measures and when they are likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Government have recently taken measures to mobilise additional resources in the context of the situation created by the influx of refugees from Bangla Desh. These measures include the levy of a tax on railway fares through the Railway Passenger Fares Ordinance 1971, a tax on certain postal articles through the Tax on Postal Articles Ordinance, 1971, a tax on inland air travel through the Inland Air Travel Tax Ordinance, 1971, an additional duty on instruments chargeable to stamp duty and an excise duty on newspapers through the Stamp and Excise Duties (Amendment) Ordinance, 1971. These levies came into effect from the 15th November, 1971. The States are also taking measures to raise resources for refugee relief.

Achievement of Self-sufficiency in development of sophisticated and complex Radar System

938. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have formulated schemes to achieve self-sufficiency in the development of sophisticated and complex radar systems;

(b) when these schemes will be implemented; and

(c) whether any target period has been fixed for achieving self-sufficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Production of sophisticated radar systems is a continuously evolving process. Self-sufficiency can, therefore, be expressed only in relative terms taking into account the availability of raw material, production know-how and production facilities.

Several competence-building tasks have, however, been taken up during the last few years to build up the necessary competence for the development of sophisticated and complex radar systems. Some radars required for the Army and Air Force have already been developed and are now in the production phase.

It is hoped to achieve reasonable self-sufficiency based on current requirements, in all types of radar required by the three Services by 1980.

Economy Measures taken as a result of Problems relating to Bangla Desh

939. SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the extraordinary situation being faced by the country due to problems relating to Bangla Desh, Government have taken any economy measures ;

(b) if so, what are the measures and what is the economy expected to be made and since when these measures have commenced ;

(c) whether the State Governments have also been advised to take economy measures ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the State Governments in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The more important measures are :

(1) A review of the current year's budget provision for non-Plan expenditure so as to secure as nearly as possible a 5% reduction. This reduction is to be achieved by cutting down all non-essential items of expenditure, re-scheduling, postponing or dropping of sanctioned programmes to the extent feasible and deferring all new activities unless there is special justification.

(2) Further restrictions on unproductive items of expenditure by curtailing the provision made for contingencies, travelling allowance, entertainments and the like, and by imposing curbs on filling up of vacant posts, foreign travel, use of telephones and staff cars, purchase of decorative articles and furnishings and so on.

(3) Curtailment of the facility of advances for the purchase of motor cars, scooters and motor cycles admissible to Government servants.

These measures were commenced in August 1971. According to present indications, savings to the extent of Rs. 59 crores approximately in the current year's non-Plan budget (excluding Railways) are expected as a result of the above measures.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In a recent Conference the Chief Ministers/Governors agreed to take measures to curtail non-Plan and non-essential expenditure.

**Steps to achieve self-sufficiency in
Fertilizers**

940. SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry was aiming at self-sufficiency in fertilizers during 1976-77;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken in this connection; and

(c) whether any more fertilizer projects are likely to be sanctioned this year?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Additional capacity in fertilizer is being created by expansion of existing plants, where feasible, and by setting up new plants.

(c) Final decision on some of the proposals for establishing new fertilizer projects or for expanding existing ones is expected to be taken during the current year.

**Alleged Misappropriation of Funds by
General Managers of General
Insurance Companies**

941. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed the General Managers of General Insurance Companies after nationalisation of General Insurance in the country as Custodians of those Insurance Companies ;

(b) whether there were certain complaints against some of the General Managers of

**General Insurance Companies regarding
misappropriation of funds of the company;**

(c) the arrangements made by Government for screening those persons against whom certain complaints were made ;

(d) whether these Custodians are making large scale retrenchment and thus there is discontentment among the employees of the Insurance Companies ; and

(e) the policy adopted by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SHUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) Yes, Sir. General Managers of several insurance companies have been appointed as custodians of other companies.

(b) and (c). Only one complaint of misappropriation of funds by an officer during an earlier period when he was in the employment of another insurer was received. The Custodian has resigned his custodianship and another is being appointed. The matter is under consideration.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. Instructions have already been issued to the Custodians that no genuine employee should be retrenched. These instructions apply equally to the genuine part-time employees.

**Rates of Commission allowed to
petrol pump dealers**

942. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the present rate of commission allowed to petrol pump dealers and when this rate was fixed :

(b) whether the expenses incurred by dealers of petroleum on staff, decoration,

lease, water and electricity and other amenities have increased many times but the rate of commission is the same ; and

(c) whether Government propose to make an increase in the Commission rate allowed to petrol dealers ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P.C. SETHI):

(a) Since 1954, the rate of dealers' commission on Motor Spirit has been Rs. 41.80 per KL and on High Speed Diesel Oil Rs. 17.60 per KL since 1955.

(b) and (c). Government have asked National Council of Applied Economic Research to investigate into the actual economics of the retail outlets with a view to determine the adequacy or otherwise of the present rates of commission. The matter will be examined by Government on receipt of their report.

Foreign monopolists in India

943. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have prepared a list of Indian monopolists in the country ;

(b) the rules framed by Government in respect of foreign monopolist concerns functioning in Tobacco, petroleum, drugs and shipping business in India ; and

(c) the names of such foreign monopolist concerns ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) :

(a) Presumably, the question refers to the Undertakings. whether limited companies or not, registered under section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. Upto 15th November, 1971, 814 such Undertakings have regis-

tered themselves under the Act. A list of these Undertakings is given in statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1057/71]

(b) Rules framed by the Government under the provisions of the MRTP Act, which are equally applicable to such undertakings in India (registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act) have from time to time been laid on the Table of the House in accordance with the provisions of Section 67 (3) of the MRTP Act.

(c) Information with regard to the names of 99 Undertakings which are either foreign companies as defined in Section 591 of the Companies Act, 1956, or Indian Subsidiaries of foreign companies and are registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act is given in statement II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1057/71]

Supply of war equipment and chemicals to Pakistan by Foreign monopolist concerns in India

944. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there are a number of foreign monopolist concerns functioning in India which have their headquarters in India and abroad and are engaged in supplying war goods and chemical goods to Pakistan ;

(b) if so, the names and other particulars of these concerns ; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

मध्य प्रदेश में लोगों से आयकर की
बकाया राशि

945. श्री कूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या वित्त
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के आयकर की कुल
बकाया राशि कितनी है ;

(ख) उज्जैन में कितने लोगों तथा
फर्मों पर आयकर की राशि अभी तक
बकाया है, तथा बकाया राशि कितनी है ;

(ग) इन लोगों तथा फर्मों के नाम
क्या हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक पर आयकर
की कितनी राशि बकाया है; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या
कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
के० आर० गणेश) : (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित
सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। मध्य
प्रदेश में 31-10-71 को वसूली के लिए
आयकर की बकाया के सम्बन्ध में सूचना
तथा मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जैन जिले में उन
व्यक्तियों तथा फर्मों के मामले में वसूली
के लिए बकाया का विवरण, जिनकी
ओर 31-10-71 को 10,000 रु० से
अधिक की ऐसी बकाया थी इकट्ठा किया
जा रहा है और जितनी जल्दी सम्भव होगा,
सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जाएगा।

लेखा बाह्य धन का पता लगाने के
लिये छापे

946. श्री कूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या वित्त
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान मारे
गए छापों में से प्रत्येक छापे में लेखा बाह्य
धन की कितनी राशि बरामद की गयी ;

(ख) कितने छापे मारे गए तथा
राज्य-वार ऐसी कितनी राशि बरामद की
गयी ; और

(ग) राज्य-वार ऐसे मामलों की
संख्या कितनी है जिनमें एक लाख रुपये
अथवा इससे अधिक राशि का लेखा बाह्य
धन बरामद किया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
के० आर० गणेश) : अक्तूबर 1970 से
सितम्बर 1971 तक मारे गये छापे :

(क) पिछले एक वर्ष में मारे गये छापों
के जरिये बरामद किये गये लेखा बाह्य
धन की रकम 1,87,33,398 रुपये

(ख) बरामद धन की रकम तथा
प्रत्येक राज्य में मारे गये ऐसे छापों की
संख्या :

राज्य	छापों की संख्या	बरामद रकम
भारत प्रदेश	63	10,37,478 रुपये
असम, बिजुरा, मणिपुर	6	403,102 रुपये
महाराष्ट्र (बम्बई तथा पूना)	77	31,82,732 रुपये

राज्य	छापों की संख्या	बराबत रकम
बिहार	5	3,27,262 रुपये
पश्चिम बंगाल	2	1,46,998 रुपये
केरल	33	18,24,590 रुपये
तमिलनाडु	93	32,84,647 रुपये
दिल्ली, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश	44	4,16,547 रुपये
गुजरात	12	19,50,000 रुपये
उत्तर प्रदेश	24	12,32,177 रुपये
मैसूर	24	5,42,800 रुपये
पंजाब, जम्मू और कश्मीर	22	43,85,065 रुपये
मध्य प्रदेश	—	—
उड़ीसा	—	—
राजस्थान	—	—
	405	1,87,33,398 रुपये

(ग) राज्य-वार मामलों की संख्या जिनमें एक लाख रुपये अथवा एक लाख रुपयों से अधिक अथवा उतने ही रुपयों का माल बराबत किया गया है।

राज्य	मामलों की संख्या
आंध्र प्रदेश	2
असम, त्रिपुरा आदि	—
महाराष्ट्र	9
बिहार	—
पश्चिम बंगाल	1
केरल	2

राज्य	मामलों की संख्या
तमिलनाडु	9
दिल्ली, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश	1
गुजरात	1
उत्तर प्रदेश	5
मैसूर	2
पंजाब, जम्मू और कश्मीर	18
मध्य प्रदेश	—
उड़ीसा	—
राजस्थान	—
	50

उज्जैन (मध्य प्रदेश) में हवाई पट्टी के निर्माण का निर्णय

947. श्री कूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उज्जैन (मध्य प्रदेश) में हवाई पट्टी के निर्माण का निर्णय ले लिया और इसके लिये स्थान भी चुन लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने समय तक इस हवाई पट्टी का निर्माण पूरा हो जाएगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं ।

Land For Expansion of Existing Runway At Cochin Airport

948. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Navy had offered to give land for the expansion of the existing runway at Cochin Airport ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Indian Navy has no objection to the extension of the runway at Cochin by the Civil Aviation Department. On account of the existence of several obstructions and the high cost involved, however, the extension work has not been taken up.

Committee to examine Manipulation in Invoicing

949. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1178 on the 16th July, 1971 regarding Committee to examine manipulation in invoicing and state :

(a) the findings of the Study Team headed by Shri M. G. Kaul on leakage of foreign exchange due to manipulation in invoicing and the recommendations made by it thereon ; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take on the basis of this report.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) A statement giving more important of the recommendations made by the Study Team on leakage of foreign exchange through invoice manipulation is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. 11-1058-71] The Report of the Study Team has already been laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The Report includes 220 recommendations relating to legislative, procedural, administrative, organisational and staffing matters which concern several Departments and Ministries. Most of these recommendations have been examined. A statement of the decisions taken upon the recommendations so far is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Delinking of Rupee From Dollar and Sterling

950. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the present crisis in the International monetary system

due to the dollar crisis, Government are thinking in terms of delinking Indian rupee from dollar and sterling ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the benefits that we are getting by keeping the present IMF parity of the Indian Rupee ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). There is no change in the par value of the rupee, which is expressed in terms of gold. As the par value of the US dollar also has not changed, the relationship between the rupee and the US dollar continues to be the same as before. However, since the pound sterling is being exchanged at rates beyond the margins permissible under the Articles of the Fund, the exchange rate between the pound sterling and the rupee also fluctuates correspondingly.

The parity of a currency is determined on the basis of the overall balance of payments situation of the country concerned. Since there has been no basic change in India's overall balance of payments position on account of the present international monetary situation there is no reason for changing the parity of the Indian rupee.

Sen Committee's Report on the Working of Indian Airlines

952. **SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM :**
SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :

Will the Minister of **TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received Sen Committee's Report on the working of the Indian Airlines ;

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations made in that report ; and

(c) what are the decisions of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations relate to management-employee relations, personnel policies and practices, organisational improvements and administrative matters.

(c) The report is under careful examination.

Financial Assistance to Bihar for Flood Victims

953. **SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :**
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Bihar have sent a proposal to the Central Government in regard to the funds needed to help the flood victims in the State ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme and action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Bihar have undertaken various relief measures like light and hard manual labour schemes to provide employment, gratuitous relief schemes, house building grants and loans to cultivators and repairs to flood-damaged embankments, roads, etc. According to the State Government, the expenditure required on these measures in the current year would be about Rs. 103.46 crores.

On the basis of the recommendation of the Central team, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 46.275 crores has so far been approved for purposes of Central assistance. This is, however, subject to review.

**Report of Reorganisation Committee
on Narcotics Department**

954. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had set up a Reorganisation Committee on Narcotics Department;

(b) whether the said Committee has submitted its report; and

(c) if so, its recommendations and reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Government had not appointed any Reorganisation Committee on Narcotics Department. It had, however, appointed an Officer on Special Duty in January, 1969 to conduct a comprehensive study of the Narcotics Department in all aspects particularly long term performance and policies, production of opium and alkaloids, prevention of smuggling and administration.

(b) and (c). The report was submitted by the Officer on Special Duty in October 1970. It contains a number of recommendations and suggestions on various aspects of the Narcotics Department such as :—

- (i) Organizational matters in the districts/Units;
- (ii) District procedures and Accounting;
- (iii) Smuggling and Preventive arrangements;
- (iv) Purchase price of opium;
- (v) Drug Abuse and De-addiction;

(vi) Manufacture of opium and its alkaloids;

(vii) Financial Management and Accounting Procedures;

(viii) Factory Organization and Personnel Management;

(ix) Legislative Reforms;

(x) Research and modernization;

(xi) Centralization and Co-ordination;

(xii) Suppression of illicit traffic;

(xiii) Cadre Rationalization;

(xiv) Future policy regarding the production and sale of opium and its alkaloids;

Most of the recommendations have already been implemented. Certain recommendations relating to matters involving major policy issues are, however, still under consideration.

**Maintenance of Seniority List of
Staff in Narcotics Department**

955. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the Narcotics Department, unlike the Central Excise Department Seniority lists of Class III and IV staff are maintained unit-wise;

(b) if so, whether this procedure has been working satisfactorily in the matter of promotions in case of Class III employees; and

(c) if not, what steps Government have taken to remove the unequal chances of promotion in the various Units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Seniority lists of

Class III and IV staff in the Central Excise Department are maintained Collectorate-wise, except where two Collectorates have common cadres. The Narcotics Department consists of 3 separate units,

- (i) Headquarters Unit.
- (ii) Uttar Pradesh Unit.
- (iii) M. P. & Rajasthan Unit.

Seniority lists of Class IV and III ministerial staff (upto the grade of Head Clerk) and executive staff (upto the grade of Preventive Inspector) in the Narcotics Department are maintained separately for the three units, i. e. Headquarters, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

(b) and (c). With a view to certain anomalies this procedure had created, instructions were issued in May, 1967 that the Class III cadres of the three units of Narcotics Department should be combined for the purpose of seniority, confirmation and promotion. This however led to certain other anomalies and also evoked protests from the Association of the employees of Narcotics Department. After considering the matter further, it was decided in April, 1969 not to act upon the instructions issued in May, 1967. The Officer on Special

Duty who had been appointed to review the working of the Narcotics Department, has, however, made certain recommendations in this regard which are at present under consideration.

विदेशों से प्राप्त ऋणों का भुगतान

956. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनसे भारत द्वारा प्राप्त पहले किए गए ऋण की मूल राशि और उस पर देय ब्याज दोनों मिलाकर उनसे इस समय प्राप्त सहायता की राशि से अधिक है; और

(ख) उन देशों से ऋण-अलग ऋण तथा सहायता के रूप में कितनी धन राशि प्राप्त हुई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण):
(क) और (ख). निम्नलिखित देशों के सम्बन्ध में, 1970-71 के दौरान ऋण परिशोधन सम्बन्धी अदायगियों की रकम उपयोग में लाई गई सहायता की रकम से अधिक बैठती है :

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

देश का नाम	1970-71 में उपयोग में लाई गई सहायता की रकम	1970-71 में ऋण परिशोधन सम्बन्धी कुल अदायगियां
1. आस्ट्रेलिया	1.58	1.72
2. जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य	52.76	63.46
3. इटली	10.71	16.44
4. जापान	17.49	36.47
5. स्विटजरलैण्ड	2.09	4.02
6. चेकोस्लोवाकिया	1.46	8.98
7. पोलैण्ड	2.79	3.84
8. सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ	38.11	70.10

**पंजाब और पश्चिम बंगाल में भू-राजस्व
की बकाया राशि**

957. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या
वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पंजाब तथा पश्चिम बंगाल की
भू-राजस्व की कितनी राशि बकाया
है; और

(ख) इसे वसूल करने के लिए सरकार
क्या कदम उठाने का विचार कर रही है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के०
आर० गणेश) : (क) 31 मार्च, 1971 को
पंजाब और पश्चिम बंगाल में क्रमशः 1.68
करोड़ रुपये और लगभग 7.00 करोड़
रुपये का भू-राजस्व बकाया होने का अनु-
मान था।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार समय-समय पर
सभी राज्य सरकारों से यह आग्रह करती
रही है कि वे अपने साधन जुटाने की गति
में तेजी लाने के समस्त प्रयत्न के एक भग
के रूप में, विभिन्न प्रकार की बकाया
रकमों की वसूली में सुधार करे जिनमें
भू-राजस्व भी शामिल है।

आयकर की बकाया राशि

958. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या
वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय आय कर की
कितनी राशि बकाया है ; और

(ख) भविष्य में आयकर की बकाया
राशि को वसूल करने के लिए सरकार का क्या
प्रभावी कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के०
आर० गणेश) : (क) 31-3-1971 की
स्थिति के अनुसार देश में आयकर की शुद्ध
बकाया रकम 499.68 करोड़ रुपये है।

(ख) आयकर की बकाया रकम की
शीघ्र वसूली के लिए पहले से ही किए गए
उपायों का विवरण संलग्न अनुबंध में दिया
गया है।

आयकर की बकाया को वसूल करने
के लिए भविष्य में किए जाने वाले अन्य
कारगर उपायों का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है,
वे पहले से किए गए उपायों और भावी
आवश्यकताओं पर निर्भर करेंगे।

विवरण

सरकार ने करों की बकाया की वसूली
के लिए निम्नलिखित विशिष्ट उपाए किए
हैं :—

(i) वसूली का कार्य जो अभी तक
राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों
द्वारा किया जाता था, आयकर
विभाग द्वारा स्वयं अपने हाथ
में ले लेना। विभागीय अवि-
कारियों ने आयकर आयुक्तों
के सभी अधिकार क्षेत्रों में
वसूली का कार्य पूर्णतः अथवा
अंशतः अपने हाथों में ले
लिया है।

(ii) कर्तव्य के अनुसार कार्य विभा-
जन की योजना, जिसके अधीन
करों की वसूली का कार्य रेंज
के एक अथवा एक से अधिक
आयकर अधिकारियों का
विशिष्ट कर्तव्य बना दिया

गया है, 1966 में लागू की गई थी और पिछले वर्ष इस योजना का और आगे विस्तार कर दिया गया है।

(iii) बकाया संबंधी मांगों की वसूली का कार्य निपटाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा पिछले वर्ष आय कर अधिकारियों (वसूली) के 60 पद मंजूर किए गए।

(iv) विभाग द्वारा रेखित बैंकों का स्वीकार किया जाना तथा इस निमित्त आयकर कार्यालयों में अदायगी के लिए विशेष प्राप्ति काउन्टरों का खोला जाना।

(v) ऐसे निर्धारितियों के नामों को प्रकाशित करना जिन्होंने किन्हीं निर्धारित सीमाओं से ऊपर करों की अदायगी नहीं की है।

(vi) पूरे देश में बकाया बेबाकी पखवाड़े मनाए जा रहे हैं। इस अवधि में, अनिर्णीत समा-योजनों/भूलसुधारों को पूरा करने, अपीलीय आदेशों को कार्यान्वित करने तथा निर्धारितियों की तरफ बकाया मांगों की शुद्ध रकमों की वसूली करने पर विशेष जोर दिया जाता है।

(vii) कलकत्ता, केरल, दिल्ली, नागपुर तथा हैदराबाद में हाल ही में पांच कर-वसूली आयुक्त तैनात किए गए हैं। कर वसूली अधिकारियों

पर प्रशासनिक अधिकार रखने के अतिरिक्त उन्हें 1 जनवरी, 1972 से विभागीय कर वसूली अधिकारियों के खिलाफ दायर की गई अपीलों की सुनवाई का अपीलीय अधिकार भी प्राप्त होगा। इसके अतिरिक्त कुछ अपर आयकर-आयुक्तों को अनन्य रूप से वसूली का कार्य सौंपा हुआ है।

ग्वालियर में तेल शोधक कारखाने की स्थापना की मांग

959. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लोग काफी समय से ग्वालियर में एक तेल शोधक कारखाना स्थापित करने की मांग कर रहे हैं;

(ख) सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक लिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी): (क) जी, हाँ। निम्न पार्टियों से, उनके सामने दी गई तिथियों को, अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे :—

(1) मध्य प्रदेश 28-7-1971
चैम्बर आफ
कामर्स एण्ड
इण्डस्ट्री, ग्वालियर

(2) डा० भागवत सहाय 25-9-1971
स्मार्क महाविद्यालय,
ग्वालियर

(3) बीर शिवाजी 10-10-1971
क्लब, ग्वालियर

(4) ग्वालियर उद्योग 11-10-1971
तथा वाणिज्य
संघ, ग्वालियर

(5) तेल शोधक 14-10-1971
काखारना लगाओ
समिति, ग्वालियर

(ख) और (ग). देश में अतिरिक्त शोधक क्षमता तथा उसके लिए स्थान के प्रश्न का अध्ययन करने के लिए, 1969 में एक विशेषज्ञ समिति की नियुक्ति की गई थी। उत्तर-पश्चिम क्षेत्र में एक शोधकशाला की स्थापना के बारे में इस समिति ने सिफारिश की थी। भारतीय तेल निगम को इस शोधनशाला के लिए एक सम्भाव्यता रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिए कहा गया था। उक्त रिपोर्ट जून 1971 में प्राप्त हुई थी और वह, इस समय, विचाराधीन है। स्थान के बारे में अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से जालसाजी करके
धन निकाला जाना

960. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद से राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की विभिन्न

शाखाओं से जालसाजी करके धन निकालने के कई मामले प्रकाश में आये हैं।

(ख) क्या इस प्रकार जालसाजी करके लगभग डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये की धन राशि निकाली गई है; और।

(ग) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से जालसाजी करके धन निकालने के मामलों की संख्या कितनी है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्य-वाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण):

(क) से (ग). राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद, राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की विभिन्न शाखाओं से जालसाजी से निकाली गयी रकमों के जो मामले प्रकाश में आए हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसे सभा पटल पर रखा दिया जाएगा।

चूंकि बैंकों में जालसाजी का मुख्य कारण आन्तरिक नियंत्रणों का पालन न किया जाना है इसलिए बैंकों में नकदी की अभिरक्षा और सम्भाले के सम्बन्ध में बैंकों में प्रचलित प्रणालियों, उनके द्वारा किये गये निवेश और उनके द्वारा रखी गयी प्रतिभूतियों मुख्यालय के पयवेक्षण और नियंत्रण जिसमें आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षा और निरीक्षण तथा अन्तःशाखा लेखों के समाधान आदि की व्यवस्था शामिल है की जांच करने के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंकों ने अधिकारियों का एक दल नियुक्त किया है। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंकों ने सामान्यक्रिया केन्द्रवार निरोध करने वाले अपने अधिकारियों को ये हिदायतें दी हैं कि वे नकदी की जांच-पड़ताल करें और परीक्षण के तौर पर प्रतिभूतियों और गोदाम आदि का भी निरीक्षण करें और आन्तरिक नियंत्रणों की प्रणाली की व्याव-

हारिक रूप से देखें और यह भी देखें कि वे पर्याप्त हैं या नहीं। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा बैंकों को भी हिदायतें दी गई हैं कि ये शाखाओं के एजेण्टों और स्टाफ के अन्य सदस्यों के कार्यों में भी क्रम से नियत समय पर परिवर्तन करें और 3 से 5 वर्ष की अवधि के बाद उनका तबादला कर दें।

Deploying of Chinese-Pak Trained Armed Mizo Rebels on East Bengal-Tripura Border.

961. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan Army has deployed a large number of Chinese-Pak trained armed Mizo rebels along the East Bengal-Tripura Border;

(b) if so, the number of such Mizo rebels who have been arrested by Border Security Force; and

(c) the steps Government is likely to take to arrest the remaining rebel Mizos ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Government are aware that a few Pak-trained Mizos are operating along with Pakistani troops on East Bengal/Tripura Border. There is no evidence of their being trained by the Chinese.

(b) and (c). Since 25th March 1971, 46 hostiles including local suspects were captured and 58 surrendered. Government have recently declared an amnesty to enable more mizo hostiles to surrender. Government hopes that the Mizo hostiles will get disenchanted with the Pak-Army in Bangla Desh and come over to their hearths and homes in Mizo Hills District so that they may live as free Indian citizens.

Inaugural Flights Arranged by Air India During September and October, 1971

962. SHRI N.K. SANGHI :

SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of inaugural flights that were arranged by Air India during the months of September and October, 1971;

(b) the names of persons invited for each of these flights and the criteria for selection of these persons; and

(c) whether in one of these flights, class gradation was done away with and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No inaugural flights were operated by Air India in September, 1971. However, the following inaugural flights were operated in October 1971 :—

West bound :

(i) Bombay/London inaugural AI-125 of October 6, 1971.

(ii) Bombay/New York inaugural AI-101 of October 17, 1971.

(iii) Bombay/New York inaugural AI-101 of October 31, 1971.

East bound :

London/Delhi/Bombay inaugural AI-124 of October 20, 1971.

(b) The lists of persons who were invited on each of the above inaugural flights are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1059/71]

Among the criteria on which Air India issues invitations for inaugural flights are:

- (1) Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha nominated by Government.
- (2) Persons of commercial importance.
- (3) Travel agency representatives and tour operators who promote and sell passenger and cargo traffic.
- (4) Officials connected with either the operation of air services or connected with governmental agencies at airports or others nominated by government.
- (5) Government of India officials posted abroad who deal with matters connected with the operation of Air India services subject to clearance by the Government of India.
- (6) Dignitaries and officials of other governments.

(c) The first and second Bombay/New York flights (on 17th and 31st October, 1971) were operated as all-economy flights so as to avoid the incidence of the foreign travel tax which was imposed with effect from 15th October 1971.

Loans given by Nationalised Banks for purchase of Fertilizers

963. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
DR. KARNI SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team comprising of the representatives of Reserve Bank of India and

the Agriculture Ministry visited Rajasthan in August, 1971 to study the problems connected with the distribution of fertilisers in the State;

(b) whether the team have found that the quantum of loans given by the nationalised and commercial banks for purchase of fertilisers was too meagre and this was one of the factors which prevented increased consumption of fertilisers; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) The lending of commercial banks, including nationalised banks, to farmers for purchase of fertilisers and other inputs has been relatively smaller in Rajasthan than medium term loans advanced by them to farmers for digging of wells, purchase of pump sets etc. But farmers generally go in for heavier consumption of fertilisers only after the attendant facilities, viz. irrigation water, advantageous soil conditions for growing remunerative crops, ready marketing channels, etc. become available. General experience shows that where other favourable factors operate simultaneously, bank credit also tends to flow more liberally.

(c) Public Sector banks are being constantly urged by the Government to increase their short-term lending to farmers for agricultural production. The demand for fertiliser loans in Rajasthan is expected to pick up with the availability of irrigation facilities.

Tourists Avoiding India

964. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a report in the *Indian*

Express dated the 1st October, 1971 stating that many tourists are now avoiding India because of "stuffy atmosphere"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report in the *Indian Express* that many tourists are now avoiding India because of "stuffy atmosphere" is one of the opinions expressed on the subject.

Tourist arrival figures over the past five years clearly indicate that there is a considerable increase in the number of tourists coming to India every year:

1966	1,59,603
1967	1,79,565
1968	1,88,820
1969	2,44,724
1970	2,80,821

Complaint against Income-tax Authorities assessing Income-tax due from Volga Restaurant, New Delhi

965. SHRI BIJOY MODAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint against the Income-tax assessing authority who is assessing the Income-tax payable by M/s Volga Restaurant, New Delhi and the group;

(b) if so, the nature of complaint; and

(c) the action taken on the complaint?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Closure of Sainik School, Purulia

966. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Principal of the Sainik School, Purulia called an armed police force within the campus on the 12th September, 1971 and ordered the closure of the institution with immediate effect;

(b) if so, whether this was done to intimidate the students who were agitating against the misbehaviour of the Hostel Superintendent; and

(c) whether any impartial inquiry has been or will be held into the conduct of the administration, the staff and the students?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the opinion of the Principal the closure of the institution from 13-9-1971 to 12-10-71, was necessary because of the students indiscipline following a complaint made by a student of the school against one of the Hostel Superintendents.

(c) Chairman, Local Board of Administration of the School ordered a Board of Inquiry consisting of, among others, an educationist and the Additional Deputy Commissioner, Purulia. The Board submitted its findings to the Local Board of Administration. Some immediate and long term measures have been recommended by the Local Board. On the basis of these recommendations, the Principal of the school has been transferred. Action on other recommendations is under consideration.

Hoarding of small Coins

967. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any estimate has been made of the value of small coins which are being

hoarded in the country for various purposes;

(b) whether the increased output undertaken by the mints will meet the acute shortage of small coins, unless the hoarding can be also detected and stopped; and

(c) the steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The hoarding of small coins that has been going on is of two kinds. One is the hoarding of coins made in certain alloys, with a view to melting them and realising the higher value fetched by the metal. The other kind of hoarding is a consequence of the above with a view to cashing on the shortage. It was because Government felt that normalcy would not be attained quickly, despite increased output, so long as there is diversion of coins for purposes of melting, that the Small Coins (Offences) Ordinance was promulgated on 22-10-71, making melting of small coins and hoarding such coins with intention of melting, an offence in law. Once melting of coins is curbed, the increasing output of small coins is bound to improve the availability further and also to dispel the psychology of shortage.

Deposits in the Nationalised Banks

968. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of deposits in the Nationalised Banks as on the 30th June, 1971 in the country, bank-wise;

(b) the deposits in the Commercial Banks as on the 30th June, 1971 bank-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase the deposits in the nationalised banks ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The amount of deposits in the nationalised banks and in the other commercial banks as on the last Friday of June, 1971, is indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1060/71]

(c) Measures taken to help the banks in their deposit mobilisation efforts were indicated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1297 answered in the House on 4th June, 1971.

Arrears of Central Taxes against Sugar Factories

969. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) where arrears on account of Central Excise Duty and other dues have been outstanding against Sugar factories in the various States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the amount of taxes due from each factory and since when the same have been outstanding against them; and

(d) the steps taken to recover those dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Registration under Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act

970. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the Companies required to get themselves registered under the

Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act have got themselves registered;

(b) if not, the names of Companies which could not get themselves registered and were given extension of time to get themselves registered under the above Act; and

(c) the number of cases registered for violation of provisions of the Act and the names of these Companies?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). Section 20 of the M.R.T.P. Act describes the type of undertakings which are expected to register themselves under the Act. 814 undertakings have so far registered upto 15th November, 1971. The Department of Company Affairs has been examining the applicability of the Act to such other companies which may be expected to be under the obligation to register. As a result of such studies, show cause notices were served on 180 companies which were believed to be registerable according to the provisions of the Act. Out of these 71 companies have responded by registering themselves under the Act. The remaining companies have replied stating the reasons for not registering. These replies are being examined for taking further action.

(c) No prosecutions have yet been launched.

Quantity and value of export of Petroleum Products

971. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of exports of petroleum products during the year 1970-71 and the value thereof;

(b) the names of countries to which exported;

(c) where these petroleum products did not have domestic markets; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) A quantity of 332.4 thousand tonnes of products valued at Rs. 4.67 crores were exported during 1970-71.

(b) The exports were made to Singapore, United Kingdom, Kenya, U. A. R. Korea, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Holland, Italy, Cyprus and Peru.

(c) and (d). The exports mostly consisted of naphtha and Motor Gasoline. For these and for the other surplus products exported during 1970-71, the domestic requirements had not come up to the indigenous production level in that year.

Demand of Workers for Participation in Managements of Oil Companies

972. SHRI N. E. HORO :

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether workers of Oil Companies have demanded participation in the managements of Oil Companies; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) and (b). A demand was made in the past regarding inclusion of a representative of workers on Indian Oil Corporation's Board of Directors. A decision on this would be taken at an opportune time.

**Deployment of Military for Security
along Assam Border**

973. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Assam has requested the Union Government to deploy military for better security arrangements along the Assam border with East Bengal; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Central Government to take strict security measures to guard the frontier area ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). On requests received from the Chief Minister of Assam steps have been taken to improve the security arrangements along Assam border.

**औषधि निर्माता कम्पनियों को कच्चा
माल सप्लाई करने की प्रक्रिया**

974. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) औषधि निर्माता कम्पनियों को सरकारी स्तर पर कच्चे माल की सप्लाई करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या नीति तथा प्रक्रिया अपनाई है ;

(ख) किन सरकारी एजेंसियों के माध्यम से कच्चा माल सप्लाई किया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या औषधि निर्माता कम्पनियों को अपेक्षित मात्रा में कच्चा माल मिल जाता है ;

(घ) क्या कच्चे माल की सप्लाई के लिए अपनाई गई नीति में हर वर्ष परिवर्तन कर दिया जाता है; और

(ङ) पिछले राज्यों में कार्य-रत लघु औषधि निर्माता कम्पनियों को कच्चे माल की सप्लाई के लिए किस प्रक्रिया अथवा नीति का पालन किया जाता है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री(श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) औषध उद्योग के लिए आवश्यक कच्चे माल की पूर्ति स्थानीय उत्पादन और जहां आवश्यक हो आयात से की जाती है। जहां तक देशी कच्चे माल की पूर्ति का सम्बन्ध है सरकार ने कोई नीति या विधि निर्धारित नहीं की है। प्रत्येक औषधि निर्माण यूनिट को अपने इच्छित स्रोतों से अपनी आवश्यकता का माल लेने की छूट है। परन्तु कुछ मर्दों के लिए सम्बन्धित उत्पादकों को उत्पादन/उपलब्धता और उपभोक्ता निर्माता द्वारा प्रस्तुत मांग के आधार पर देने की सलाह दी जाती है। आयातित कच्चे माल के लिए नीति और विधि तदनुसारी अवधि के लिए आयात व्यापार नियन्त्रण नीति और विधि पुस्तक में निर्धारित की गई है। आमतौर पर आयात आवश्यकतायें अब पुनः पूर्ति के आधार पर पूरी की जाती हैं।

(ख) इस उद्योग द्वारा उपभोग होने वाले कुछ प्रमुख औषध और रसायनों का आयात राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा सरली-बद्ध किया गया है। इन पदार्थों का वितरण राज्य व्यापार निगम अथवा आई० पी० एल० जो एक सरकारी उपक्रम है, द्वारा किया जाता है।

(ग) औषध उद्योग का वर्गीकरण प्राथमिक उद्योग के रूप में किया गया है। और उसके कच्चे माल की मांगें पुनः पूर्ति के आधार पर पूरी की जाती है। निर्माता आवश्यकतानुसार अपने आयात का प्रबन्ध करते हैं। सारणीबद्ध पदार्थों को राज्य औषध नियंत्रकों/डी० जी० टी० डी० की सिफारिशों सम्बन्धित निर्माता की भूतपूर्व खपत तथा वितरण एजेंसियों के पास उपलब्धता के आधार पर दिया जाता है।

(घ) जी हां। नीति पर प्रति वर्ष उपलब्धता और मांग को दृष्टिगत करते हुए विचार किया जाता है।

(ङ) पिछड़े हुए राज्यों में काम करने वाली लघु स्तर की औषध कंपनियों को कच्चे माल की सप्लाई करने के लिए किसी विशेष नीति या विधि का पालन नहीं किया जाता और सभी कंपनियों के लिए एक ही नीति का पालन किया जाता है चाहे वे कहीं भी स्थित हों।

Dacoity in Durgapur United Bank

975. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the persons arrested in connection with the Durgapur United Bank dacoity case on the last September, 1971 ;

(b) what is the number of the car seized and the name of the owner ; and

(c) the action taken against the accused ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

(a) to (c). According to the information given by United Bank of India, no dacoity was committed in Durgapur Branch of the bank but the police have arrested some young men who were alleged to have planned to commit dacoity. The Number of the car seized by the police in this connection is reported to be WBD 2969. The bank has no information about the names of the arrested persons or the name of the owner of the car.

Decision taken at Simla Conference for Improving Tourist Facilities in the Northern Region

976. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether representatives of seven States and Union Territories recently met in Simla to discuss the measures to be taken for improving tourist facilities in the Northern region ;

(b) if so, the decisions taken at this meeting ; and

(c) the steps the Centre is taking to encourage tourism in this region ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) The first meeting of the Regional Tourist Committee for the Northern Region was held in Simla on 18th September, 1971. It was attended, among others, by representatives of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and the Delhi Administration.

(b) The major recommendations were:

1. to recommend to the Planning Commission provision of bigger financial

- allocation for the development of tourist facilities in the State Government budgets ;
2. to facilitate inter-State movements of tourist vehicles ;
 3. to request State Tourist Departments to launch campaigns for creating tourist consciousness ;
 4. to request State Governments to take action in finalising legislation with regard to anti-beggary laws ;
 5. to recommend to the Ministry of Railways introduction of off-season fares to hill stations; and
 6. to recommend to State Governments provision of caravan/car parking facilities at all important tourist centres in the region.

(c) The Department of Tourism, Government of India undertakes extensive publicity in the main tourist markets of the world to encourage tourism to India, in which all regions are included. A number of projects in the northern region have been included in the Central and State Fourth Five Year Plans.

Protection of Pay of S. A. S. Accountants of AGCR

977. SHRI S. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question Nos. 9221 and 9264 on the 11th May, 1971 and state :

(a) whether the Pay of SAS Accountants of A. G. C. R. who were on deputation has been protected when their juniors were promoted as Accounts Officers ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor, when there is a provision in the Rules to protect their pay ;

(c) whether the pay of other staff who were on deputation and could not be promoted in similar circumstances, has been protected and if so, under which provision ; and

(d) the reasons why this provision could not be applied to the SAS Accountants mentioned in question referred to above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The pay of S. A. S. Accountants, who were on deputation, has been protected to the extent provided under the Rules.

In the last two years, there have been 12 cases of S. A. S. Accountants of A. G. C. R. on deputation whose juniors were promoted in the parent office but whose pay was not protected. The pay was not protected in 10 of these cases for the reason that they did not qualify for protection in terms of the Next Below Rule. Under this Rule for every junior promoted in the parent office only one officer on deputation may be promoted proforma—thus if there are two or more seniors on deputation only the seniormost of them gets the proforma promotion. In the other two cases proforma promotion could not be ordered for short periods as the posts in the parent office were of short duration.

(c) No, Sir. The pay of certain other staff was also not protected when in similar circumstances they did not fulfil the conditions of the Next Below Rule.

(d) Does not arise.

Establishment of Agencies of Kerosene/ L. D. O. and Indane Gas Retail Outlets

978. SHRI D.B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether agencies of Kerosene/L. D. O. and Indane Gas retail outlets

lets have been awarded throughout the country ;

(b) if not, the names of various Districts where dealerships have not been established so far ; and

(c) the reasons therefor and when the same would be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) to (c). Depending on the business potential and availability, the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. have set up agencies/dealerships for LDO, Kerosene, Indane Gas and retail outlets for Petrol and HSD throughout the country except in the districts where the demand potential does not justify the same. The requirements of these districts are reviewed by the Corporation from time to time and as soon as the demand in the area justifies the need for the establishment of such agency/dealership, necessary action will be initiated in that direction. The information about the names of the districts where dealerships have not been established by the Corporation so far is being collected and will be furnished to the House in due course.

Recovery of Loans Granted By Nationalised Banks To Farmers

979. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently issued any fresh guidelines in respect of recovery of loans granted by Nationalised Banks to farmers and small scale industries ; and

(b) if so, the nature of guidelines issued in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of

India, and not the Government, issued guidelines to the commercial banks in respect of recovery of loans granted by them to farmers, *inter alia*, in December, 1970 and to small entrepreneurs and other self-employed category of borrowers in March 1971. The nature of the guidelines applicable to these two sets of borrowers is indicated in the enclosed statement.

Statement

NATURE OF GUIDELINES ISSUED BY THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA IN RESPECT OF RECOVERY OF LOAN EXTENDED TO—

(i) Farmers:

The due date should be fixed to coincide with the period when the cultivator would be most fluid. While deciding this date, sufficient room for adjustment should be provided to the cultivator with a view to enabling him to get a fair price for his produce. The procedure for recovery should be fair but firm. In fixing the due dates in multiple cropping areas where one crop is more important than the other, the due date should relate to the time of the sale of the main crop. The method of computing repayment capacity has also been indicated. The guidelines also indicate that there should be sufficient flexibility in the recovery procedures with a view to rephasing defaulted amounts in the event of natural calamities of a widespread nature affecting the crops. It has also been suggested that there should be a regular review of the recovery performance every season and that recovery performance should be related to 'demand' for a period and not to 'outstandings'.

(ii) Small entrepreneurs and other self-employed category of borrowers :

Adequate follow-up and supervisory arrangements should be organised to keep track of the end-use of funds lent to the small entrepreneurs and other self-employ-

ed categories of borrowers, and for effecting recovery of the advances according to schedule. This will help achieve a measure of rotation of funds so that the scarce resources can be made to reach as large a number of people as possible. The borrower should be encouraged to maintain some basic minimum of accounts and should be persuaded to accept financial supervision and discipline. In particular, the borrower units should be encouraged to build up equity by ploughing back a portion of the surplus generated in the business.

Realisation of Wealth Tax on Agricultural Lands

980 SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Income-Tax Department has been instructed by Government to begin realising the wealth tax on agricultural land for the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 as a result of the decision of the Supreme Court upholding Central Government's right to levy this tax ; and

(b) if so, the amount likely to be realised as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH : (a) Yes, Sir. The Wealth-tax Officers have been instructed to make intensive efforts to realise the target of collections of wealth-tax on agricultural assets.

(b) An all-India budget target of Rs. 8 crores has been fixed for realisations on account of wealth-tax on agricultural assets for the year 1971-72.

Purchase of Motor Torpedo Boats for Indian Navy

981. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to purchase Motor Torpedo Boats for the

Indian Navy from foreign countries; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). It will not be in public interest to disclose information on the subject.

Exploration of Petroleum in Bihar

982. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission have recently formulated any plan for the exploration of petroleum in the State of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Petroleum in the Country

983. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Oil Corporation is unable to meet the demand of petroleum in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the production of petroleum in the country to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). The requirements of petroleum products in the country are met in full by the Indian Oil Corporation and other private oil companies dealing in petroleum products. To the extent the requirements fall short and cannot be met from the indigenous production, imports are arranged from the available sources outside the country. Steps are also being taken to progressively increase the refinery capacity to meet the increasing demands of petroleum products.

Assistance to Bihar

984. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Bihar has recently approached the Central Government with a request that the quantum of Central assistance for the State's Fourth Plan should be increased by 75 per cent in view of the State's financial position;

(b) if so, whether the State Government has also requested to write off as 'unproductive' Central loans and arrange for rescheduling of debt payment to ease its financial burden; and

(c) if so, Central Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Government of Bihar have from time to time been requesting for additional Central assistance for the State's Fourth Five-Year Plan. They have also represented that the grant component of Central assistance for the State Plan

should be increased from 30 per cent to 75 per cent.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Central assistance to States during the Fourth Five-Year Plan is being distributed in accordance with the criteria laid down by the National Development Council which apply uniformly to all States. This assistance is given in the form of block loans and grants in the fixed proportion of 70:30. It is not possible either to alter the criteria of distribution of Central assistance among States *inter se* or the proportion between its loan and grant components. The proposal for rescheduling of the repayment of Central loan, made by Bihar and some other States, was examined but was not found acceptable.

Decision to set up Coal-Based Fertilizer Plants in the Country

985. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken by Government to set up coal-based fertilizer plants in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such plants which are likely to be set up;

(c) the sites selected for the same; and

(d) the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (d). Government have decided to set up three coal-based fertilizer projects in the public sector and the sites selected are Talcher (Orissa), Ramagundam (Andhra Pradesh) and Korba (Madhya Pradesh). The expenditure on these projects during the Fourth Plan period would be met from

out of the lump-sum allocation of Rs. 262 crores made in the Fourth Plan for new fertilizer projects.

A letter of intent has also been issued by Government to a private party for the establishment of a coal-based fertilizer plant at Kamptee (near Nagpur). The details of the project are awaited from the party.

Overdrafts by States

986. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH
SHRI SHANKER DAYAL
SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some States have made overdrafts on the Reserve Bank of India during June and September, 1971;

(b) if so, the names of such States and amount of overdrafts made by them; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The overdrafts of the States towards the end of June 1971 were cleared by the Government of India by advance release of States' share of Central taxes and duties and Central assistance payable in July 1971 and by sanctioning ways and means advances. Some States have again run into overdrafts. A statement showing the overdrafts of the States on the 30th September, 1971 is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Discussions have recently been held with the Governors/Chief Ministers of the States having overdrafts on the Reserve Bank of India. The Governors/Chief Ministers shared the concern of the Government of India over the overdrafts and agreed that steps would need to be taken, including economy in expenditure and additional resource mobilization, to reduce the overdrafts.

STATEMENT

Overdrafts of States on the 30th September, 1971

	(Rs. crores)
1. Andhra Pradesh	37.42
2. Assam	14.21
3. Bihar	7.49
4. Kerala	21.43
5. Mysore	28.55
6. Rajasthan	22.35
7. Tamil Nadu	32.88
8. West Bengal	3.68
TOTAL	168.01

Effect on the Outlay of Plan due to Financial Stringency

987. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had informed the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Finance at its last meeting that the outlay on Plan might be effected because of financial stringency; and

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has asked the Planning Commission to examine the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). In the Consultative Committee meeting of the Finance Ministry held last month, I had clarified that in view of the substantial expenditure on refugees from Bangla Desh, measures were being taken to effect 5% cut in non-Plan and non-essential expenditure. I had also emphasised that steps had been

initiated to improve plan performance by speeding up the execution of Plan programmes. The Planning Commission is at present engaged in conducting a mid-term appraisal of the Plan including the resources for it.

Monopoly in Fishing Industry

988. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether certain monopoly houses have entered into the fishing Industry ;
- (b) if so, how many of them are with foreign collaboration; and
- (c) the action taken by Government to prevent the expansion of these monopolist groups ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). Information is being obtained from the Ministries concerned and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Chapter III of the Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices Act lays down provisions for regulation of the concentration of economic power and wherever these provisions are applicable, no substantial expansion or the setting up of a new undertaking can be effected by the parties concerned without prior approval of the Central Government. No approval has been accorded so far in this field to any undertaking registered under Section 26 of the M. R. T. P. Act.

Inaugural Flight of the Boeing 737 of the Indian Airlines

989. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Kerala Chief Minister was not invited as guest of the Indian

Airlines in the inaugural flight of the Boeing 737 from Bombay to Trivandrum and that he was a paid passenger in the flight;

- (b) who were the guests of the Indian Airlines on this inaugural flight; and

(c) whether in the inaugural flight of Bombay-Nasik route of Indian Airlines, the Maharashtra Chief Minister was an invitee ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : The Kerala Chief Minister was invited by Indian Airlines to accompany their first Boeing 737 flight from Bombay to Trivandrum. As, however, he was returning from Delhi after attending the Chief Ministers' Conference and held a return ticket from Delhi to Trivandrum via Bangalore, he was re-routed via Bombay and the cost of fare for the sector Bombay-Trivandrum already paid, is being refunded by Indian Airlines.

(d) Apart from the Kerala Chief Minister, Shri V. K. Krishna Menon, Member of Parliament was the only special invitee to join the flight from Bombay to Trivandrum. However, from Bangalore, the following five newspaper representatives were invited :

1. Mr. T. A. Subramaniam, Editor, 'The Mail' Madras.
2. Mr. Neelakantan, Regional Manager, PTI, Madras.
3. Mr. Seetharaman, Regional Manager, UNI, Madras.
4. Mr. Madhavan Kutty, Assistant Editor, 'Indian Express' Madras.
5. Mr. R. Muthuswamy, Reporter, 'The Hindu', Madras.

(c) The Maharashtra Chief Minister was invited, but he could not participate.

Rent paid by India Tourism Development Corporation for Office Accommodation

990. SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of rent paid by the India Tourism Development Corporation on account of hiring of office accommodation during the last three years; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to cut down the expenditure on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The rent for office accommodation paid during 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 is as under :

Year	Amount
1968-69	Rs. 1.29 lakhs
1969-70	Rs. 2.90 lakhs
1970-71	Rs. 3.70 lakhs

(b) With the activities of the Corporation expanding year after year necessitating increased office space it is difficult to curtail expenditure on this account.

Foreign Drug Firms in India

991. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of foreign drug firms in India;

(b) whether Government have recently issued any directive to these firms to reduce their investment;

(c) if so, what are the directives;

(d) whether Government propose to take over these foreign firms immediately; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) The total number of foreign firms having more than fifty percent foreign investment either direct or indirect engaged in the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceuticals either wholly or partially, is 39.

(b) and (c). No directive as such has been issued by Government, but the following measures are broadly adopted to reduce the extent of foreign participation in the field of drugs and pharmaceuticals :

(i) progressive reduction of foreign equity participation with corresponding increase of Indian share holding in the firms concerned;

(ii) non-issuance generally of licences for producing formulations, except of a sophisticated nature or where the formulation capacity is linked with the production of bulk drugs; and

(iii) imposition of appropriate export obligations as a condition precedent to expansion of capacity.

(d) and (e). No such proposal is under consideration, at present. Considering the number of units, the range of their operations etc., Government do not consider it necessary to take over the foreign firms. The drug industry is a Schedule 'B' Industry, under the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 and can therefore be developed both in the public and private sectors.

New Oil Field in Sibsagar, Assam

992. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new oil field was found by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the District of Sibsagar, Assam; and

(b) if so, the oil potentiality thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) In the first well drilled on the Amguri structure, located near Sibsagar in Assam, Oil was encountered during testing in July-August, 1971.

(b) The oil potentiality of this find is yet to be determined.

Annual Meeting of World Bank and International Monetary Fund

993. SHRI M. KALYANA-SUNDARAM :

SHRI P. GANGADEB :

SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he attended the recent meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in Washington;

(b) if so, the decisions taken at the meetings; and

(c) how far those decisions are likely to help India solve its economic problems ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN) :

(a) to (c). In my capacity as India's Governor I attended the Annual Meeting

of the Boards of Governors of the IMF and the World Bank held in Washington in September, 1971.

The main interest in the Fund meeting related to the current international monetary situation. In the course of my address, I expressed the concern of developing countries over the present crisis and stressed the need for an urgent re-alignment of parities of the currencies of the major industrial countries, the establishment of an essentially stable par value system, and the importance of member countries working within the forum and discipline of the IMF. I expressed the hope that allocation of Special Drawing Rights would continue and suggested an examination of the future role of Special Drawing Rights as a primary reserve asset and also renewed our plea for establishing effective practical links between the International monetary system and the needs of development finance, and suggested that arrangements for forging links between Special Drawing Rights and development finance should be speedily established and written into the Articles of Agreement of the IMF.

I also stressed the need to ensure that the views and interests of the developing countries which constitute a vast majority of the members of the IMF, should be appropriately reflected in the decisions of the Fund, and for this purpose a more rational adjustment in the relative voting strengths of the richer countries and developing countries should be brought about.

Governors from developed countries generally supported some of these ideas. The Governors of the Fund unanimously passed a Resolution calling upon the members of the fund to establish a satisfactory structure of exchange rates and to facilitate the resumption of the orderly conduct of the operations of the Fund. Members were also called upon to collaborate with

the Fund and with each other to bring about a reversal of the tendency to maintain restrictive trade and exchange practices. The Resolution also requested the Executive Directors to report to the Board of Governors on the measures necessary for the improvement or reform of the international monetary system; and for this purpose to study all aspects of the system including the role of Special Drawing Rights. It is hoped that action pursuant to this Resolution will result in trade and exchange practices conducive to the growth of exports of the developing countries and also to a more equitable distribution of Special Drawing Rights to these countries.

As regards the World Bank, I expressed gratification at the increase in the volume and range of the lending operations of the World Bank group of institutions, and in particular the recent emphasis of the Bank on encouraging growth with social justice in developing countries. I also pointed out the need for a review of some of Bank's lending policies in order to promote genuine economic development in tune with the national policies and institutions of the developing countries.

12.03 hrs.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Before you adjourn the House, there is a report in the *Times of India* (Interruption.)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow this practice.....(Interruptions.) I have no information. I do not tolerate this practice. Does he think that by shouting everything can be set right. Nothing will go on record.

Yesterday as decided by the Business Advisory Committee, we shall adjourn

now to re-assemble at 2 O'clock.....
(Interruptions) We adjourn till 2 p.m.

12.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

RE ATTACK ON THE TIMES OF INDIA OFFICE BY FOLLOWERS OF DIVINE LIGHT-MISSION

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I have given notice under rule 377 today. I want to draw the attention of the Government and the House to this thing that has come out in the *Times of India*. That the Divine Light Mission people raided.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : A calling attention notice has been received ; that is being considered.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Has it been admitted ? It is a very serious matter.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनन्दगाँव) : कल की होने वाली अत्यन्त अग्रिम घटनाओं की ओर में आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ । कल नव भारत टाइम्स बिल्डिंग पर पांच सौ लोगों ने आक्रमण किया और 37 लोग गिरफ्तार किए गए...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I was saying that your calling attention notice on the same subject is being considered.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : But that would not come up before Monday. This is a very serious matter.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : Let the Government on Monday report how it happened.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Our memory goes back to the unchecked sadhu riots in 1966. We want to know if there is any foreigner behind this.

श्री राम सहाय पाँडे : कानून और व्यवस्था अपने हाथ में मोड़ लेती है तो ये जो प्रकाशन हैं ये बन्द हो जाएंगे।

It must be taken up here and now. What prevents you from taking it up ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Notice has been given, it is being considered by Mr. Speaker. He will give his decision. I cannot just decide it now.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : It is a question of law and order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your desire will be conveyed to the Speaker.

You will appreciate that I cannot take a decision now from the Chair.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Why don't you convey our wish to the Home Minister to make a statement ? How dare 500 people go, attack the press and the editor ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Government may take note of the desire of the members. About the call attention, that is being considered.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Suppose my house is attacked and a calling attention is moved by somebody else. Can you say it is under consideration and it will take three or four days ? It is a law and order problem. Tomorrow this Parliament can

be attacked. Government should make a statement today.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It has happened under the very nose of the Home Ministry unchecked for hours. I want that the Government should make a statement today. The calling attention may come up on Monday.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Things are more serious than what has appeared in the newspapers. Anybody can call himself God; I have no quarrel...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are making a speech.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : 500 or 600 people with lathis and daggers raided the office of the *Nav Bharat Times* and the *Times of India*. The Home Minister should have come here and made a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Government may take notice of it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Are you saying that Government will make a statement or Government will take notice ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am saying that I am conveying to the Government the strong feelings of the members and the desire of the members that Government should come forward with a statement.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : You should direct the Government to make a statement.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। जरनलिस्ट्स पीटे जायें, दूसरे लोग पीटे जायें, यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। आप देखें कि क्या हो रहा है। इनके बालयोगेश्वर नाम के जो गुरुजी हैं उनके नाम पर

तरह तरह का शलत प्रचार हो रहा है। सवेरे बे बच्चे रहते हैं। दोपहर को जवान हो जाते हैं। रात को बूढ़े हो जाते हैं और यह जो साइकिल है इसी तरह से चलता रहता है। इसलिए इस पर बहस होनी चाहिये किसी न किसी रूप में।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Papers to be laid.

14.08 Hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER NAVY ACT

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) :

(1) I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy of the Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Third Amendment) Regulations, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 248 in Gazette of India dated the 17th July, 1971, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-730/71].

(2) to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957 :—

(i) The Navy (Pension) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1971, published in Notifications No. S.R.O. 294 in Gazette of India dated the 14th August, 1971.

(ii) The Navy (Discipline and Miscellaneous, Provisions) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No.

S.R.O. 314 in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1971.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1039/71].

Notifications under Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, Central Excises and Salt Act, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Second Amendment Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English Versions) published in Notification No. G S.R. 1164 in Gazette of India dated the 14th August 1971, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1040/71].

(2) A copy of the Delhi Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English Versions) published in Notification No. F. 4(40)/71-Fin. (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 26th September, 1971, under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union territory of Delhi. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1041/71.]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English Versions) under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 :—

) The Central Excise (Thirteenth Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1246 in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1971.

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

- (ii) The Central Excise (Fourteenth Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1406 in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1042/71.]

- (4) A copy of Hindi Version of Notification No. S.O. 942 published in Mysore Gazette dated the 27th May, 1971, under sub-section (ii) of section 30 of the Mysore Lotteries and Prize Competitions Control and Tax Act, 1951, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 27th March, 1971 issued by the President in relation to the State of Mysore. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1043/71.]
- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—
- (i) G.S.R. 1153 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) G.S.R. 1200 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iii) G.S.R. 1201 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iv) G.S.R. 1220 published in Gazette of India dated the 2th August, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (v) G.S.R. 1243 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1971.
- (vi) G.S.R. 1265 published in Gazette of India dated the 4th September, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (vii) G.S.R. 1334 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (viii) G.S.R. 1339 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1044/71]

- (6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English version) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944:—

- (i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Thirty-eighth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1047 in Gazette of India dated the 17th July, 1971.
- (ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Thirty-ninth Amendment Rules 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1139 in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1971.
- (iii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fortieth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1202 in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 1971.
- (iv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-first Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1203 in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 1971.

- (v) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-second Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1204 in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 1971.
 - (vi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-third Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1205 in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 1971.
 - (vii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-fourth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1206 in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 1971.
 - (viii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-fifth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1207 in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 1971.
 - (ix) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-sixth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1208 in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 1971.
 - (x) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-Seventh Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1209 in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 1971.
 - (xi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Drawback Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1219 in Gazette of India dated the 25th August, 1971.
 - (xii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-eighth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1239, in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 1971.
 - (xiii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-ninth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1240 in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1971.
 - (xiv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fiftieth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1241 in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1971.
 - (xv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-first Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1242 in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1971.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1045/71]
- (7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :
- (i) G.S.R. 996 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd July, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum
 - (ii) G.S.R. 1029 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
 - (iii) G.S.R. 1031 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

- (iv) G.S.R. 1140 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (v) G.S.R. 1158 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th August, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (vi) G.S.R. 1159 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th August, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (vi) G.S.R. 1212 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th August, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (viii) G.S.R. 1253 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st September 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ix) G.S.R. 1382 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th September 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (x) G.S.R. 1513 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1046/71]

**NOTIFICATION RE. ADONI MUTUAL
BENEFIT PERMANENT FUND LTD.**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY
AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA):**
On behalf of Shri Raghunatha Reddy, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1306 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1971 declaring M/r Adoni Mutual Benefit Permanent Fund Limited to be a 'Nidhi' under sub-section (3) of section 620A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1047/71]

**NOTIFICATION UNDER COMPANIES ACT
AND STATE OF HIMACHAL PRADESH ACT**

**SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : I beg
to lay on the Table—**

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1251A (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th August 1971 making certain amendments to Notification No. G.S.R. 636 dated the 4th May, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 637 of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-.048/71]
- (2) A copy of the State of Himachal Pradesh (Removal of Difficulties) Order No. 2 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 4023 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 1971 under sub-section (2) of section 53 of the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1049/71]

14.10 Hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

MINUTES

**SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT
(Almora):** I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the following sittings of the Estimates Committee :—

- (1) First Sitting (1970-71) held on the 22nd May, 1970; and
- (2) First Sitting (1971-72) held on the 24th June, 1971.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

FIFTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH
REPORTS

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam):
I beg to present the following Reports of
the Public Accounts Committee :

- (1) Fifteenth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Fifteenth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on Audit Reports on the Accounts of Tea Board for the year 1964-65, 1965-66, and 1967-68.
- (2) Seventeenth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Fifth report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on Audit report (Civil), 1970, relating to the Ministry of Supply.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC
UNDERTAKINGSFOURTH, FIFTH, SEVENTH AND EIGHTH
REPORTS

SHRI M. B. RANA (Broach) : I beg to
present the following Reports of the
Committee on Public Undertakings :—

- (1) Fourth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Forty-sixth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited.
- (2) Fifth Report regarding action by Government on the recommendations contained in their Twelfth Report (Fourth Lok

Sabha) on Heavy Electricals
(India) Limited.

- (3) Seventh Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Forty-Second Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on Mazagon Dock Limited.
- (4) Eighth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Twenty-seventh Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on the Hindustan Cables Limited.

14.12 Hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):
Sir, I rise to announce that Government
Business in this House during the week
commencing from 22nd November, 1971,
will consist of :—

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (2) Consideration and passing of :—
 - (a) The Forward Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1971.
 - (b) The Small Coins (Offences) Bill, 1971.
- (3) Consideration of Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Railway Passenger Fares Ordinance, 1971 and consideration and passing of the Railway Passenger Fares Bill, 1971.

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

- (4) Consideration of Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Tax on Postal Articles Ordinance, 1971 and consideration and passing of the Tax on Postal Articles Bill, 1971.
- (5) Consideration of Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Inland Air travel Tax Ordinance 1971, and consideration and passing of the Inland Air Travel Tax Bill, 1971.
- (6) Consideration of Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Stamp and Excise Duties (Amendment) Ordinance, 1971 and consideration and passing of the Stamp and Excise Duties (Amendment) Bill, 1971.
- (7) Consideration and passing of Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill, 1971.
- (8) Discussion on Orissa Cyclone on an official motion on Tuesday, the 23rd November, 1971.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Every Member belonging to all parties, including the ruling party, expressed a desire in the Business Advisory Committee that there should be a discussion on a very early date on the statement of the Prime Minister ; it should be so broad that it could be a general discussion on foreign affairs. We were assured by the hon. Minister, Shri Raj Bahadur, who was present that he would like to talk to the Prime Minister and then decide whether this could possibly be discussed next week. But things are moving very fast in Bangla Desh. More than a thousand people have been killed and there is curfew in Dacca . I request, through you, the hon. Deputy Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, to convey our feeling to the Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs and let us have a discussion on this next week.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I wanted to draw your attention to the same thing. At the last meeting of the Business Advisory Committee it was discussed and it was agreed by all that the international situation in relation to Bangla Desh particularly would be taken up at the earliest opportunity—it was said, next week—as Shri Banerjee has pointed out. He has mentioned only one case. There is one small town, Shekharnagar, in which 10,000 people have been killed ; in Narayanganj 5,000 people have been killed; and in Dacca about a thousand people have been killed and killing is going on. Shelling on all the border areas is going on and 90 lakhs of refugees, who are in the border area, are now vulnerable to Pak shelling. Therefore, this matter should be discussed next week.

Another point is that the compulsory and forcible retirement of Shri B. C. Ganguli has agitated the mind of the people all over the country. Therefore, the statement of the Railway Minister should be taken into consideration by this House(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Just to correct the record may I say that in the Business Advisory Committee the question of Shri B.C. Ganguli's retirement was mentioned. All of us wanted some sort of a discussion but all of us really felt, except Shri Samar Guha, that such a discussion at this hour might do more harm to Shri Ganguli than good. All of us, except Shri Guha, felt that bureaucracy should be subservient to the Ministers.....(Interruption)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : *

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This will not go on record.....(Interruption)*
Let the Minister reply.

* Not recorded.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Is it fair that Shri Guha is allowed to be contradicted by Shri Banerjee but is not given an opportunity to have his say.....
(*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not a debate.

SHRI PILOO MODI : I want to know, between the versions given by Shri Banerjee and Shri Guha, which is the correct one.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not a discussion. Only the business for the next week has been presented to the House. Certain suggestions have been made that certain items should be included. I have allowed Shri Guha also to make his suggestion. Now it is for the Minister to reply whether they can be accommodated or not. As a member of the Business Advisory Committee, Shri Banerjee passed on certain information.....(*Interruption*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What has been said by Shri Banerjee is not the correct version. He says that it was the unanimous opinion of all that a discussion of this matter would do more harm to Shri B. C. Ganguli (*Interruption*) Secondly he said that it was discussed there and it was said that the matter would be brought to the attention of the Railway Minister and at the next meeting the matter would be decided. It was not said that there would be no discussion.....(*Interruption*)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. This will not go on record.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : *

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This has become not only a debate but a very acrimonious and controversial debate. Now

* Not recorded.

let the Minister reply whether he can accommodate their suggestions.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE On a point of personal explanation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have ordered at a certain point that these things would not go on record. It has to be seen if anything has been said against you that has gone on the record which requires a personal explanation. You can seek another opportunity, not now.....
(*Interruption*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : *

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Fortunately, both the hon. Members are members of the Business Advisory Committee and they know what happened in the last Business Advisory Committee meeting. I need not repeat it.

I will, of course, convey the feelings of hon. Members to the concerned Ministers and the suggestions will be kept before the next Business Advisory Committee meeting. It is for the members of the Committee to consider them.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : There should be no discussion on the B. C. Ganguli business. That is our feeling.

14.19 Hrs.

MOTION RE : REPORT OF UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION FOR 1969-70

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : Sir, I move :—

“That the Annual Report of the University Grants Commission for the

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

year 1969-70, laid on the Table of the House on the 25th June, 1971, be taken into consideration."

I would not like to take the time of the House by making a speech at this time but as points are raised in the debate I shall make every endeavour to satisfy the Members on the points that they may be pleased to raise.

*SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, going through the report of the University Grants Commission, I find that during the last four years the number of students has gone up from 19 1/2 lakhs to 28 lakhs and the number of colleges has gone up from 2749 to 3297. However, I also find that even though the number of students has gone up, there has been no reciprocal development of ancillary facilities for students like the facilities of—library, hostels etc. Not only this, the rapid changes that are taking place in social, political and economic life of the country have in no way been reflected in the sphere of education and the report does not anywhere indicate that there has been any qualitative improvement of education during this period. We have also noted that even though the number of students has gone up at the rate of 13% per year, the *per capita* expenditure has gone down. If we compare the *per capita* expenditure on students in India with those in the U.S.A., Europe or any of the industrially developed country of the world, it will be seen that our expenditure is not even one per cent of their expenditure. The rate of expenditure per student in India is so meagre that it is not possible to achieve any qualitative or quantitative improvement of education. While this is the situation, we find Sir, the number of colleges and universities has been allowed to go up not withstanding the lack of reciprocal growth of facilities for students. I do not think, Sir that by merely

presenting some figures indicating increase in the number of colleges, universities etc., the Government can convince this House that there has been a qualitative improvement in the sphere of education. But I feel it is just the other way about.

The present system of education, which can be referred to as the colonial system of education, is in a state of crisis. Each class in a college consists of 150 to 200 students. College laboratories mean for 16 students are being used by 33 to 34 students. There is hardly any space in a class room to accommodate all the students and needless to say that it affects teaching adversely. The system of examination that is being followed for the students is not helpful to promote development of education. As a consequence, not only the system of examination but the entire system of education is in jeopardy today. This is so, not only in West Bengal but in Orissa, Delhi, Rajasthan and in other States of the country.

To bring about an improvement in the situation, the report envisages holding of small classes, group discussions, holding objective tests, making the teacher student ratio to 1 : 20 holding periodic examinations etc. But their implementation is not possible because the report itself acknowledges that there are not sufficient funds to implement these schemes. Even if the money is made available, I feel that this Government does not have adequate administrative machinery to make these schemes a success. We feel, Sir, that in the present circumstances, efforts to make patch-work improvement will not help solve the problem, and unless we are able to bring about a complete change in our social and economic system we would not be able to improve the system of education. That is why during the last 25 years we have failed to record any improvement in the sphere of education. Only 30 per cent of the population in the country is literate. Surely during the last 25 years we could have substantially raised this figure. Even

* The original speech was delivered in Bengali

during the next 10 years we can make a tremendous progress provided there is a determination and enthusiasm, besides a political and an administrative system, which we are lacking today. Unless we are able to create right type of atmosphere, we feel, all efforts to improve the system of education are bound to fail.

As regards the medium of education, there can be no doubt that it should be in mother tongue. Not only in the primary or the secondary standard but even in the case of the research work, I feel, that mother tongue should be the medium for use. In Norway, Sweden and Japan if an innovation is made in the sphere of science, economics or other social sciences, then it is translated in their own languages. If all important research work can be translated in Japanese and Chinese for the benefit of the people of Japan and China and if such a thing is possible in Norway and Sweden, why should it not be possible in India? I ask you Sir, where is the difficulty of introducing mother tongue as the medium of education for higher studies. I say it is not impossible but I feel, well, it may even sound ridiculous but it is a fact all the same, that a particular class of people has come to enjoy a monopolistic position in the sphere of education and the Government is not interested to break this monopoly of this English-oriented class. It takes some courage to break this monopoly and to have that courage it is necessary to have a particular political system which is not there at present and that is why it has become impossible for the Government to break the monopoly. As it is, English is being used as a secondary language upto B.A. Therefore, a research student will not find any difficulty to pursue post-graduate research work for he can always make use of the literature that is there in English. Prof. Satyen Bose has repeatedly said that all research students in the University of Calcutta should be given instructions in Bengali in their research work and scientific subjects. The students think of the problem in Bengali and finally they reduce their thoughts in English which can

be better judged by those whose mother tongue is English. At any time, in any part of the world, the genius of a country—be it in the sphere of science or literature—has never found its outward expression through the medium of a foreign language. The history of our country for the past 200 years will bear an eloquent testimony to this fact. Therefore, I say, Sir, that the medium of education should be in mother tongue and there can be no doubt about it; and if it is done then it would be easy to diffuse education in every stratum of society more speedily than at present. I am reminded of Rabindranath Tagore who said that it was futile to expect that the genius of a country could find an expression through a Foreign language. Just as it would be futile to fit a scimitar in the sheath of a sword. Therefore, the position of the research workers in our country today is just like an ant trying to traverse over a frying pan where undoubtedly their efforts are bound to meet with failure in most of the cases.

The report has emphasised that student welfare work should be given priority. Now, we have seen how this has been done in colleges and universities. The emolument for students in hostels are meagre. Only very few students get books from the book bank; the number of scholarships is limited so much so that out of 2½ thousand students, only 100 or 150 students can get this benefit. Library, laboratory and hostel facilities which should have been much more extensive are only very limited at present.

With regard to the suggestion of students' active participation in the administration of a college or a university, it is our opinion that the students should not be associated with its advisory or consultative bodies but should rather be associated with the decision-making bodies. It is not enough to restrict the role of students' participation to students union, hostel committees or the Canteen Committees

[Shri R. P. Das]

but they should be made members of admission Committee or such other Committees as are responsible for running the day-to-day administration of the college. Their participation in the Appointment Committee for teachers or committees dealing with financial subjects may be a matter of opinion but it cannot be said categorically that they should not be associated with these bodies, and even the report also does not deny it. The University Grants Commission feels that a situation should be created whereby the students' participation at the school, college or university level is made really effective. From our experience we have found that wherever we have enlisted the cooperation of students, it has become easy to run the administration of a school or a college. We have seen that when students were included in admission committee it became easy to conduct admission tests for thousands of students for Honours classes. There was no copying which those very students in their secondary examination tests were reported to have indulged in extensively. If this could be possible, it was only because of the participation of students and their cooperation with their teachers. Under the prevailing situation it is not possible for the teachers to conduct examination peacefully and even their physical presence in the examination hall has become very difficult. If you go to an examination hall you cannot stay there for a minute. You have to come out and if you cannot you will be physically removed from there. Even under such circumstances, we have found that with the cooperation of students it has become possible to conduct examinations smoothly and run the administration of a college or a university in a better way. But where the teachers or the administration do not think in terms of soliciting students' cooperation, the possibilities of friction are there and therefore, we feel that the students should be associated with all academic activities more actively.

I would also like to stress the point here. Even though we do not hold any brief for regionalism and we are against all such tendencies, we have noted with utter anguish that when students from West Bengal tried to seek admission to the university of Delhi, they were refused admission on the ground that they were naxalites. Students who did not have any local guardians were not given admission. I say, Sir, you know who is a naxalite or who is not only when you go to West Bengal. But to brand all the students coming from West Bengal as Naxalites is most regrettable, to say the least. We in West Bengal, do not believe in any regionalism and we also want that such tendencies should not grow in any part of the country. I will, therefore, urge the Education Ministry that they must keep a watch full eye to ensure that such an evil is not allowed to grow.

It has been stated in the report that 25 percent of accommodation in colleges and 50 per cent of accommodation in universities will be given to the teachers. But nothing has been done in this matter and it is necessary that urgent steps are taken to provide accommodation to the teacher.

I would also like to draw the attention of the House to the recent happening in West Bengal. During the President's rule nearly 80 teachers who have put in 11 months to 2 years of service and who have no adverse report against them are likely to be retrenched and a proposal to this effect is now being considered. Some of the teachers have also been retrenched already. After the puja vacation the President of the Kanthi Raj College, out of some motive, retrenched Shri Nigam Singh Mahapatra, the Professor of History of the College, without giving him any reason. I will therefore, like to know the justification for retrenching teachers in such a manner and I will also urge that this should be stopped forthwith.

In the conclusion, I feel, Sir, that without first effecting a socio-economic change in the country, Governments efforts to reconstruct and reform the education system in the country are bound to end in failure for they are only trying to put the cart before the horse.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विषय पर शिक्षा शास्त्री, विद्वान या प्रोफेसर कुछ बोलते तो अच्छा होता, लेकिन ऐसा मालूम होने लग गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान में कोई शिक्षा शास्त्री क्रान्तिकारी कदम नहीं उठा सकता और लोगों के मन में यह भावना आ चुकी है कि हिन्दुस्तान की भूमि में शिक्षा के मामले में कोई भी कदम नया नहीं उठेगा। क्यों नहीं उठेगा? ऐसा मालूम होने लगा है कि न तो शिक्षा शास्त्रियों के दिल में कोई जोश या तमन्ना होती है कि हम कोई नया कदम उठायें।

देश में एक बड़ा सवाल उठता है, लोग कहते हैं कि शिक्षा में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन होना चाहिये, सारे पाठ्य-क्रमों में कोई नयापन आना चाहिये, लेकिन उस कदम को कौन उठाये। मुझे तो कभी-कभी डर लगता है कि हिन्दुस्तान दूसरे मुन्कों के मुकाबले वहीं बौनों का देश न हो जाय, जिस में प्रतिभाशाली व्यक्ति उभर नहीं पाते। सारे लोग किताबें पढ़ते हैं और उसकी ही नकल करके बोलते हैं, उन्नत दिमाग वाले आने आ ही नहीं सकते।

मैंने यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा है, इस के हर पेज पर एक ही बात लिखी हुई है—शिक्षा मंत्री जी और जो नये मंत्री जी आये हैं, वह भी इस के किसी पेज को खोल कर देख लें सिर्फ एक

ही बात लिखी हुई है कि पैसा चाहिये। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में पैसे की कमी है और यहां तक लिखा है कि—

“The absolute amount *per capita* spent by us on education is about one-hundredth of the amount spent by a highly industrialised country like the USA. Japan, the USA and the USSR are spending considerably more than 6 per cent of the GNP on education, about twice as much as in India.

सारे पेजेज पर एक ही बात लिखी है कि पैसा चाहिये, हमें रुपया चाहिए, रुपये से ही शिक्षा में नयापन ला सकते हैं। यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन ने ज्यादा से ज्यादा इसी बात पर ध्यान दिया कि छात्रों के होस्टेल्स के लिये पैसा चाहिए, अध्यापकों के लिए पैसा चाहिये लेकिन हमारे शिक्षक होने कैसा हैं? उन्होंने इशारा किया है कि हमें ऐसे शिक्षक चाहिए।

“Of all the different factors which influence the quality of education in its contribution to national development, the quality, competence and character of teachers are undoubtedly the most significant”.

आजकल की शिक्षा में कैसे शिक्षक आते हैं? जिनने भी शिक्षक आते हैं वे इन्हीं यूनिवर्सिटी और कालेजेज से आते हैं। वे ईघर-उघर की किताबें पढ़ कर डाक्ट्रेट की डिग्री ले लेते हैं। कहीं से नकल की या किसी ने लिखा दिया तो चलिये उनको डिग्री मिल गई डाक्ट्रेट की लेकिन उनकी अपनी कोई ओरिजिनल थिंकिंग नहीं होती। ऐसी स्थिति में आप समझ सकते हैं कि ऐसे शिक्षकों का क्या प्रभाव छात्रों पर पड़ सकता है। इसके अलावा कई राज्यों में

[बी मूल चन्द डागा]

ऐसे व्यक्ति शिक्षा मन्त्री बनने हैं जिनका खुद का कोई चरित्र नहीं होता और वे कालेजेज में जा करके भाषण देते हैं तो उनका क्या प्रभाव छात्रों पर पड़ेगा। वास्तव में तो अब देश में शिक्षा शास्त्री और विद्वानों की जरूरत नहीं रही क्योंकि शिक्षा जगत में राजनीति छा गई है। शिक्षा शास्त्री और विद्वानों ने अब राजनीतिज्ञों का मंत्र देखना शुरू कर दिया है। वे समझते हैं कि अगर हमें वाइस चांसलर की पोस्ट पर रहना है तो उसके लिये जरूरी है कि जलसों में राजनैतिकता आनी चाहिए। इसके कारण शिक्षा का दिवाला निकल गया है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ आज शिक्षा में आमूल मूल परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है। आज हम देख रहे हैं इस पार्लमेंट में शिक्षा के मामले में किसी को इन्ट्रेस्ट नहीं है। सभी जानते हैं कि शिक्षा में होना ही क्या है। यूनिवर्सिटीज को पैसा चाहिए, होस्टल्स के लिए पैसा चाहिए लेकिन साथ ही साथ शिक्षा कैसी चाहिए? उन्होंने कहीं कहीं पर इस बात का इशारा किया है और कहा है कि शिक्षा कैसी चाहिए। लेकिन इन बातों से पहले सवाल है कि प्रोफेसर कैसे चाहिए? ऐसे विद्वान जिनका खुद का करेक्टर न हो वे स्टूडेंट्स के किस काम के हो सकते हैं? जो खुद अन्दर खाली हों, जो केवल बाहर से बोलता हो, जो केवल जबान से बोलता हो, जो अच्छे कपड़े पहनकर प्रभाव डालता हो लेकिन जिसका खुद का कोई चरित्र न हो, जिन्होंने अपना मारल खो दिया हो इस प्रकार के दीवालिया शिक्षा शास्त्रियों का क्या प्रभाव छात्रों पर पड़ सकता है? आज की स्थिति में इस देश में शिक्षक वही बनता है जिसको कि कहीं नौकरी न मिलती हो। नतीजा यह है कि हमारी शिक्षा अन्दर से भी खाली

है और बाहर से भी खाली है। हिन्दुस्तान की शिक्षा में एक बात थी कि मुँह साफ था और हाथ मँले थे लेकिन आज हाथ साफ हैं और मुँह मँला है। कोई करेक्टर नहीं, नेशन का कोई चरित्र नहीं तो फिर आप कौन-सी शिक्षा देना चाहते हैं?

हमारे देश के राष्ट्रपति डा० राजाकृष्णन बने। मैंने एक बात पहले भी कही है। हमारे देश का राष्ट्रपति एक शिक्षक बना यह गर्व का विषय है-ऐसी बात लोगों ने कही थी लेकिन मैंने कहा था कि यह सबसे खराब बात हुई कि वे राष्ट्रपति होने से शिक्षक नहीं रहे। इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि एक शिक्षक से राष्ट्रपति का दर्जा ऊँचा है। इसी प्रकार शिक्षकों ने मंत्री बनना भी पसन्द किया लेकिन इससे शिक्षा का स्तर गिरता जाता है। इसलिए आज शिक्षा में आमूलमूल परिवर्तन की बात कही जाती है। आज कोई लड़का एम० ए० कर लेता है लेकिन उसके लिये कोई नौकरी नहीं होती है। आज का पढ़ा हुआ लड़का न तो सविस के काम का होता है और न खेती के काम का होता है। आप कहते हैं कि उसके लिए होस्टल्स अच्छे बनने चाहिए लेकिन पढ़ाई करके जब वह वापिस अपने घर जायेगा तो नाइट ड्रेस पहन कर अपने बाप से कहेगा कि मुझे सोने के लिए अच्छा कमरा चाहिए। क्या यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन ने कभी सोचा है कि गांव से आने वाले जो स्टूडेंट्स हैं वे किस प्रकार की शिक्षा चाहते हैं? न तो आप उनकी शिक्षा की बाबत कोई किताबें निकालते हैं और न कुछ और ही करते हैं। यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन कहता है कि और पैसा चाहिए। जोधपुर में एक केस हो गया। इतना बड़ा ऐजुकेशनिस्ट और इतना बड़ा विद्वान लेकिन स्टूडेंट्स ने जो हिम्मत की, जो हिम्मत की या जो दुस्साहस किया वह

किसके नाम पर कलंक है ? यह यूनिवर्सिटी एजुकेशन के नाम पर कलंक है। लेकिन सरकार नहीं सोचती कि इस देश के ऊँचे पदों पर बैठने वालों ने ही इस देश को गिराने में मदद की। इस देश की शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में नया कदम नहीं उठाया जाता। जब भी कोई शिक्षा शास्त्री बोलेगा तो कहेगा कि हम शिक्षा में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन चाहते हैं। वाइस चांसलर्स की एक मीटिंग हुई थी, उन्होंने कुछ निर्णय लिया और कुछ कदम उठाये। उन्होंने कहा :

“The universities may consider making education more employment-oriented, so as to link it with the developmental requirements of the country.”

आज तो हालत यह है कि कोई लड़का शिक्षा लेकर एम० ए० भी हो जाये लेकिन अगर घर में बिजली का एक स्विच ठीक करना हो तो वह यही कहेगा कि इसके लिए मेकेनिक चाहिए। कोई आर्ट का स्टूडेंट बी०ए० पास हो वह अपने घर में यही कहेगा कि मैं बिजली का स्विच टच नहीं कर सकता, मैं तो इसमें कुछ जानता ही नहीं। वह कोई भी प्रैक्टिकल काम करने के लिए तैयार नहीं होता। आज की शिक्षा का अर्थ यही रह गया है कि जब कोई वकील बनकर कोर्ट में जाता है तो वह यही सोचता है कि जितना ही ज्यादा मैं झूठ बोल सकता हूँ उतना ही ज्यादा पैसा मैं कमा सकता हूँ। इसी प्रकार से एक डाक्टर सोचता है कि झूठे सर्टिफिकेट देकर मैं कितना ज्यादा कमा सकता हूँ। आज इस शिक्षा का यही परिणाम निकल रहा है। इसी प्रकार से लोगों का आकर्षण राजनीति की तरफ भी होता है।

जो स्टूडेंट्स का आकर्षण पालिटिक्स की तरफ होता है उसमें यह बात नहीं है कि उनको पालिटिक्स से शौक होता है बल्कि वे समझते हैं कि राजनीति में कुछ उपलब्धियाँ हैं, कुछ और बातें हैं। इसी कारण से आज स्टूडेंट और शिक्षक राजनीति की ओर आकर्षित होते हैं। वे गांवों में कोई क्रान्तिकारी कदम नहीं चाहते, हाँ कविताएँ कभी-कभी सुन लेते हैं लेकिन समाज-सुधार का कोई काम नहीं करते। वे तो यही समझ कर आते हैं कि राजनीति में हमारी इच्छायें पूरी होंगी, हमारी अभिलाषायें पूरी होंगी। शिक्षा के द्वारा उनको कोई साधन भी नहीं मिलता जिससे अपनी रोटी कमा सकें इसलिए वे सिंहासन की ओर देखने वाले बन जाते हैं, सरकार का मुँह ताकते हैं।

यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन कहता है कि और पैसा चाहिए। मैं आप को बताता हूँ कि जब हम मालवीय जी की यूनिवर्सिटी में पढ़ते थे तो उन्होंने कहा था कि हमें इतना रुपया चाहिए। उसके लिये हम स्टूडेंट्स गांवों में जाकर कहते थे कि मालवीय जी को विश्वविद्यालय के लिए इतना रुपया चाहिये और लोग पैसा देते थे। लेकिन आजकल विद्यार्थियों में मारल ही नहीं है। वे तो बिल्कुल खाली हैं। कार्टून बने हुए हैं, हिप्पीज़ की आदतें सीख ली हैं और कुछ नयी-नयी बातें उनमें आ गई हैं जिनको कि मैं जानता ही नहीं। यह सारा वातावरण इस देश की शिक्षा के कारण ही बना हुआ है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे नये मंत्री जो आये हैं वे अगर शिक्षा के मामले में कुछ सोच सकते हैं तो सोचें। इन्दिरा जी कोई कदम उठाना चाहती हैं तो उसमें यह कदम

[श्री मूलचंद डागा]

बहुत आवश्यक है। यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन तो यही कहता है कि खूब पैसा दो। जो लोग सरकारी बेंचों पर बैठे हुए हैं वह केवल एक बात कहते हैं कि उनको पैसे चाहिए। पोस्टल सेवाओं के लिए चाहिए, शिक्षा के लिए चाहिए, बाहर जाने के लिए चाहिए, रिक्रिएशन के लिए चाहिए। यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन ने एक बात कह दी है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार शिक्षा पर पैसे बहुत कम खर्च करती। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि केवल पैसे से ही देश नहीं बनेगा। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में आपको कुछ क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाने चाहिये, और वह भावना मंत्री महोदय में होनी चाहिये।

*SHRI J. M. GOWDER (Nilgiris): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am glad to participate in the discussion on the University Grants Commission's Report for the year 1969-70.

I would like, at the outset, to refer to the Gajendragadkar Committee's Report to the University Grants Commission. This report contains a number of valuable recommendations regarding the governance and administration of the Universities in the country. The Committee has dealt with the problem of student unrest in great depth. It is common knowledge that every year, especially at the time of examinations, one University or the other remains closed for a period of time and sometimes indefinitely too. What are the causes for this unfortunate situation? Is it because there is some thing wrong with the examination system or is it due to wrong methods of teaching? The time has come when serious thought is to be bestowed on this vital issue.

Sir, just now speaking before me, the Member from the Congress Party, Shri Daga, stated that professional people like lawyers and doctors indulge in foul and unfair practices to make quick money. This is the state of affairs after 24 years of independence. What are the compulsions under which such professionals who are to serve the society adopt unwholesome practices to earn their livelihood? Though it may be due to the economic conditions prevailing in the country, it is also partly due to the system of education they had. At this juncture we are left with no option of establishing an egalitarian society in the country where social justice informs the whole society. In this, education has an important role to play. It may also be contended that because I am from the opposition party I have made these allegations against lawyers and doctors. But, these have been stated even by the Members belonging to the ruling party.

Sir, when you analyse the causes of student unrest in our country, you will find that one of the root causes is the lack of student participation in the University administration. The students are not taken into confidence in the formulation of plans and schemes relating to higher education in the Universities. I need not overstress the necessity of student participation in the governance and administration of Universities, of which they form a major constituent unit. The Ministers and politicians ceaselessly talk about this, but nothing tangible has so far been done in this direction. We all seem to be paying only lip sympathy to the cause of students. As there is no determined course emanating from the Government, we see the sorry spectacle of our youth taking to the path of agitation, which in consequence leads to the closure of Universities at one time or the other in a year. The Gajendragadkar Committee have recommended that in the Senates and the Courts of the Universities, the student representation should be to the extent of 15% of the total

*The original Speech was delivered in Tamil.

strength of such bodies. In the implementation of this significant recommendation, no University, big or small, should be exempted and it should be made universally applicable. If necessary, the Government should not flinch from even enacting a legislation for this purpose.

We have been seeing that any number of Committees and Commissions are appointed under the chairmanship of eminent personalities. They go into the issues thoroughly and make valuable recommendations. The reports are invariably discussed in this House and then completely and conveniently forgotten. I humbly appeal to the Government that at least in the field of education, they should see that this kind of thing does not happen. The Government should effectively put into operation the practice of giving 15% representation to students in the University Senates and Courts. Unless this is done, I am afraid the problem of student unrest would reach disquieting proportions. If the students are given representation in the Senate, they will then have a feeling of participation in the various decisions taken by the Senate. Because of their involvement in the decision-making processes, they would be in a better position to explain the implications of the decisions to the student community, which will in turn create greater harmony in the campuses. They will also have the satisfaction that no decision has been taken without taking them into confidence. But, what do we see today? Because they are kept in the dark now, though the decisions are in their welfare and interest, they do not relish the decisions and start agitations. Therefore, it is vitally important that student participation in the University administration should be ensured. It is high time that we take such a decision. I fervently plead with the Education Minister to give a bold lead in this matter and get it enforced in all the Universities.

Sir, we find that only three Universities have responded and that too partially and

reluctantly to this very important recommendation of the Gajendragadkar Committee. The other 72 Universities have not cared to state their views on this recommendation. Is such an attitude of complacency and utter disregard of this significant recommendation justified in any way?

The University Grants Commission and the Government extend massive financial assistance to the Universities. I do not know how the U.G.C. is going to react to this kind of response from the Universities for such a meaningful recommendation. If this is the sort of attitude that prevails in the Universities, what is the use of constituting Committees and commissions under the chairmanship of distinguished educationists? Shri Gajendragadkar is a distinguished educationist and his versatility has been universally acclaimed. When the Committee headed by him makes a recommendation, I do not know how we can explain the supercilious attitude of the Universities. The hon. Minister should take up this matter with the Universities for the inordinate delay in conveying their reaction to the recommendation and if necessary the Government have got more than enough powers to exert pressure on them.

Coming now to the examination system prevailing in the country, I would like to bring to the notice of the House the incident that took place recently in the Bangalore University. It appears that five B.Sc. students who had appeared in the final examination were confounded to see that they had failed. They were known to be good students and they represented against the results declared, as a result of which revaluation of the papers was ordered. It was found that they had actually passed the examination. This incident has led to the appointment of a Controller of Examination to investigate the whole matter. I have no doubt that this is only a symptom of several ills afflicting

[Shri J. M. Gowder]
 the University administration. You will appreciate, Sir, that such incidents lead to a sense of frustration among the students, leading sometimes to violent agitations and closure of Universities. The students are young and easily excitable. When they feel that an injustice is done to them, they are naturally disturbed and we cannot accuse them for their subsequent misbehaviour. I feel that it will be incorrect to blame the entire student community for agitations and riots. When they suffer from wrongs, there is no use apportioning the blame to the entire student community. The University authorities must have a thorough heart-searching before they bring in the student community for task.

The existing system of examination has been unequivocally and roundly condemned by everyone. The educationists, the professors and lecturers and the teachers are fully aware of the pitfalls of the present system of examination and they strongly feel that this system should be changed and changed quickly. They have all expressed their misgivings in various seminars, meetings and conferences. When these, intimately connected with education, have no good words for this system, how can the politicians talk that the present system is good? I appeal to the hon. Minister of Education to go into the entire issue in depth and formulate a new system of examination which would be common to all the Universities in the country. It should be also enforced uniformly throughout the country.

The hon. Minister of Education must be aware of the joint evaluation system prevailing in the Universities of the U.S.A., and other western countries. This system with suitable modifications might profitably be adopted in India. Instead of external assessment being the sole criterion of testing the knowledge and attainments of the students, it would lead to beneficial results if an internal assessment

of the student's progress is made periodically. Such an internal assessment would even out the vagaries of the external assessment being made by outsiders at the end of the course mainly on the basis of written examination. On account of illness or nervousness or mental fatigue, a normally good student might not be able to put his best on paper. It will therefore be patently unjust to evaluate his entire performance on the written test. As you are aware the written test at the end of the course consists of selective questions out of the entire curriculum. This kind of evaluation at the final examination must be ended.

15.00 Hrs.

Sir, I am also pained to note that no serious thought or attention has been paid by the Government to the various valuable recommendations made by Committees and Commissions on the vital question of education. The new Minister of State for Education has been an academician and a member of the Gajendragadkar Committee and with his rich background and experience, I am sure that he would be able to implement the recommendations, in the drafting of which his contribution would have been considerable. I, therefore, appeal to him as a distinguished academician to evolve a system of education suited to the genius of our country.

श्री एच०के०एल० भगत (पूर्व दिल्ली) :
 यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन की रिपोर्टें पढ़ने से यह अन्दाजा होता है कि कुछ क्षेत्रों में इस कमिशन ने अच्छा काम किया है और वह प्रशंसा के योग्य है। लेकिन कमिशन की रिपोर्ट से एक बात साफ होती है और इसको कनफेस किया गया है कि जो मुल्क के सामने इस समय समस्याएँ हैं स्टूडेंट्स की ओर खास तौर पर यूनिवर्सिटी स्टूडेंट्स की, उनकी तरफ जितनी तबज्जह दी जानी चाहिये और जितना इन्तजाम किया जाना चाहिए था वह नहीं किया जा

सकता या नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसका कारण यह बताया गया है कि रिसोर्सिस की कमी है। अब सवाल हमारे सामने यह है कि रिसोर्सिस की कमी को पूरा कैसे किया जाये। चाहे गवर्नमेंट कालेज हों या प्राइवेट कालेज हों, उनका लगभग सारा खर्चा हमारा सरकार के ऊपर है और खुद सरकार के रिसोर्सिस से है। इनको चलाया जाता है। ग्राम तोर पर और ग्राम एमरजेंसी के वक्त रिसोर्सिस की खास तोर पर कमी हो गई है। अब सवाल यह है कि कुछ और रिसोर्सिस गवर्नमेंट के अलावा कट्टा मोबिलाइज नहीं कर सकता है ताकि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो कामयाबी हो और जिन का तरफ तबज्जह देन की जरूरत है, उनको पूरा किया जा सके? क्या हम अपना सिस्टम आफ एजुकेशन का ऐसा नया कर सकते हैं जिस में रिसोर्सिस कम लग और लाभा का ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद में एजुकेशन मिल सके? सड़कें, बिजली, दिस्ला में है जिनका कालजा में दाखला नहीं मिला है। जिन्होंने चालीस परसेंट मानस लिये थे, उनका एडमिशन नहीं मिला है। प्री-मेट्रिकल में कराब दासा या उससे ज्यादा विद्यार्थी ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने फस्ट डिवीजन लाया था लेकिन जिन का दाखला नहीं मिला है। इसी तरह से दश में बहुत से स्टुडेंट्स हैं जिन का एडमिशन नहीं मिलता है। क्या कोई ऐसा तरीका अस्तित्व में नहीं किया जा सकता है जिससे हमारा एजुकेशन पर खर्चा कम हो, क्या एजुकेशन देने का ऐसा तरीका नहीं निकाला जा सकता है जिससे उस पर खर्च कम आये और जो मांग है नये कालेज खोलने की वह भी पूरी हो सके। क्या जहाँ एजुकेशन को बढ़ाने की मांग है और जहाँ बिल्डिंग नहीं और न ही

रिसोर्सिस की कमी की वजह से बनाई जा सकती है, ओपन ग्राउंड में पढ़ाने का इंतजाम नहीं हो सकता है? क्या ऐसे गांवों में जहाँ बिल्डिंग नहीं है लेकिन शिक्षा प्रदान करने की मांग है, प्रोफेसर या टीचर दे कर ओपन ग्राउंड में पढ़ाई का इंतजाम नहीं किया जा सकता है? और भी तरीके हैं जिनको काम में लाया जा सकता है। हमारे एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर बहुत डायनामिक हैं। जो नये मिनिस्टर आये हैं वे भी तजुर्बेकार हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि देश में क्या प्राइवेट रिसोर्सिस मोबिलाइज नहीं किये जा सकते हैं? रिसोर्सिस की कमी की वजह से एजुकेशन का काम सफर करता जाय, यह ठीक नहीं है। पुराने तरीके, थार्थोडाक्स तरीके अपनाने से अगर काम नहीं चलता है तो नये तरीके हम को सोचने होंगे, कोई और रेडीकल रेमेडाज हमको करना होगी। अगर जरूरत हो तो सिस्टम आफ एजुकेशन को हमें चेंज करना होगा। अगर हम एजुकेशन को लोगों के पास ले जाना चाहते हैं और लोगों की मदद से एजुकेशन को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो इसके लिए क्या हम कुछ रेडीकल स्टेप्स नहीं सोच सकते हैं?

एजुकेशन के कुछ परमानेंट मकसद तो हर मुल्क के सामने होते हैं और उन मकसदों को पूरा करने के लिये एजुकेशन सिस्टम रीयज किया जाता है। कुछ बुनियादी मकसद तो होते हैं जो हमेशा कायम रहते हैं। लेकिन समय पर कोई न कोई एजुकेशन का नेशनल परपज भी होता है। किसी समय किसी मुल्क को किस-किस चीज की कितनी कितनी जरूरत है इसको देख कर कुछ प्रायोरिटीज होती हैं जिन्हें तय किया जाता

[श्री एच० के० एल० भगत]

है और उनको हासिल करने की कोशिश की जाती है। किसी समय में किसी मुल्क को डाक्टरों की जरूरत ज्यादा होती है, इंजीनियरों की जरूरत ज्यादा होती है, लोगों को एग्रिकल्चर की शिक्षा देने की जरूरत ज्यादा होती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में क्या इन प्रायोरिटीज को ले डाउन किया है और अगर किया गया है तो क्या इनको पूरा करने की कोशिश की गई है? मैं चाहता हूँ कि मुझे करेक्ट कर दिया जाये जब मैं यह कहता हूँ कि हम चारों तरफ बढ़ने की कोशिश करते हैं लेकिन जिस को हम बैलेंसड डिवेलेपमेंट कहते हैं, वह हम नहीं कर पाते हैं। चौथे प्लान का भी यही हाल है। हमने कुछ प्रायोरिटीज ले डाउन की हैं लेकिन हम उन प्रायोरिटीज पर एटेंशन नहीं दे पाते हैं। जैस मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि एग्रिकल्चरल एजुकेशन पर हम तवज्जह नहीं दे रहे हैं। बहुत बड़ा ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन देश में आया। लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी हमारे देश में जो एग्रिकल्चरल एजुकेशन पर तवज्जह दी जाना चाहिये नहीं दी गई है और न दी जा रही है। मैं कहूँगा कि आने वाले पांच साल में देश का डामिनेन्ट नेशनल परपज क्या है, इसको तय करके उसके मुताबिक प्रायोरिटीज को ले डाउन किया जाये और उनको अचीव करने की कोशिश की जाये।

एजुकेशन का एक और भी बड़ा मकसद है। इसको मैंने इस रिपोर्ट में कहीं नहीं देखा है। मुल्क में नेशनल इंटेग्रेशन कायम करने की बहुत सख्त जरूरत है। हमारी स्कीम आफ एजुकेशन में नेशनल इंटेग्रेशन करने के लिए, इस भावना की ओर इन

टेडेंसीज को मजबूत करने के लिये क्या कोई चीज है? आज हिन्दुस्तान में इस बात की बहुत जरूरत है। एक यूनिवर्सिटी से दूसरी में विद्यार्थी जायें और मिलें और लोगों में नेशनल इंटेग्रेशन की भावना आये यह कहीं मुझ को इस सारी रिपोर्ट में देखने को नहीं मिला।

एक दुख की बात यह है कि देश की बहुत सी यूनिवर्सिटीज में डाभिसिल रेस्ट्रिक्शन रखी हुई है। दिल्ली के लड़के जब बाहर जाते हैं, तो उनसे कहा जाता है कि यदि वे उस स्टेट में पांच साल तक नहीं रहे हैं, तो उन्हें एडमिशन नहीं मिलेगा। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि दिल्ली में बंगाल के स्टुडेंट्स को इस शुबहे पर एडमिशन नहीं मिलता है कि वे नक्सलाइट्स हैं। यह गलत बात है। कितना पर शुबहा नहीं करना चाहिए और सब को एडमिशन मिलना चाहिये। लेकिन बहुत सी स्टेट्स में एडमिशन के बारे में डाभिसिल रेस्ट्रिक्शन है। दिल्ली के एक फर्स्ट क्लास स्टुडेंट का भी बाहर एडमिशन नहीं मिलता है—सत्तर परसेंट वाले को भी एडमिशन नहीं मिलता है, जब कि दिल्ली में कोई बार नहीं है।

दिल्ली के नये मेडिकल कालेज में तो कमाल ही कर दिया गया है। वहां पर उन स्टुडेंट्स को प्रायर्टी दी जा रही है, जो दिल्ली में दो साल से रह रहे हैं। अगर वे ज्यादा देर से दिल्ली में रहते हैं, तो वे डिसक्वालिफाइड हैं। अगर शिक्षा मंत्री इस बारे में मालूम करेंगे, तो उन्हें पता चलेगा कि जो दो साल से ज्यादा अर्से से दिल्ली में रह रहे हैं, उनको नहीं लिया जाता है और जो दो साल से रह रहे हैं, उनको लिया जाता है।

शायद वे कनसन्ड आदमी कुछ अफरों के हैं, जिन को एकामोडेट करने के लिए यह क्राइटेरियन बनाया गया है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि नेशनल इन्ट्रेशन के परपज को सब करने के लिए हमारी यूनिवर्सिटीज एक बहुत अहम इदारे हैं। हम इस वक्त इमर्जेंसी में से गुजर रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी यूनिवर्सिटीज और कालेजों में स्टुडेंट्स को गीयर अप और कानशस करने के लिए क्या किया गया है।

स्टुडेंट अनरेस्ट का एक कारण यह है कि कालेज आवर्ज के बाद उनके पास जो समय होता है, उसमें उनकी एनर्जीज और एटेंशन के यूटिलाइजेशन के लिये कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है। आजकल वे, समझते हैं कि सुब से बेहतर पेशा पालिटिक्स का है। जब कालेज आवर्ज के बाद उनकी कुछ करने को नहीं मिलता है, तो वे इन बातों में इनडलज करते हैं, जिस से अनरेस्ट होता है। कंट्री के किसी काम में उनकी एनर्जीज, एक्स्ट्रा आवर्ज और एटेंशन को यूटिलाइज करने के लिए हम क्या करें, इस बारे में यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में कोई चर्चा नहीं है।

मैं दिल्ली के बारे में एक दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। मुझे बताया गया है कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में 96,000 स्टुडेंट्स हो गये हैं और एक मानी में दिल्ली का काफी बुरा हाल हो रहा है। मैंने सुना है कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइस-चांसलर ने सजेस्ट किया है कि यहां पर एक दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटी बनाई जाये, या कुछ और इन्तजाम किया जाये। हर साल यही कहानी होती है। दिल्ली हमारा कैपिटल सिटी है और इस के बारे में गवर्नमेंट आफ

इण्डिया की खास जिम्मेदारी है। इसलिए गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया को अगले पांच दस सालों में दिल्ली में यूनिवर्सिटी एजुकेशन की एक्सपेंसन की रेक्वायरमेंट्स के बारे में एक स्पेशल प्लानिंग स्टडी करानी चाहिए।

आज होता क्या है कि एक प्राबलम आ गई, तो कोई एड-हाक एरेंजमेंट कर दिया। ज्यादा स्टुडेंट्स आ गये, तो कुछ इन्तजाम कर दिया। इस एड-हाक प्लानिंग और एड-हाक एरेंजमेंट से काम नहीं चलेगा। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के एटमा-स्फियर, टीचिंग स्टैंडर्डज और बहुत-सी बातों में बड़ा डेटेरियारेसन आ रहा है। एक ज़माने में दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी देश की एक प्राइम यूनिवर्सिटी हुआ करती थी। आज उसमें डेटेरियारेसन आ रहा है। आज समय है कि हम दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी की प्राबलम्ज का तरफ पूरी तवज्जह दें और उसमें जो कमियां आ गई हैं, उनको दूर करने की कोशिश करें।

हमारे यूनिवर्सिटी टीचर्ज की रेजिडेन्शल एकामोडेशन की तरफ कोई खास तवज्जह नहीं दी जाती है। यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन ने इस बारे में हिन्दुस्तान और दिल्ली के जो फिगरज दिये हैं, उनसे यह बात साफ जाहिर हो जाती है। मेरा कहना है कि हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री और एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री आपस में कोआर्डिनेशन करके यूनिवर्सिटी के टीचर्ज के लिए हाउसिंग फॉसिलिटीज का इन्तजाम करें। इस बात की बेहद जरूरत है।

यूनिवर्सिटीज के एफेयर्ज के मैनेजमेंट में स्टुडेंट्स पार्टिसिपेशन की बात बहुत अर्स से चल रही है। इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि इस बारे में स्टुडेंट्स की कांफरेंस ने जो

[श्री एच० के० एल० भगत]

रीकमेंडेशनज़ किये हैं, उन पर गौर होता रहा है। उन पर कब तक गौर होगा? मैं समझता हूँ कि यूनिवर्सिटीज़ के मैनेजमेंट में पार्टिसिपेशन के लिए स्टुडेंट्स को मौका देना चाहिए। उससे फायदा ही होगा, नुकसान नहीं। इस बारे में जल्दी से जल्दी कदम उठाना चाहिए।

गजेन्द्रगढ़कर कर्माशन की रिपोर्ट आये किस्तना भरी हो गया है, लेकिन, जैसा कि हमें बताया गया है, सिर्फ तीन यूनिवर्सिटीज़ ने उसके बारे में अपने जवाब या रीएक्शन भेजे हैं। यह बहुत अफ़सोस की बात है कि इतने इम्पार्टेंट कमाशन का रीकमेंडेशनज़ बरसों तक पड़ा रहे, यूनिवर्सिटीज़ उनका बारे में जवाब न भज और कोई बात आगे न बढ़। हमारे एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर बहुत डायनामिक हैं। नये मिनिस्टर भी तजुबकार हैं। एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर ने दिल्ली में टोचज़ को प्राबलम्ज़ और कई दूसरा प्राबलम्ज़ को साल्व किया है, उनका हल करने का कोशिश की है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस वक्त कन्ट्री की जा प्राबलम्ज़ है, व एक आर्थो-डॉक्स एपराच से, रीसोर्सिज़ न हान का बात कह कर और उनका इधर-उधर बांट कर हल नहीं हाँगा। हम को रीडकल थिंकिंग करके एग्जामिनेशन के सिस्टम में सुधार और दूसरी प्राबलम्ज़ को हल करना हाँगा। इंट्रूएशन इस बात की मांग करता है कि कन्ट्री का एजुकेशन प्राबलम्ज़ को साल्व करने के लिए कोई नई, रीडकल और प्रोक्टिकल एपराच अपनाई जाय। हमारे पास जो भी रीसोर्सिज़ हैं, और हम जो नये रीसोर्सिज़ मॉबिलाइज़ कर सकते हैं, उन के साथ मेल खाता हुई कोई एपराच लेकर हम को काम करना पड़ेगा, वर्ना आज जो स्थिति है, उसमें हम एजुकेशन

की जितनी प्राबलम्ज़ को साल्व कर रहे हैं, उनसे ज्यादा प्राबलम्ज़ क्रीएट हो रही है।

मैं आप को धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful for the opportunity given to me to participate in the discussion on the very important and interesting Annual Report of the University Grants Commission.

The Report has covered so many important points. I will not be able to cover all of them thoroughly. So, I will confine myself to one or two of the points.

Firstly, I would like to pinpoint the problem of getting quality teachers. Much has been said about teachers, that we should get more and more good teachers and that the future of education depends on the quality of teachers. The whole question is related to many social and economic considerations of the country. The University Grants Commission, when we judge by the name of it, it appears, concerns with the financial aspect, that is, the grants only. But then in it has got several other responsibilities which are more important than the financial aspect, for instance the quality aspect. If we cannot control the qualitative aspect of education through the machinery of the University Grants Commission, the very existence of the University Grants Commission would become meaningless.

In this connection, I would like to refer to the relative importance of different professions. The matter has been referred to by some of the learned Members who have spoken before me also. At different times, at different places, some of the professions are found to be lucrative financially, than others. Therefore, there is an

unbalanced rush of talents to certain professions because of certain social and economic considerations. In order to strike a balance and prevent this mad-rush to certain professions, for instance, medical and engineering, there should be proper guidance provided for the choice of careers and courses to boys and girls at a stage when they come out of schools to enter into universities. If this issue is not given sufficient attention by the University Grants Commission, perhaps our slogans to flatter teachers, observance of teachers' days, etc. are not going to take us very far. Luckily, the University Grants Commission and the Ministry of Education are manned by very able and far-sighted educationists. I would like to impress upon them that there should be proper guidance for boys and girls insofar as their choice of careers and courses is concerned. If we allow them to have their own choice, it will result in unbalanced rush to certain professions only. Even now we are seeing the effect of this unbalanced attraction in our society. In order to divert the talent in a balanced way, the promising talent of the country, for different vocations, we must have a proper machinery through the universities and also through the Education Departments in the States which should be coordinated, helped and checked by the Central Education Ministry and the University Grants Commission. In this way, we shall be able to improve the quality of teachers. Till then, I think, we shall not be able to draw the best men. How I said this—perhaps, for that, a little explanation may be necessary. At the moment, only those who have not been chosen in other professions, join the teaching profession or only those who are waiting for better chances in other professions. For them, this is a sort of stepping stone or the teaching profession is a place for dejected people. When this position is remedied, only then, [we shall have quality teachers.

The next point I would like to touch upon is the assistance to colleges. I come from a backward and hilly zone and the progress of collegiate education that side is much dependent on providing adequate hostel facilities. Unless we provide hostel facilities in the hill areas of Assam, Nagaland, NEFA, Meghalaya, Manipur and the Mizo Hills, and if we have the colleges springing up only in the capital towns, then there will be concentration and so much of centralisation of education, thereby creating a lot of difficulty for the rural and hill areas. So, in order to remove this disparity in the facilities of collegiate education, the UGC and the Ministry of Education would do well and would do justice by providing more and more hostel facilities in the colleges in the hill areas and this problem does not require any further explanation. Perhaps the UGC is already seized of the problem and the Ministry also is already very much acquainted with this.

Last, but not the least, I would like to say a few words about the issue of discipline and the participation of students in the administration of the university. Many views have been expressed in this regard and I have my own doubts whether the participation of the students in the administration of universities, even in the sphere of students' welfare alone, will solve or will lessen students' unrest. I have my own doubts because the whole issue of students' discipline to-day is linked with so many other issues. It is not merely their absence in the administrative machinery. It is, however, a welcome suggestion that they should be allowed to participate in the administration of universities, but, unless we change our social and even political outlook and unless the outlook of some of the political parties changes who are trying to build their political base through the students, through the young budding people of the country, perhaps even if we allow them to participate in the university administration in different spheres, the problem will certainly

[Shri N. Tombl Singh]
 continue. Enforcement of discipline is the responsibility of one agency and there is another agency which exercises authority and when there is no co-ordination, there is indiscipline. Therefore, we cannot blame only one side alone. It is a mutual partnership. So there must be a responsible agency to foster the desired partnership. If we search our hearts, we would see that the whole approach towards administration of our universities has been wrong as also our approach to the rising population of students. It served well during the British days when there were fewer universities and few colleges, when the number of student population was very small. The attitude that was expected of the students during those days has now changed fundamentally. We have to change that. Similarly, students also in their turn, have to see that they cannot get everything that they like, because, they are all full of dreams, full of enthusiasm, and full of hopes and aspirations and they expect many things in good speed at the same time. We have to strike a balance between the two. The elderly people are accustomed to certain attitudes and tendencies. Even political parties have their own policies and their own attitudes aimed at their own welfare. The students of the country have to be trained well. Unless they are trained with proper attitudes I can say definitely, the future of the nation will be in danger.

I would not suggest that the Ministry should feel satisfied or that the University Grants Commission should feel satisfied by thinking that this problem will be lessened or relieved only by allowing the students to participate in the administration of the universities. This is only one aspect and there can be no last word about it. One does not know whether this will at all improve the situation.

The right thing to be done will be to start the whole thing from the rock

bottom. Then only, I think, we can hope—quite reasonably,—that this aspect of indiscipline in different universities may be solved. The economic and political issues that are involved in student indiscipline are also there. We cannot forget that in Bengal for instance, the most educated areas where the light of western education or modern education started much earlier than other parts of the country, and started are exactly the places where the maximum of indiscipline of students is happening. This is explained away by ascribing to economic difficulties and also certain political extremism. Charges and counter-charges are there. They have their own limited justifications. But the whole issue boils down to this, that we cannot approach the issue of student indiscipline not merely by blaming this side or that side or even by just satisfying ourselves by saying that students should be allowed to participate in the universities. It is too much to say that the problem will be over after we allow the students to participate. I would conclude my speech with this observation and I hope that these observations which I have made will be considered by the able Minister. Thank you.

SHRIMATI M. GODFREY (Nominated-Anglo-Indians): I am glad to speak on the University Grants Commission's Report. From the very beginning, there is no doubt, that in our education system in the country, it looks as though we are moving in a wrong direction. It is very difficult for us to discern where the fault lies.

The speaker before me said that indiscipline in the schools and colleges is really going to such an extent as though it looks like the students controlling the lecturers, instead of the lecturers or the teachers controlling the classes.

I would like to start from the very foundation that is given to the children. The foundation given should be strong and firm so that the future studies will

not be difficult for them with the good foundation laid in the early stages, and they will imbibe the ideal of study from the very beginning of their childhood, because it is at that time that their minds are impressionable. If from the very beginning we have a good foundation for them, then we may be sure that they will find no difficulty at all when they come up to the college studies.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member may continue her speech on Monday.

15.30 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTH REPORT

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 17th November, 1971."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 17th November, 1971".

The motion was adopted.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Seventh Schedule)

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी (शाजापुर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि मुझे भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक—संविधान (संशोधन) विधेयक (सप्तम अनुसूची का संशोधन)—को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाय ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

The motion was adopted.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करना हूँ ।

NATIONAL RIFLE TRAINING SCHEME BILL*

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory training in rifle-shooting to all able-bodied citizens between the age of twenty and thirty years.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory training in rifle-shooting

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

to all able-bodied citizens between the age of twenty and thirty years".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : I introduce the Bill.

POLITICAL SUFFERERS AID BILL*

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide aid to the political sufferers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide aid to the political sufferers".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : I introduce the Bill.

PAYMENT OF WAGES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Sections 1, 15, etc.)

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Payment of Wages Act, 1936".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : I introduce the Bill.

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION BILL*

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of hoarding of and profiteering in essential commodities in daily use.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of hoarding of and profiteering in essential commodities in daily use".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new article 154)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Telli-cherry) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : I introduce the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 19-11-71.

PREVENTION OF POLITICAL DEFECTION BILL*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of defection by legislators from one party to another and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of defection by legislators from one party to another and for matters connected therewith.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of articles 15 and 16)

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA (Chamarajanagar) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India”.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA : I introduce the Bill.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (AMEND- MENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Section 2 and omission of Section 9B, etc.)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947”.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new article 141A)

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India”.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : I introduce the Bill.

PAYMENT OF BONUS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of sections 2, 10 etc.)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajpur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965".

The motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I introduce the Bill.

15.35 hrs,

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Insertion of new article 16 A)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Further consideration of the following motion moved by Dr. Karni Singh on the 5th August 1971 :—

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration"

together with the motion for reference to a Select Committee.

Two hours were allotted; 28 minutes were taken, the balance is 1 hour and 32 minutes.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 19-11-71.

**The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

****SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA** (Ghatal): The Constitution Amendment Bill that has been introduced in this House seeks to include Art. 49 of the Constitution which is a directive principle under Art. 16 of the Constitution. On behalf of our party we have also given notice of a similar amendment and since both are similar in spirit, I feel that the present legislation is worthy of our support.

The provisions of the Directive Principle in question are such which are not justiciable and hence cannot be enforced through a court of law. This provision has been kept in the Constitution, just like keeping some food before a hungry man whose hand and feet have been bound down and he cannot approach the food. Here also, one cannot compel the Government to enforce it even through a court of law.

I feel, Sir, that the right to work, which at present is included under the Chapter of Directive principles should have been enshrined in the Chapter on Fundamental Rights. The Congress Party has been in the seat of power for the last 25 years; even today they are holding the reins of power in the Centre, but during all these years they have not tried to bring about any amendment to the Constitution and today we are to discuss the matter through a Private Members' Bill. The right to work, the right of every worker to earn his livelihood through work, I feel, is a fundamental right. We very often hear about, socialism both in this House and outside. Only the other day the members of the Congress Party were heard saying in this House that under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi the country is marching towards socialism. But I fail to understand why the provision regarding the right to work, which should have been made a fundamental right, was not made

so by this party. What does a common man want? He wants work. But where is the work. Very often the leaders of the country urge the people to work and work more. But when the unemployed people approach the Government and ask them for work, what do they get in return. They get lathis, teargas and jail. And this history is being repeated again and again for a long time now. The Government is fully aware of the fact that unemployment has assumed alarming proportions in the country but the Government have taken no genuine interest nor made any positive effort to tackle the issue. We have heard of a Rs. 50 crore crash programme for solving unemployment, but I feel that we would not be able to achieve much out of it because unless our objectives are clear we can never achieve the goal. We have first to enthuse the people to do work by giving them a right to work. Today we find that factories are closed down; a lock out is imposed on a factory and the workers are retrenched. To deal with such a situation, the Government have to frame many laws and we have to indulge in many a controversy. But I say that all these legislations could have been made redundant if only we could make the right to work a fundamental right, and if we could do it then we could solve many of our problems. The number of the unemployed persons in the country is indeed a formidable one, and among them a very large number comprises of those who are doctors, engineers, or persons with technical knowledge. When we think of this problem, we simply shudder. It is, indeed, very sad that all these persons, having spent a lot of money on acquiring some technical knowledge, despite their willingness to work and still unemployed. I need not refer to the plight of those who are educated but have no technical education, because it is in everybody's knowledge that their number has not only reached alarming proportions but also continues to rise day after day. If we are to deal with the situation, we have to make

the right to work a fundamental right. The question of reforming the system of education and making it job-oriented will follow from this automatically.

Sir, today nearly one crore of refugees have come to our country. Calculating roughly, we are, at least, spending Rs. 100/- per refugee per month. After all we are able to bear the financial burden of the problem and we have also imposed fresh taxes on the people to bear this financial burden. But I say, Sir, that in a similar way we should have tackled the issue of solving the unemployment in our country. We could on an emergency basis, raise funds to help the unemployed men of our country. If we could give an unemployment of Rs. 100/- per head to our unemployed young men, we could as well ask them to go to the rural areas and work there for the removal of help the Government to collect money. There are enough resources in the country. Today the country is subjected to exploitation by the monopolists, the foreign capitalists, and the feudal lords and the moment we give this right to the people they would help the Government to put an end to his exploitation and help them to collect necessary funds. Therefore, if we are sincere about our objective, we have to follow this course of action in a natural way. Unless we keep our objective clear, we can never reach the goal. Therefore the Government will have to move in this direction. But on the other hand if the Government does not feel concerned about this issue and continues to follow the stereotyped methods and is indifferent to the problem, then I say they do not deserve to be called a Government.

Therefore, if we are to deal with the problem of unemployment in the country which has assumed dreadful proportion, we should not feel shy to give to the people the right to work as a fundamental right. If we are able to do it, it would be

[Shri Jagadish Bhattacharya]
a boon to the people and bring in return many good changes in the country.

Therefore, let us give to the working people of our country the Constitutional right to work. After all this is not asking for the moon. There are only two options before the unemployed people of this country—either they starve to death or go about with a begging bowl. But if we look to China, what do we find. China got independence much later than we got it. Their country was ravaged by wars. The illiteracy among the masses. I am sure, Sir, that there is no dearth of such young men in our country who will gladly undertake such a work against payment of a small amount. This will not only solve the problem of unemployment but will also solve the problem of illiteracy in the country. Our young men could free themselves from poverty. Thus the Bill does not want to introduce anything revolutionary. It strives to achieve a simple thing. Even leaving aside the examples of the Socialistic countries of USSR or China, we find that a Capitalistic country like Japan has given a constitutional right to its people i.e. the right to work. In U. K. and USSR, laws have been made for giving compensation for unemployment. 25 years have gone by since we attained independence; it is not a short period. Much water has flown under the bridge since and yet we have not been able to do anything in this regard in our country. We hear many things from the ruling party. They talk big of many things particularly about socialism but they have done nothing in this matter.

Therefore, I say Sir,* that the people of our country should be given the right that the present Bill seeks to give them. I know Sir, that it will be said as a counter-argument that the scheme entails a financial commitment and wherefrom the money can be made available. Whenever we make a proposal to the Government

they say that the proposal is good but where is the money to implement the scheme. But I say, Sir, that if we are able to make the right to work a fundamental right then I say that those very people will population of China is nearly 1-1/2 times more than that of our country. Yet in China, no one is unemployed. Therefore, I feel that it is not impossible to achieve the results in our country as has been achieved in China.

I therefore feel Sir, that we must accept this Bill and give to our people a right to work enshrined in the Constitution as a fundamental right.

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill of Dr. Karni Singh, M. P., seeking a constitutional provision for unemployment allowance to be paid by the State to the unemployed in the country, I would like to say a few words.

Article 16 of the Constitution there is the fundamental right of equality of opportunity in matters of public employment for all the citizens in the country. Article 41 of the Constitution says that the State shall make effective provision for securing the right to work and to public assistance in cases of unemployment. Article 39 of the Constitution stipulates that the State shall direct its policy towards securing right to every man and woman of adequate means of livelihood. The above articles of the Constitution give to every citizen of the country the fundamental right of equality of opportunity in public employment and also make clear how the State should endeavour in the direction of making that fundamental right a reality.

As the Tamil proverb goes, the words should be followed by deeds. Unless the fine phraseology in the Constitution is translated into concrete action, it will be of no use to the common man in the street.

* The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

It is to be acknowledged that the Central Government and the State Governments have taken energetic steps to establish thousands of small industries throughout the country. In the public sector many major industries have been set up during these years. In the private sector too, big industries have come up. But, what do we see today? Having become the pawns in the chess-game of politics, having become the plaything of politicians, the workers in West Bengal resorted to strikes, *bandhs*, etc. and in consequence many established industrial units have been closed. On their whims and fancies, the capitalists and the monopolists are closing their industries. The public sector undertakings continue to lose heavily every year in crores of rupees, which may lead to closure in the foreseeable future. The small scale industries are facing acute shortage of raw materials and that may result in their winding up their units. Why I say all these things is that this may further aggravate the already worsening unemployment problem.

In a reply to a question yesterday, the hon. Minister of Labour, Shri Khadilkar has said that as on 31-12-1970, 29,92,982 people are unemployed and they are on the rolls of the Employment Exchanges. Instead of ushering in an era of peace and stability in the country, if the number of unemployed increases, it will lead to open revolt, chaos and confusion in the social and economic life of the country. We have no doubt invested thousands of crores of rupees in the three Five Year Plans and the Fourth Five Year Plan is also under implementation. But, in the very same answer, Shri Khadilkar has stated that for the social programme for educated engineers and technicians a sum of Rs. 25 crores has been provided this year. You will appreciate that this is too small a provision as compared to the gigantic problem of unemployment. It is just like offering sugar-candy to a hungry elephant. The States may get a crore or two from

this provision to solve this mighty problem and it will be just like putting salt in the ocean.

In this answer quoted by me earlier, the number of unemployed in the three major States in the country is: Tamil Nadu—3,00,01,481; Uttar Pradesh—3,27,133; West Bengal—4,10,945. In other States the figure is 2 lakhs, 1½ lakhs, 1 lakh and so on. It is estimated that at the end of Fourth Five Year Plan the figure of unemployed will be 330 lakhs. If the population growth continues to be 2.5% per annum, you can imagine the magnitude of the problem of unemployment in the country.

Being the Government of common men, being the Government of workers, being the Government of the down-Trodden, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam Government in Tamil Nadu has formulated a scheme to assist the drought affected areas in the State. There are 384 Panchayat Unions in the State and each Union has been given a manual labour force of 300 to 400. The Government have not stopped at that. With a view to helping the educated unemployed, they have also constituted Youth Corps in which B.Sc., B.A., and M.A. qualified young men have been enrolled and they are being given training so that they can, after completing the training, work for the development of villages in the State. Each trainee is given Rs. 200 per month. For the time being 2000 young educated unemployed have been taken in the Youth Corps and next year the Government have the target of doubling this figure to 4000. In this connection, I would like to draw your attention to the statement of Shri Khadilkar yesterday in his answer that there is no scheme for payment of employment or unemployment allowance. But the Tamil Nadu Government, within their limited resources, are trying to solve the problem of the educated unemployed in the State.

[Shri E. R. Krishnan]

I would like to warn the Government here that the problem of unemployment has reached the stage of an erupting volcano. If the Government want to contain this erupting volcano, then they should take immediate steps in the direction of solving this problem. The Government should evolve a two pronged attack. To arrest the ever growing population, the family planning programmes should be intensified and they should be taken on a war-footing. Secondly, both the Central Government and the State Governments should initiate forthwith steps to set up cottage industries throughout the country. The Central Government should extend greater financial assistance to the State Governments so that every home in the State has a cottage industry. Then, only this problem of unemployment can be successfully tackled.

It is really enigmatic that even after the completion of Three Five Year Plans, the number of unemployed has not declined; on the contrary, it has gone up by leaps and bounds. This only shows that the Five Year Plans have not touched the core of the problem. They have not carried the people to the expected level of improvement and they have not generated that much enthusiasm also in the hearts of the people. It is not that the Members of the Opposition Parties have said this. The Ministers in the ruling party, the Members of the party in power and their erstwhile colleagues in the party have been saying this. When the Fourth Plan is under implementation, the Centre should endeavour to pay greater attention to the grave problem of unemployment. In no country of the world the problem of unemployment is so acute as it is in India. Here, I would suggest that our present educational system should be completely re-oriented. The present educational policy depends more on the spread of theoretical knowledge. Unless the educational policy is job-orient-

ed, unless the Centre decides to do this immediately, there is no hope for the future. That day will not be too far when monster of unemployment will swallow the entire country.

Before I conclude, I would suggest that prompt and meaningful steps should be taken by the Government here to solve this problem of unemployment and more financial assistance should be given to the States, especially to those who are striving hard to tackle this problem, so that they are able to strike at the root of the problem of unemployment. I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the debate.

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल सदन में महाराजा कर्णी सिंह ने पेश किया है उससे मालूम होता है कि अब वह भी समाजवादी हो रहे हैं परन्तु शायद वह समाजवाद में विश्वास नहीं करते। सबसे दुःखदायी अवस्था तो हमारी सरकार की है कि जो दिन भर समाजवाद की बात करती है और यहां पर समाजवाद के विरोध में खड़ी होती है और इस प्रकार के प्राप्रेसिव मेजर को अपोज करती है तथा जो समाजवाद के विरुद्ध हैं वह समाजवादी और प्राप्रेसिव मेजर के लिये फाइट करते हैं। यह अजब कमाल की बात है।

15-59 hrs.

[SHRI SEZHEIYAN in the chair]

खुद सरकार इस बात को कहती है और मानती है कि इस चुनाव के बाद से जनता में जो आशा जगी थी वह धीरे-धीरे क्षीण होती जा रही है। पूरे देश को आश्वासन दिया गया था और इसी आशा के कारण देश ने सरकार को पूरा बहुमत

दिया, मगर आज भी हमारे देश में कोई प्रगतिशील कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। कभी संविधान के नाम पर, कभी दूसरी अनेक चीजों के नाम पर अड़ने डालने की कोशिश की जाती है। नतीजा यह हुआ है कि जनता में जो विश्वास उठा था वह धीरे-धीरे टूटता जा रहा है। दूसरी तरफ हमारे मुल्क की प्रगति-विरोधी शक्तियाँ और बाहर के लोग भी इस बात का प्रेशर डालते हैं यह सरकार भूठ बोलती है, कुछ करने वाली है नहीं क्योंकि देखो, हम कितना बढ़िया बिल ले आये कि देश में जिन लोगों के पास काम नहीं है उन्हें भत्ता दिया जाये, लेकिन यह सरकार उसको मानती नहीं है। अगर प्रस्तावक महोदय ने कहा जाय कि वह अपनी पेंशन छोड़ दे तो उसके लिये हाउस में शोर मचाते हैं कि हमारे साथ अन्याय हो रहा है। यह दोमुही बातें मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। लेकिन फिर भी जो हमारे कांग्रेसी भाई हैं, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि उनसे किम भाषा में बात की जाये।

16 Hrs.

आज देश में बेकारी बढ़ती जा रही है। पिछले बजट में इन्होंने कुछ करोड़ रुपये का इसको दूर करने के लिए प्रोविजन किया था। यह भी कहा था कि कुछ योजनाएँ बनाई जाएंगी। जो योजनाएँ आज अमल में आ रही हैं उनमें सिवाय इसके कि कुछ ठेकेदारों और कुछ इंजीनियरों को पैसा कमाने का और मौका मिले और कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। देश में गरीबों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम मिले, इसकी व्यवस्था नहीं की जा रही है। मैं अपना तजुर्बा आपको बताता हूँ। सरकार की ओर से

एक हजार आदमियों को रोजाना काम देने की घोषणा की गई। उनको हाई रुपये रोज देने की बात कही गई। लेकिन उनको रोजाना पेमेंट नहीं किया जाता। महीनों उनसे काम करा लिया जाता है लेकिन उनको पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि कोई आदमी काम पर अब नहीं आता है। जो पचास-पचास लाख रुपये डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स वगैरह को मिला है वह सब का सब ठेकेदारों के पेट में चला जाएगा। यह जो नौकरशाही है हिन्दुस्तान की यह एक मगरमच्छ की भांति है जो सरकार को भी खा रही है, मंत्रियों को भी खा रही है और देश के पूरे पैसे को भी खा रही है। पैसे का सही इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहा है। देश में इंजीनियर बेकार हैं, डाक्टर बेकार हैं, कालेजों से निकलने वाले विद्यार्थी बेकार हैं। इस वास्ते अगर इन बेकारों के लिए संविधान में कोई व्यवस्था की जाय तो इसमें किसी को कोई एतराज नहीं होना चाहिये। सरकार को इसके लिए कदम उठाना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो क्या होगा? आप समाजवाद की बात करते हैं लेकिन उस अवस्था में जो समाजवाद के शत्रु हैं उनके हाथ में इनिशिएटिव चला जाएगा और देश का वही हाल होगा जो जर्मनी का हुआ था। जर्मनी में हिटलर ने समाजवाद का नारा दे कर फैसिज्म को स्थापित किया। यही हाल हमारे देश का भी होने वाला है। समाजवाद का नाम लेंगे, मजदूरों का नाम लेंगे, गरीबों का नाम लेंगे और काम दूसरे करेंगे। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि गरीबों में असन्तोष बढ़ेगा। जब असन्तोष बढ़ेगा तो वे कहां जाएंगे, कौन-सा रास्ता अवस्थार करेंगे, इसको आप सोचें? वे ऐसे दलों और लोगों के पास जाएंगे जो लोग सही मानों में समाजवाद में यकीन नहीं करते हैं।

[श्री कर्ण सिंह:]

मैं जानता हूँ कि ला मिनिस्टर प्रगति-शील नीतियों के हामी हैं। मैं उनको जाती-बाद कर जानता हूँ। मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि कम से कम इस प्रस्ताव को तो वह स्वीकार कर ही लेंगे। वह चाहें तो इसकी भाषा को बदल दें, कुछ भी करें लेकिन उनको चाहिये कि इसको वह स्वीकार कर लें। जो राजे महाराजे हमारे देश के हैं और जो खूब धन ला रहे हैं, उनकी भी वह कुछ न कुछ व्यवस्था जरूर करें। सब सम्पत्ति देश की ले लें। कोई जरूरत नहीं है कि यह लोगों के पास रहे। इनके पास जो धन है उसको भी वह ले लें। इससे असन्तोष बढ़ता है। अगर उन्होंने ऐसा किया और जो इस बिल का मंशा है उसको स्वीकार कर लिया तो फिर उनकी ज़बान भी बन्द हो जाएगी और इस तरह के प्रस्ताव भी आने बन्द हो जाएंगे। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो देश में असन्तोष बढ़ेगा और हिंसा बढ़ेगी। तब वाजपेयी जी जो संस्कृति और सभ्यता की बात करते हैं वह भी बची नहीं रहेगी। तब न तो सभ्यता और न ही संस्कृति और न ही इंसान बचेगा (अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय) इंदिरा गांधी जी की तो आप लोगों ने बहुत दिनों तक सेवा की है। हम तो नए आदमी हैं। हम उनकी पार्टी के सेवक नहीं हैं। आज भी श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की सेवा नहीं करते हैं। जिन पालिसियों को ठीक समझते हैं उनका हम समर्थन करते हैं। हम जानते हैं कि इंदिरा जी भी इस मामले में आस्थावान नहीं हैं और कोई ऐसा कदम नहीं उठाना चाहती हैं जिससे देश में सही मानी में परिवर्तन आए। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ देश में अमन बनाए रखने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि जो

असन्तोष है उसको दूर किया जाए, उसके कारखानों को दूर किया जाए।

आज सब से बड़ी चिन्ता की बात यह है कि महंगाई बढ़ रही है। एक तमाशा खड़ा हो गया है और महंगाई बढ़ती ही चली जा रही है, गरीबी बढ़ती ही चली जा रही है, बेकारी बढ़ती ही चली जा रही है। मैं गोरखपुर से आया हूँ। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ रेलवे के जनरल मैनेजर ने ठाई लाख रुपया बंगलोज़ को फनिश करने के लिए खर्च किया है। इसके विपरीत हम देखते हैं कि मजदूरों की छंटनी की जाती है। ऐसी स्थिति रहेगी तो कैसे समाजवाद आएगा? आपके जो अफसर हैं उनमें से एक एक पचासों हजार रुपया फिजूल खर्च कर देता है और मिनिस्टर्स से कह देता है कि आप समझते नहीं हैं, अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो गड़बड़ हो जाएगी। अगर रेडीकल चेंजिज़ लाने की जरूरत हो तो संविधान में और समाज में आप रेडीकल चेंजिज़ लायें। संविधान की तमाम धारायें अगर बदलने की जरूरत हो तो उसमें भी कोई एतराज़ नहीं होना चाहिये। संविधान जनता के लिए है, जनता संविधान के लिए नहीं है। संविधान कोई कुरान शरीफ या वेद नहीं है जिसको बदला ही न जा सकता हो। अगर आप नहीं बदलेंगे तो वक्त इसको बदलेगा। वह आने की बात है। जब उसका मौका आएगा तब देखा जाएगा। इस वक्त तो मेरा इतना ही निवेदन है कि श्री कर्ण सिंह का जो बिल है चाहे उनके विचार कुछ भी हों लेकिन उन्होंने इसमें एक अच्छी बात कही है इसको आप मान लें। मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। चाहे किसी कारन से आए, अगर कोई सही बात आती है तो उसको हमें मान लेना चाहिये।

कमर इस तरह के कह कर और इस तरह के प्रस्ताव को बिना कर वह समाजवादी बनना चाहते हैं और उस में भास्वा प्रकट करना चाहते हैं तो हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। वह कह दें कि वह समाजवाद चाहते हैं, कोई झगड़ा नहीं होगा। लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिये कि मुंह में राम राम और बगल में झुड़ी। इस तरह जो किस्से चलते हैं ये बन्द होने चाहिये। मा. मिनिस्टर सदन में बैठे हैं। उन से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वह इसको स्वीकार कर लें और चाहें तो इसकी भाषा बदल लें लेकिन इसको संविधान में जरूर जोड़ें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): Mr. Chairman at the outset I will congratulate Dr. Karni Singh for bringing forward this progressive legislation. It is a very important Bill. This question is agitating not only Dr. Karni Singh but lakhs of people in our country. We know, after achieving our independence we are not able to provide employment opportunities to the people. Day by day thousands of people are becoming graduates. Of course, they are becoming graduates but their standard of education is very low and instead of becoming useful to the country they are becoming very useless. First of all, the defects are in education and, secondly, we are not providing any opportunity for them to work. So, they are becoming a burden, a liability, on our nation. If this continues, I think, there will be no democracy and it will definitely lead to chaos and confusion.

When we analyse the reasons for why so many young educated people are becoming Naxalites, we find that it is because

they are lacking these opportunities and because we are not able to provide them with work. There is no alternative for them; so, they are becoming Naxalites and are creating so many problems for our country.

Keeping all these things in mind the Government must come forward with such schemes which will provide lakhs and lakhs of people with employment opportunities. My friend from DMK was emphasizing upon the small-scale industries in place of big industries. Of course, industries and key industries are necessary but for this purpose small-scale industries must be established not only in cities but also in villages

I come from a village and I know that now there are several opportunities for the people. They are providing electricity to the people and the people are erecting electric motors etc. in the villages. For the electric motors mechanics are necessary. Because there are no mechanics, people are going to laymen who do not know much about them but know something. If a scheme to train mechanics is undertaken it will be possible for us to provide lakhs of people with employment opportunities. For this purpose our education must be changed. By producing graduates or double-graduates we are not going to solve our problems and are not going to do anything for our country also.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): Nor will their problems be solved.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Therefore, education must be such as will create such people as mechanics etc. That way we will be able to solve this problem also.

We proclaim ourselves to be a welfare society. Whenever our guests from foreign countries come, they must be seeing people begging at the railway stations and everywhere. Of course, I can understand if some lame, sick or old persons beg. But

[*Dr. M. Satyanarayan Rao*]

able-bodied persons, persons who are very young and energetic, also beg. This should be discouraged and something must be provided for them. Even if there are opportunities for them to work, they are not coming forward to work; they are not willing to work. So there should be legislation under which they must be compelled to work.

These are my suggestions and, I think, the Government will keep them in mind

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मदसौर) :
मैं समाजवाद सरकार और समाजवादी सरकार की समाजवादी समाज रचना के संबंध में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। मैं संविधान और संविधान के जो निर्देशक तत्व हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। जो निर्देशक तत्व हैं उनमें स्पष्टतया इस बात को बनाया गया है कि हर एक नागरिक को काम पाने का अधिकार है। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति द्वारा काम पाने के अधिकार को संविधान के इन तत्वों में जब स्वीकार किया गया है तो सरकार का भी यह कर्तव्य हो जाना है या उसका भी यह दायित्व हो जाना है कि वह प्रत्येक नागरिक को काम दे। ऐसी अवस्था पैदा करें जिसमें वह काम प्राप्त कर सके। लेकिन ऐसा उभन नहीं किया है। हम रोज सुनते हैं कि किसी नवयुवक ने इस कारण आत्महत्या कर ली कि उसको काम नहीं मिला। कोई नवयुवक काम न पाने के कारण यदि आत्महत्या करता है तो हमारी सरकार के माथे पर वह एक बहुत बड़ा कलंक है।

आज हमारे नवयुवकों में इस बात को लेकर असंतोष फैला हुआ है कि वे उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करते हैं, डाक्टर और इंजीनियर बनते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी उनको काम पाने का अधिकार नहीं मिलता है। सरकार की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि हम इंजी-

नियरों को कुछ भुगतें हैं, लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि बार-बार चक्कर काटने के बाद भी उन लोगों को भुगत नहीं मिलता है। हो सकता है इससे दो चार व्यक्तियों की समस्या भले हल हो जाती हो, लेकिन देश के आम बेकारों की समस्या हल नहीं होती है।

सरकार द्वारा तीन पंच-वर्षीय योजनाएँ कार्यान्वित की जा चुकी हैं और अब चौथी योजना चल रही है। इन योजनाओं पर करोड़ों अरबों रुपए खर्च किए गए हैं। लेकिन इसके बावजूद हमारे देश में बेकारों की संख्या निरन्तर बढ़ रही है - वह करोड़ों में ऊपर पहुँच गई है। हमारे देश के करोड़ों हाथ आज काम चाहते हैं। वे हाथ देश के लिए पैसा पैदा कर सकते हैं, उनकी समृद्धि बढ़ा सकते हैं। आज हमारे देश को दौलत की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन सरकार हमारे नौजवानों का काम पाने का अधिकार नहीं देना चाहती है।

सरकार मूलभूत अधिकारों को छीनने की बात तो माँचती है, लेकिन सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की अवस्था के अनुसार सरकार संविधान में दिए गए मूलभूत अधिकारों को बढ़ाती मानी है लेकिन सरकार ऐसे अधिकारों को बढ़ाने में संकोच करती है इस विधेयक के द्वारा उन मूलभूत अधिकारों को बढ़ाने की बात कही गई है जो रोजगार में संबंधित है। सरकार "गरीबी हटाओ" का नारा लगाती है। उसने बेकारी को मिटाने के लिए पचास करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था भी की है। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में उस की कोई योजना सफल नहीं हुई है। छोटी योजनाओं, भ्रम-प्रधान योजनाओं की बातें की जाती हैं। लेकिन ऐसी कोई योजना सफल नहीं हुई है, जिससे

देश की ग्रामीण अर्थ-व्यवस्था में सुधार हो और बेकारी को दूर करने में सहायता मिले। सरकार भी इस बारे में चिन्तित दिखाई नहीं देती है। सरकार ने कुटीर उद्योग बढ़ाने की दिशा में कोई भी कदम नहीं उठाया है।

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, सरकार द्वारा चलाई गई चार-चार योजनाओं के बावजूद देश में बेरोजगारी बढ़ी है, शिक्षित और अशिक्षित बेकारों की संख्या निरन्तर बढ़ती जा रही है। हमारे देश में जो एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज है, वहां पर बेरोजगारी के भयावह रूप को प्रत्यक्ष रूप से देखा जा सकता है। वहां पर हजारों बी०ए० और एम०ए० पास नौजवान अपना नाम दर्ज कराने के लिए क्यू लगा कर खड़े होते हैं और काम पाने के अधिकार की मांग करते हैं।

इस विधेयक में कहा गया है कि सरकार को काम पाने के अधिकार को मौलिक अधिकार के रूप में स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिए जिससे देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक को काम पाने का अधिकार मिल सके। अगर सरकार यह स्वीकार करती है कि देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक को काम उपलब्ध करना उसका दायित्व और कर्तव्य है, तो सरकार की सब नीतियां और योजनाएं इसी उद्देश्य से बनेंगी कि हम ने देश के हर व्यक्ति को काम देना है। ऐसा करने पर देश की बेरोजगारी की भीषण समस्या को हल किया जा सकता है।

आज सरकार की गलत नीतियों का परिणाम देश को भुगतना पड़ रहा है। सरकार ने बैंकों और कुछ कल-कारखानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है। मैं राष्ट्रीयकरण के मूलभूत सिद्धान्त का विरोधी

नहीं हूँ। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि सरकार द्वारा जो कारखाने चलाए जाते हैं, उनमें निरन्तर चाटा हो रहा है और उन पर करोड़ों रुपये की पूंजी लगाने के बावजूद पर्याप्त उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है। इसके कारण देश में मुद्रा स्फीति फैली है और देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में ढिलाई आ गई है। हमारी नीतियों में जो मूलभूत कमियां हैं, अगर उनकी खोज कर के ठीक उपाय न किये गये, तो सारी योजनाओं के बावजूद सरकार देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में गतिशीलता लाने और बेरोजगारी को दूर करने में असफल रहेगी।

प्रस्तुत विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि संविधान में सशोधन करके उस में जो मूलभूत अधिकार जोड़ने की व्यवस्था की गई है, उसको स्वीकार करना चाहिए। आज हमारे देश के लाखों नवयुवक सड़कों पर बेकार घूमते नजर आते हैं। उनके माता-पिता की आशाएं उन पर केन्द्रित होती हैं। वे सोचते हैं कि उन के बच्चे पढ़-लिख कर कुछ काम करेंगे और हमारी सहायता करेंगे। लेकिन जब वे नवयुवक बेकारी के कारण आत्म-हत्या करने पर बाध्य होते हैं, तो उनके माता-पिता को खून के आंसू बहाने पड़ते हैं। हमारी सरकार यह सब कुछ निर्लज्जतापूर्वक देखती रहती है और अपनी नीतियों और योजनाओं में कोई फेर बदल करने के लिए तैयार नहीं होती है।

मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि सरकार इस बारे में विचार करे। इस विधेयक में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है, जो सरकार को अस्वीकार्य हो। सरकार को इस विधेयक को स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिए। यदि सरकार सिद्धान्त रूप से यह मानती है कि

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय]

देश में बेरोजगारी समाप्त हो और प्रत्येक नागरिक को रोजगार मिले, तो उसे इस मूलभूत अधिकार को संविधान में जोड़ने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : सभापति महोदय, इस बिल पर मैं पहले बोल चुका हूँ, लेकिन मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North) : Why don't you speak in English so that we can understand?

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : I have already spoken on this very Bill, but I shall very much prefer, after hearing the speech of my few friends...

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is the practice in this House...

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Only a suggestion, Sir, no speech. My suggestion is this that since we are talking...

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : You will be establishing a bad precedent. How can an hon. Member speak twice on the same Bill?

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : I am giving a suggestion. I am only supporting you.

DR. KARNI SINGH : That is all right but how can you speak twice ?

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : At the University level, I wanted to make a suggestion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : At this stage we cannot allow a speaker to speak more than once. I am sorry.

Hon. Minister

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) :

Before I take up the various points raised by the hon. Members, I would like to point out the salient features of this Bill and the difficulties that the Government or anybody would have to face if this Bill is accepted.

By this Bill the hon. mover seeks to include right to work and adequate means of livelihood and on failure, entitlement to employment allowances. He has estimated the entitlement or employment allowance at Rs. 7200 crores per year. My friend who spoke in Tamil referred to Art 39 and 41. I would like to draw the pointed attention of the hon. mover to Art. 41 which says :

“The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in case of unemployment, old age, and sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want.”

My friends who have spoken in support of the Bill have said that the Government should accept this position, especially, my esteemed friend, Mr. Pandeyji, made a special reference. I would have been happy if Pandeyji had also suggested as to how the Government is going to get this Rs. 7200 crores per year.....(Interruption) Whether the estimate of Rs. 7200 crores is a realistic estimate or not, and even accepting it as an approximately correct estimate, it is a figure which it would not be easily possible for any Government to find.

Dr Pandeya, while speaking, referred to the plans and he said that nothing has been achieved in the Plans, no employment potentials have been created and no employment has been provided.

In the year 1950, the Government resolved and I would like to quote this Resolution. It says :

“Resolved to promote a rapid rise in the standard of living of the people by efficient exploitation of the resources of the country, increasing production, and offering opportunities to all for employment in the service of the community.”

This House in the year 1964 adopted a Resolution. I would like to quote that, It was resolved

“that the objective of economic policy should be a socialistic pattern of society and that towards this end the tempo of economic activity in general and industrial development in particular should be stepped up to the maximum extent so that they result in appreciable increase in national income and employment.”

In reference to these two Resolutions, it has to be seen whether the Government has acted up to them and has achieved something.

With your permission, Sir, I would like to point out that to provide employment, various schemes have been introduced by the Government.

They are :

(1) A scheme for development of small but potentially viable farmers ;

(2) A scheme for marginal farmers and agricultural labour ;

(3) A scheme for development of dry farming;

(4) A scheme for area development;

(5) Development of infra-structure facilities like roads, regulated markets, etc.

(6) A scheme for dairy development;

(7) A scheme for Agro-services centres.

A crash programme for rural employment, the Engineers and Technicians Employment Scheme, and a scheme for the educated unemployed has been introduced.

During the years 1951 to 1960, 31.5 million jobs were created but the unemployment figure has grown by about 38 million during the same period. My learned friend said that population increase is one of the main problems. I can very well see the point. Whereas 31.5 million jobs were created, we found about 38 million coming forward for new jobs.

The Government is laying special emphasis on the promotion of medium and small-scale industries to which Mr. Pandey referred. There are schemes for providing technical and managerial know-how as well as schemes for necessary credits through the banks and other financial institutions to needy persons. Recently a Committee of Experts on employment has been set up to assess the expenditure on employment in all its aspects and suggest suitable remedial measures.

From this, it would be seen that all possible steps to promote employment opportunities to the maximum extent consistent with the availability of resources have been taken.

As I said earlier, Government is doing whatever is possible to be done. in accordance with the Resolution of the Government and the decision of this house and it has achieved some measure of success in providing employment to 31.5 million job-

[Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary]

seekers but the difficulty is about the new number of persons who come for employment.

I would request the House to consider this that the two successive crop failures and the two external aggressions that we faced and the third aggression that we are facing now have destructed the Governmental efforts of creating more employment opportunities. With these difficulties, how is the Government expected to provide Rs. 7200 crores per year ? I would be obliged if my friends suggest concrete ways and means by which this amount could be raised and made available especially for this purpose.

I think the hon. Mover will realise that this is just a Motion which cannot be implemented. Mover's intention is only political and not social. There are the Directive Principles. I would like you to refer to Art. 41.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): That also provides. Article 41 says about that.

DR. KARNI SINGH: Those Directive principles are not enough now, after 20 years.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: It says, the State shall do this, "within the limits of its economic capacity and development." The question is whether this proposal is within those limits. I submit, it is not.

DR. KARNI SINGH: We submit, it is.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: With regret, I oppose this Bill, I request the hon. Mover to withdraw it.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner): Before I say something in trying to conclude my remarks on this Bill that I have moved, I would like to make one thing quite clear, namely that as a responsible Opposition

Member, I shall try to modulate my views. There are many provocative things that have been said in this House, some of them personal during this debate but because of the fact that we have an emergency on our hands, it is not my desire at this stage to say anything that will undermine the competence or strength of our Government in meeting the aggression from Pakistan. But I do feel that the time has come when this country must realise whether the party in power honestly believes in all this Socialist task or whether it is lip-service. It is for the country to decide.

The New Congress undoubtedly has won the general elections this time with a tremendous majority like in the Nehru days. Whether they will continue to win with the same majority or not is for the people to decide. But it is certainly important that the nation should know where exactly these people the ruling Congress, stand with regard to socialism.

Only a few months ago, I had introduced a Bill in this very august House, namely Bill No. 12 which sought to make education free and compulsory up to 14 years and also provide for old age insurance and what not. But that was defeated in this House. Many of us in the Opposition thought that that was a socialist measure, and compulsory free education for primary classes was one of the directive principles and what harm was there if it were put in the Fundamental Rights chapter. The right to education is a fundamental rights no matter what you say.

SHRI INDER J. MAHOTRA (Jammu): After the abolition of the privy purses.

DR. KARNI SINGH: As far as the privy purses are concerned, I would request the hon. Member not to provoke me, because I am trying to steer clear of anything personal. I can also be very personal. But that can be discussed when the privy purses Bill is introduced. Right now, the

subject of discussion there is not the privy purses but the question of unemployment relief for India's masses. The right to work is a fundamental right. An hon. Member very rightly said so and it must be put in the chapter on fundamental rights and be made justiciable. That was my intention and that is the intention of this Bill.

We also want to restore to the Indian, citizen no matter who he is, the dignity that is attached to being a human being and that can only come through work, not by people running around as beggars, people without jobs, people who are frustrated. I can understand the hon. Minister's misgivings about the question of how he could raise the funds. That is his headache. As the Americans would say, that is his pigeon. They have been in power for about 25 years. If they bungled and created a condition in this country whereby so many more people were born and the family planning programme had failed and they (the Government) were not able to save money, it is their fault, it is not our fault. The duty of the Opposition is to point out the lacuna and the defects and the needs of the country. It is for the Ministry to see that the needs of the people are understood and the Constitution amended as and when necessary.

The volume of unemployment in this country is something that the Minister would have greater access to. From what little figures I have been able to get together I find that in 1955, the unemployment figure stood at 50 lakhs, in 1965 it stood at 1.5 crores, and in 1975 it is expected to be 4.5 crores, that is, almost the same population as that of Great Britain who will remain unemployed in this one country alone. 70,000 engineers currently are unemployed, and 60 per cent of India's industrial capacity lies idle.

Only yesterday, I had asked a question, namely Q. No. 762 of the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation about the total

number of man-hours lost. I find that according to available information, the total number of man-hours lost and loss in production due to strikes and lock-outs during 1970 were as follows:

Railways including workshops	31,134 man-hours
Banks and others	97,000 "
Air transport including workshops	7,000 "
Coal Mines	4,67,000 "

How do we get the resources? That is the responsibility of Shrimati Indira Gandhi's Cabinet. How they raise the resources is their business. If Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee becomes the Prime Minister, it will be his business. If Shri A. K. Gopalan becomes the Prime Minister, it will be his business. But the fact remains that the problem is there. The Government just cannot shirk it off by saying that they do not have funds.

You will have to find the funds; you will have to plug the loopholes in public expenditure, you will have to save from your plan funds, and above all, from the moneys sent to the States which are squandered away in crores. You will have to plug all these loopholes. If that is done I am sure we can only solve this problem. How much you wish to pay as relief to each unemployed citizen is for the nation to decide, for the Government to decide. I had suggested Rs. 100. If you can find funds for Bangla Desh refugees at the rate of Rs. 4 crores a day, surely we can find funds for our own people. Whether it is Rs. 4 crores or Rs. 1 crore a day, surely this humane work of trying to solve the problem of India's timing millions will also be as important as the problem of solving the Bangla Desh refugee question.

I hope the Bangla Desh problem will be over in the next few months. After that, let the Government give an assurance

[Dr. Karni Singh]
that the moneys that are being spent on Bangla Desh refugees will be diverted towards unemployment relief. Surely that is on way of handling this matter.

The directive principles in the Constitution were never meant by our founding fathers to be mere platitudes. They were meant to be implemented. 25 years is a long enough time for any Government to reach the conclusion that the time is come for action. We have heard so much about *garibi hatao*, *amiri hatao* and what not. I would like to see some tangible steps taken by this Government, I would like to see this Government redeem some of its election pledges. You can feel the people once, twice but not all the time. They also know what is happening.

I know that my hon. friend, the Minister opposite is a very senior Minister. We all have great respect for him. I would like him to search his heart and not ask me for a solution. I am not the Prime Minister. He should find the funds, levy whatever taxation is necessary to find the answer to this problem of unemployment relief.

It was said by the Prime Minister in some of her utterings on the floor of this House that if the unemployment problem was not solved, there would be a revolution in the country. We know it. Those of us who mix with the masses realise the frustration there is in their hearts.

Japan, was tiny little country, with one-fifth of India's population was able to solve its unemployment problem. It is an Asian country. Why can't we? Surely, we are not prepared to accept that we are a second-rate country compared to Japan. If we have the ability as an Asian country to march ahead, Japan has shown the way. Regarding population control we should do it effectively. I have been for the last 15 years on the floor of this very House requesting hon. members from all parties:

for God's sake; get on that platform, reach the people and tell them that one day the population explosion is going to blow the lid off and the time will come when we will not be able to employ India's masses. It is a simple matter. The age of science and technology is upon us. It is within our means to be able to control the population. Japan has done it, The Latin American countries are trying to do it. India can achieve it.

Only yesterday I was listening to a broadcast of the proceedings of the Press Conference arranged by the National Press Club of America which the Prime Minister addressed. One of the questions asked to her was on the overpopulation of India and the Latin American countries. She started off by saying that it was a very vital matter, and soon ended with the remarks that it was not all that important; it was a matter of second importance. I have always disagreed with her on this point, because I feel that the Prime Minister does belong to a dynamic generation, a generation which has to solve the overpopulation problem, and the problem of unemployment. These are linked questions.

Taxation is not alone the answer. I am sure the Communist Party feels that taxation and confiscation of property is the answer to the problem. I feel that first and foremost, if you can reduce the increase in India's population and provide a better way of life for all these living presently on this earth, that will partly mitigate the problem. We would also like to see India remain a non-communist democratic and free country. Of course, there are these who feel that communism is the only answer. I have no quarrel with them. Each one has accepted a way of life. Some countries have done well under communism. I would still prefer to be living in a free country that Gandhi and Nehru wanted to see. It is a matter of individual choice.

Now Sir, as I said, I do not want to go into too much of these personal things that were thrown in. I would only like to make a very humble submission to the hon. Members here. Whether I belong or am the son of a former Maharaja does not make an iota of difference to me. I am a Member of Parliament, the same as you are; and also, I have been here for 20 years, and in the 20 years you will find that great leaders like Shri Hiren Mukerjee, Shri A. K. Gopalan staunch communists have been here and you ask them what they think of my views. It is no use my answering my hon. communist friend there. He hardly knows me. (*Interruption*) I am asking him to ask his leaders about my views. He may think that I have a *churi* in my, what shall I say, gloved hand and I may be introducing all these measures for political reasons. I do not come to hoots for what he says. But I would like him, as a responsible Member of Parliament, to ask his own leaders what they think of another colleague of theirs by the name of Karni Singh.

But whatever may be the fact, there are one or two points to which I would like to reply, because this hon. House must know some facts. The hon. Member, Shri M. C. Daga, from Rajasthan says that this is a cheap publicity stunt so that "he can tell the people of his constituency that he raised the issue of giving unemployment allowance to the unemployed, in Parliament, and that he should, on the other hand, talk of providing for employment for everybody." The second part is absolutely correct, and I must inform the hon. Member that 18 years ago when the hon. Member Mr. A. K. Gopalan raised a resolution on unemployment, I had then spoken, "being merely a boy out of college, that "the income that the Government derives from estate duty should be exclusively set aside for unemployment relief; this way you will justify to the country that you are taking money from the haves and giving it to the have-nots." The question at that time was

not so acute, but then Mr. Daga goes on to say that it is a cheap publicity stunt. I understand the hon. Member comes from Rajasthan. He also knows that we crossed swords during the elections. But surely that is not enough reason for us to keep on crossing swords in the Parliament here; we are colleagues and we are friends. The job before us is to solve India's problems. (*Interruption*)

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali) : It is a privilege.

DR. KARNI SINGH : Yes; privileges are enjoyed by us as MPs also. We enjoy privileges. I never questioned the hon. Member how he got elected. He is a respected hon. Member; a Member of Parliament.

The question before us today is not who has moved this Bill. The question before the house is whether this Bill should be moved, whether it is an important enough legislation, and should the House accept it or not. Mr. Daga then goes on to say;

"what did the Maharaja do at the time of famine ? He made a gibe at me. I want to tell him, first and foremost, that I never ruled. I am not responsible for what happened before me. I was in college, and come straight into Parliament, and I have spent 20 years making speeches here. But I would like to remind the hon. Member, first, that he comes from Jodhpur. 25 or 30 years ago, in Jodhpur, there was a very bad famine, and Rs. 1 crore, which was equal to Rs. 10 crores today, were spent by the Jodhpur State, and that was spent when there was no income-tax or foreign or Central aid.

SHRI M. C. DAGA : Collected by the people.

DR. KARNI SINGH : It is collected by the people today also. It is not your

[Dr. Karni Singh]
 money. Your party may be ruling the State but does not make the money yours. He then asked, "What did any body else do? They did nothing in the famine." Well, my grandfather 70 years ago, was a boy of 18. There was a big famine, and he had travelled 23,000 square miles on a camel back trying to solve the problems of the people, and he was given the Kaiser-i-Hind at that age, when he was a boy of 18. The hon. Member might even say this is a hoax. It is up to him to say so. If the hon. Member likes to meet the people of Rajasthan on a public platform in his own constituency, I will be happy to discuss it with him in front of his electorate.

Then, the question was raised by the hon. Member, Shri R. S. Pandey—I think it was joke because he is a very, very close friend of mine and I have known him for many, many years. But I can only say that this is, what I might call, the "battle of the aunties." He said that "the objectives of the Bill are laudable; the allurements of unemployment allowance will make the job-seeker..." and so on, and then he said "I think the mover of the Bill should exhort his aunts, the Rajmats of Gwalior and Jaipur, to take out the hidden money and give that to the unemployed as the allowance. For God's sake, what is it that they have got now? These States were handed over to the Government and the successor government's job is to see that this work is done. Supposing Mrs. Gandhi tomorrow ceases to be Prime Minister, will it be Sanjay Gandhi's job to see that all these Government measures are undertaken by him personally? His personal remarks are not in keeping with, shall I say, our old friendship and dignity.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : The question of dignity does not arise. First of all I said that this Bill was well-intentioned Bill. There is no dispute about it. The question

is one of the money needed for spending. It has got to be seriously considered. He mentioned the figure of Rs. 7200 crores in order to eradicate unemployment and I said: you have got three aunties: Jaipur, Gwalior and Jodhpur; if you request them—I also will come with you to request them—we can get some substantial amount and perhaps we can take steps towards solving this problem of unemployment. What is wrong in it? They have got hidden money underground, gold, jewellery and what not. I said: you use your good offices; you are a very nice and respectable person. It was not a joke; I am serious.

DR. KARNI SINGH : I have a fourth auntie—he forgot—Mrs. Gandhi. All the aunties have become a bit of a joke. I would say this much that I am proud of those three aunties of mine who had won in this election in spite of his auntie, and that his hon. auntie, if she did not exert pressure, my hon. friend would not be here ... (*Interruptions*) Now, you are talking about hidden wealth. What about Nagarwala's sixty lakhs?...

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: We have not lost one paisa from the Government Exchequer.

DR. KARNI SINGH : I know nothing ...(*Interruptions*) Because he has made it personal.

The Indian National Congress in its declaration of fundamental rights and duties adopted at its Allahabad session in 1933-34 also included a provision to this effect. Clause 2 (b) of that declaration stated: the State shall safeguard the interests of industrial workers and shall secure for them protection against sickness and old age—that was my last Bill—and unemployment—my present Bill. You have to do something about this solemn pledge.

Article 23 and the latter part of article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the UNO also contained provisions analogous to the one contained in this Article. Article 23 (1) says that "everyone has a right to work, free to choose his employment and just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment."

Many advanced countries in this world like Germany, Italy, USSR, Japan, France have this system of unemployment relief so have England and the United States. India will be in very good company. India is a poor country. You need this Bill here much more than in rich countries where there are more avenues of employment.

I hope Government will not allow the youth in our country to go about disorganised and grow up as distorted youngmen out of sheer frustration because that is not good for the country. We have to accept the fact that today more than sixty per cent of India's population is under 21. That generation is the one that is going to face the first brunt and impact of large scale unemployment.

Twenty years from now these millions of Indian people, grown up distorted, frustrated and disgruntled are going to be the people that the Governments later on will have to grapple with. I feel that the time has come when we should try to solve the problem, this human problem, well in time, so that you will have a generation of young men and women better oriented, better able to

serve the country, better able to fit in a socialist society that we are trying to build.

With these words I would like to commend this Bill to the hon. Members and I request that the House may kindly support this measure, which is a socialist measure, in keeping with the directive principles of the Constitution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is an amendment by Shri Daga to refer the Bill to a Select Committee.

SHRI M. C. DAGA : I withdraw my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment ?

HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

The Amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by Division, if the Member insists on proceeding with it.

DR. KARNI SINGH : I am not withdrawing it because we are called reactionaries and the ruling party are said to be progressives. If we withdraw a progressive Bill, we will be again called reactionaries. So, I do not want to withdraw it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is : "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided :

AYES

16.5 Hrs.

Division No. 1

Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish

Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chaudhary, Shri Ishwar

Des, Shri R. P.	Mukherjee, Shri Samer
Dhanda pa ni, Shri C. T.	Mukherjee, Shri, Saroj
Godfrey, Shrimati M.	Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh	Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain
Gowder, Shri J. M.	Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Jha, Shri Bhogendra	Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao	Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Karni Singh, Dr.	Singh, Shri D. N.
Krishnan, Shri E. R.	Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Lalji Bhai, Shri	Verma, Shri Phool Chand

NOTES

Barua, Shri Bedabrata	Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Bhuvarahan, Shri G.	Pandey, Shri R. S.
Chaudhari, Shri Amarsinh	Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh	Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao	Paokai Haokip, Shri
Dhamankar, Shri	Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Dumada, Shri L. K.	Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.	Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Kader, Shri S. A.	Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Kailas, Dr.	Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Karni Singh, Dr.	Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri	Shukla, Shri B. R.
Kushok Bakula, Shri	Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Maharaj Singh, Shri	Unnikrishan, Shri K. P.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.	Verma, Shri Balgovind
Mohan Swarup, Shri	Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath

MR. CHAIRMAN : The result* of the division is :

Ayes : 26

Noes : 32

The motion is not carried by the required majority.

The motion was negatived.

16.50 Hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL (Substitution of Article 370)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ "कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।"

सभापति महोदय, संविधान की धारा 370 में संशोधन करने के लिए मैंने यह विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है। प्रत्येक लोक-सभा में इस आशय के विधेयक पेश होते रहे हैं। यदि आप संविधान पर दृष्टिपात करें तो आप पायेंगे कि धारा 370 संविधान के ऐसे अंश में समन्वित है जिसे संविधान निर्माताओं ने टेम्पोरेरी और ट्रैजिशनल कहा है। संविधान का भाग 21 अस्थायी और अन्तर्कालीन है। इस शीर्षक से स्पष्ट है कि इस भाग के अन्तर्गत

जो धाराएँ हैं, अनुच्छेद हैं, वे किसी विशेष परिस्थिति के कारण संविधान में शामिल किए गये थे और संविधान के निर्माता चाहते थे कि यह उपबन्ध संविधान के स्थायी अंग न बनें।

मुझे याद है कि जब इस धारा पर संविधान परिषद् में बहस हो रही थी तब मौलाना हसरत मोहानी ने कहा था कि धारा 370 का समावेश करके जम्मू और कश्मीर के साथ भेदभाव क्यों किया जा रहा है? सचमुच यह धारा जम्मू और काश्मीर के साथ कोई विशेष रियायत नहीं करती। यह वहाँ के नागरिकों के साथ भेद भाव करती है। उन्हें सारे देश के नागरिकों के समान स्तर पर नहीं आने देती और इसी लिए मौलाना हसरत मोहानी ने कहा था कि आप जम्मू काश्मीर के साथ यह डिस्ट्रिक्-मिनेशन क्यों करते हैं। डा० गोपालस्वामी आयंगर ने इसका जो उत्तर दिया था मैं उसको उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा था कि :

"This discrimination is due to the special conditions in Kashmir. That particular State is not yet ripe for this kind of integration. It is the hope of everybody here that in due course, even Jammu and Kashmir will become ripe for the same sort of integration as has taken place in the case of other States."

The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES : Sarvashri D. K. Panda and Mohanraj Kalingarayar.

NOES : Sarvashri Banamali Patnaik, Chandra Shailani, Nageshwar Rao, Nathu Ram Mirdha and Anant Prasad Dhusia.

[श्री भटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

16.53 Hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

जो माननीय सदस्य पुरानी लोक-सभा में थे उन्हें याद होगा कि पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के वक्त में जब जब धारा 370 को समाप्त करने का मामला उठाया गया, उन्होंने भी कहा कि वक्त के साथ यह धारा भी समाप्त हो जाएगी। उन्होंने भी कहा था कि यह धारा अस्थायी है। मुझे याद है, उन्होंने एक बार कहा था कि यह धारा घिसते-घिसते घिस जाएगी। नेहरू जी के दिमाग में यह बात साफ थी कि यह धारा 370 सदैव के लिए हमारे संविधान का हिस्सा बन कर नहीं रहेगी। लेकिन संविधान को स्वीकृत हुए 21 वर्ष हो गए, यह धारा कायम है। आप इस धारा पर दृष्टिपात करें तो पता लगेगा कि यह धारा कितनी अनावश्यक और निरर्थक हो गई है। मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ :

"Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution,

(a) the provisions of Article 238 shall not apply in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir;"

आर्टिकल 238 अब संविधान में है ही नहीं। वह धारा निकाल दी गई क्योंकि वह 'बी' श्रेणी के राज्यों से सम्बन्धित थी। 'बी' श्रेणी के राज्य हमारे मान-चित्र से तिरोहित हो गए। संविधान में उनका अस्तित्व नहीं है और न अब संविधान में धारा 238 ही पाई जाती है, लेकिन धारा 370 में उस धारा 238 का उल्लेख बना हुआ है। इस धारा 370 में आगे कहा गया है कि :

"(b) the power of Parliament to make laws for the said State shall be limited to :

(i) those matters in the Union List and the Concurrent List which, in consultation with the Government of the State, are declared by the President, to correspond to matters specified in the Instrument of Accession governing the accession of the State to the Dominion of India as the matters with respect to which the Dominion Legislature may make laws for that State;"

उस समय भारत एक डोमिनियन के रूप में उल्लिखित किया गया था। अब हमारा पूर्ण स्वाधीन देश है। आज भारत डोमिनियन नहीं है, लेकिन धारा 376 में डोमिनियन का उल्लेख चल रहा है। इस धारा में काश्मीर के महाराज का भी उल्लेख है जब कि काश्मीर में राजतन्त्र समाप्त कर दिया गया है। पहले वहां सद्दे रियासत थे और अब वहां अन्य राज्यों की तरह से राज्यपाल हैं। लेकिन भारत के इस संविधान में अगर कोई विद्वानों इस धारा को उठा कर देखेगा तो यह समझने में असमर्थ रहेगा कि यह धारा हमारे संविधान में क्यों चली आ रही है।

अब प्रश्न पूछा जा सकता है कि आप इस धारा को हटाने पर क्यों बल दे रहे हैं। सब से बड़ी बात तो यह है कि यह धारा जम्मू काश्मीर और शेष भारत के बीच में एक मनोवैज्ञानिक दीवार खड़ी करती है। किसी राज्य का विशेष दर्जा क्यों होना चाहिए? एक ओर हम कहते हैं कि जम्मू और काश्मीर भारत का अभिन्न भाग है, और इसमें कोई दो राये नहीं हो सकतीं लेकिन दूसरी ओर हमने इसको एक विशेष

कहाँ दिखा हुआ है। संविधान में एक यूनियन लिस्ट है। उस यूनियन लिस्ट के अन्तर्गत दिए गए विषयों पर यह सदन कानून बना सकता है, लेकिन जम्मू और काश्मीर के बारे में यह स्थिति नहीं है। अभी हमने संविधान का चौदसवाँ संशोधन पारित किया और संविधान के उस संशोधन का इस आधार पर समर्थन किया गया कि वह इस सदन की सर्वोपरिता को प्रस्थापित करता है। यह सदन सर्वोपरि है, यह सदन सर्वोच्च है, यह सदन सर्वोच्च न्यायालय से भी बड़ा है, यह बात कही गई। लेकिन जहाँ जम्मू और काश्मीर का सवाल आता है, यह सदन जम्मू और काश्मीर की विधान सभा से बड़ा नहीं है। यह अन्तर्विरोध कैसा है? इसलिए मैंने संशोधन उपस्थित किया है कि अब समय आ गया है कि हम यह स्पष्ट कर दें कि जहाँ तक यूनियन लिस्ट का सम्बन्ध है, इन विषयों का सवाल है, उसके लिए जम्मू काश्मीर की सरकार से पूछने की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी।

17. Hrs.

मैं नहीं जानता कि इस तरह का संशोधन क्यों नहीं लाया जा रहा है। यह ठीक है कि जबसे संविधान बना है तब से लेकर आज तक की जो स्थिति है उसमें परिवर्तन हुआ है। जम्मू काश्मीर शेष भारत के अधिक निकट आया है। जो महा लेखा परिक्षक हैं वह वहाँ लेखों की जांच कर सकते हैं। चुनाव आयोग का अधिकार जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य तक विस्तृत हो गया है तथा और भी अनेक सामाजिक सुधार सम्बन्धी कानून जम्मू काश्मीर पर लागू किए जा रहे हैं लेकिन इसके बाद भी इस बात को भुलाया नहीं जा सकता कि धारा 370 संविधान में मौजूद है और जो अस्थायी अन्तर्कीलीन उपबन्ध था वह जम्मू काश्मीर

को शेष भारत से घटक करने का कारण बन गया। अनुच्छेद 370 में यह भी उल्लेख किया गया है कि अगर कोई कानून लागू किया जाएगा तो वह जम्मू काश्मीर की विधान निर्मात्री परिषद् की सलाह से किया जाएगा। संविधान निर्मात्री परिषद् बाद में बनी। उसने भारत में मिलने का फैसला किया। वह जनता का फैसला है और वह फैसला अपरिवर्तनीय है। जम्मू काश्मीर भारत के अभिन्न अंग के रूप में हमारा एक भाग है। लेकिन अनुच्छेद 370 में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह परिवर्तन किया जाए। परिवर्तन की प्रक्रिया का आरम्भ होना चाहिए इस बात से कि हम यूनियन लिस्ट में दिए गए विषयों पर एक सभा को इस सदन में कानून बनाने का पूरा अधिकार दे रहे हैं।

मैंने एक मनोवैज्ञानिक दीवार की बात कही। दीवार केवल मनोवैज्ञानिक नहीं है, कुछ भौतिक भी है। भारत का कोई नागरिक जम्मू काश्मीर में जमीन नहीं खरीद सकता। हमारे राष्ट्रपति महोदय को भी जब एक पोस्ट आफिस के लिए जमीन लेने की जरूरत पड़ी तो बड़ी कठिनाई हुई क्योंकि वहाँ जम्मू काश्मीर में जमीन बही खरीद सकता है जो जम्मू काश्मीर का सबजैक्ट हो। अभी तक यह सबजैक्ट शब्द चला आ रहा है, प्रजाजन शब्द चला आ रहा है। राजतन्त्र समाप्त हो गया है सबजैक्ट बने हुए हैं। किस के सबजैक्ट जम्मू काश्मीर गणतन्त्र का एक भाग है। लेकिन एक पुरानी परिपाटी चली आ रही है, शब्दावली दोहराई जा रही है। दीवार ढालने के बजाय और भी मजबूत की जा रही है। इस आधार पर उसका समर्थन किया जा रहा है कि

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

अगर दूसरों को जमीन खरीदने का अधिकार दे दिया गया तो भारत के पूंजीपति जा कर जम्मू काश्मीर की सारी जमीन खरीद लेंगे। कौसी हास्यास्पद बात है? इसके लिए संविधान में धारा 370 की आवश्यकता नहीं है। जमीन खरीद पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जा सकता है। मैं तो यूनियन लिस्ट को शामिल करने की बात कर रहा हूँ। बाकी के सारे विषय तो राज्य सरकार के लिए बचे हुए रहेंगे। वह कानून बना सकती है और किसी को जमीन खरीदने का अधिकार देना या न देना यह राज्य सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आएगा। वैसे मैं समझता हूँ कि भारत के हर एक नागरिक को किसी भी भाग में जा कर बसने, जमीन खरीदने, काम धन्धा शुरू करने का अधिकार होना चाहिए। यह भावनात्मक स्पष्टीकरण के लिए आवश्यक है। जम्मू काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में एक आर्थिक पहलू भी है। हम देख रहे हैं कि वहाँ उद्योग धन्धों का जितना विकास होना चाहिए, नहीं हुआ है। राज्य सरकार को जो विपुल धन-राशि दी गई है वह भी ठीक तरह से खर्च नहीं की गई है। केन्द्र सरकार बड़ी परि-योजनाएँ जम्मू काश्मीर में आरम्भ कर नहीं सकी। अब सुना है कि श्रीनगर में कोई टेलीफोन की फैक्ट्री लाख दो लाख खर्च करके लगाने की बात हो रही है। वहाँ पर शिक्षा निःशुल्क है। नौजवान पढ़ रहे हैं, विश्वविद्यालयों से निकल रहे हैं। उन्हें रोज-गार चाहिए। रोजगार के लिए औद्योगीकरण आवश्यक है। यदि वहाँ पूंजी उपलब्ध नहीं है, साधन उपलब्ध नहीं हैं तो भारत से ले जा कर पूंजी लगाई जा सकती है। आज वहाँ कोई पूंजी लगाना नहीं चाहता। उस में बाधाएँ हैं। अनुच्छेद 370 बाधक है।

औद्योगिक विकास जिस गति से होना चाहिए नहीं हो रहा है। इस कारण निम्नित वर्ग में असन्तोष है। और जगह-जगह प्रदर्शन होते हैं। लेकिन जम्मू काश्मीर में असन्तोष का राष्ट्र विरोधी तत्व लाभ उठाते हैं, इस बात को हमें भूलना नहीं चाहिए। विद्यार्थी हड़ताल करें, न्यायोचित मांगों के लिए संघर्ष करें, विद्यार्थी रोजगार मांगें तो पड़ोसी पाकिस्तान उसका भारत विरोधी रूप प्रस्तुत करता है। हर सवाल को भारत विरोधी बना कर पेश करता है। ये समस्याएँ देश के और भागों में भी हैं। लेकिन जम्मू काश्मीर की तरफ हमें विशेष ध्यान देना होगा। वहाँ आर्थिक विकास की गति को और तेजी से बढ़ाना होगा। बिजली पैदा करने के काम में तेजी लाई जा सकती है। कई पहलू ऐसे हैं जिन पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ध्यान दे सकती थी लेकिन उसने नहीं दिया। मैं उन सब बातों में नहीं जाना चाहता और मेरे विधेयक का यह विषय भी नहीं है। मैं तो इतना ही कह रहा हूँ कि जहाँ तक जम्मू काश्मीर का सम्बन्ध है शेष भारत को जम्मू काश्मीर से अलग रखने वाली धारा 370 की समाप्ति पर सक्रिय विचार होना चाहिए और उसका आरम्भ होना चाहिए। मैंने जिस प्रकार का संशोधन दिया है, और उसमें जो ढंग सुझाया है, उसको मैं आपके सामने उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ :

"Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution the power of Parliament to make laws for the State of Jammu and Kashmir shall be limited to"

लिमिटेशन रहेगी, वह आज भी है। लेकिन अब तो यूनियन लिस्ट के बारे में भी हम बिना जम्मू काश्मीर की सरकार से राय लिए हुए कोई कानून नहीं बना सकते

हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह बात समाप्त कर दी जाए।

“(a) the matters in the Union List; and

(b) such other matters in the Concurrent and State Lists as, with concurrence of the Government of the State, the President may specify.

Explanation :— For the purposes of this article, the Government of the State means the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir acting on the advice of the Council of Ministers of the State for the time being in office.”

एक संशोधन मेरा और भी है। अभी तो हम यूनियन लिस्ट के बारे में संसद को कानून बनाने का अधिकार दें लेकिन 26 जनवरी, 1972 के बाद यह आर्टिकल 370 जो है इसको निरस्त कर दिया जाना चाहिए, इसका इनआप्रेटिव कर दिया जाना चाहिए। इनआप्रेटिव करने का प्रबन्ध इसी अनुच्छेद के अन्तर्गत किया गया है। मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ :

“Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this article, the President may by public notification declare that this article shall cease to be operative or shall be operative only with such exceptions and modifications and from such date as he may specify.”

राष्ट्रपति यदि चाहें तो पूरी धारा को निप्रयोजनीय बना सकते हैं। उसके लिए जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य सरकार की सहमति सेना आवश्यक होगा। लेकिन मैं नहीं

समझता हूँ कि उन्हें सहमति देने में कोई आपत्ति होगी।

आज जम्मू काश्मीर संकट में है। पड़ोसी की आंख उस पर लगी है। हो सकता है कि फिर से घुसपैठिये भेज कर वह उस घाटी की शान्ति को भंग करना चाहे लेकिन जम्मू काश्मीर की जनता को भरोसा है कि सारा भारत उसकी पीठ पर सड़ा है। हमारी सेना के वीर जवान अपनी जान दे कर जम्मू काश्मीर की रक्षा करने के लिए कमर कस कर तैयार खड़े हैं। अगर हमारे जवान जम्मू काश्मीर के लिए जान दे सकते हैं तो क्या वहाँ ज़मीन खरीदने का अधिकार नहीं पा सकते ?

यह संसद अगर जम्मू-काश्मीर के विकास के लिए गत बीस वर्षों में 300 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक रुपये की धनराशि दे सकती है, तो क्या यूनियन लिस्ट के अन्तर्गत जम्मू-काश्मीर के लिए कानून नहीं बना सकती है ?

अभी तक कहा जाता था कि यह मामला संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में पड़ा हुआ है, पाकिस्तान उसे कुरेदता रहता है, हमें अनुच्छेद 370 को छूना नहीं चाहिए, विधिवत रूप से उसे समाप्त नहीं करना चाहिए, बल्कि उसको धीरे-धीरे घिसने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए, अब तो स्थिति यह है कि जम्मू-काश्मीर के सवाल पर पाकिस्तान को बोलने का कोई मुंह नहीं है। जम्मू-काश्मीर के लोग भी समझ रहे हैं कि जो पूर्वी बंगाल के निवासी पाकिस्तान के निर्माण के साथ ही से पाकिस्तान में थे, जिन में से अधिकांश मुस्लिमान हैं, उनके साथ पाकिस्तान की फ़ौजी हुकूमत ने क़त्ला व्यवहार किया है। मैं नहीं समझता कि

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

उस के बाद जम्मू-काश्मीर में एक भी व्यक्ति ऐसा निकलेगा, जो कहना चाहेगा कि हमें भारत के लोकतंत्र को छोड़ कर, भारत की बराबरी को छोड़ कर, उसकी समता को छोड़ कर पाकिस्तान की सैनिक तानाशाही के पैरों तले रौंदा जाना स्वीकार होगा।

इसलिए यह आवश्यकता है कि हम जम्मू-काश्मीर के सवाल को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ से वापिस ले लें। इस बारे में भी जितनी भी अनिश्चितता है, उसे समाप्त कर दें। पाकिस्तान का कोई दावा नहीं है। पाकिस्तान जम्मू-काश्मीर में आक्रमणकारी है। एक-तिहाई काश्मीर जो पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में है, उसकी स्थिति क्या है, यह सारी दुनिया जानती है। इस की तुलना में अनेक अभावों और अनिश्चितताओं के बावजूद जम्मू-काश्मीर भारत का एक हिस्सा है। उसने प्रगति की है। वहां लोकतंत्र है। जनता ने अपनी तकदीर का फैसला किया है। वहां निष्पक्ष चुनाव होते हैं वहां के प्रतिनिधि अपना शासन चला रहे हैं। वहां के प्रतिनिधि इस संसद में भी बैठे हुए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अनुच्छेद 370 को समाप्त करने का समय आ गया है। अगली 26 जनवरी को अनुच्छेद 370 निष्प्रयोजनीय हो जाना चाहिए और उससे पहले आज हम यह संशोधन स्वीकार करें कि जहां तक यूनियन लिस्ट का सवाल है, इस सदन को कानून बनाने का अधिकार होगा।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि सदन मेरा यह विधेयक स्वीकार करेगा और चौधरी साहब भी कुछ ऐसा उत्तर देंगे, जो प्रतिपक्ष को भी पसन्द आयेगा।

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

There is an amendment by Mr. Daga for circulation of the Bill for eliciting opinion.

श्री भूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

अगले सत्र के पहले दिन तक "कि विधेयक पर राय जानने के लिये उसे परिचालित किया जाये"

अध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान का अनुच्छेद 370 अब समाप्त किया जायेगा, यह सोचते-सोचते बितने ही वर्ष हो चुके हैं। सरकार ने कई बार यह उद्घोषणा की है कि काश्मीर भारत का अभिन्न अंग है। हिन्दुस्तान की अखंडता, एकता और अक्षुण्णता को बनाये रखने के लिए हमें सब कुछ करना चाहिए। इससे पहले कई बार इस विषय पर चर्चा हो चुकी है लेकिन समझ में नहीं आता कि अभी तक अनुच्छेद 370 को समाप्त करने में सरकार के सामने क्या बाधा है। जब हम यह मान चुके हैं कि बिना काश्मीर के हम हिन्दुस्तान को अधूरा समझते हैं और जब इस बात का निर्णय हो चुका है कि काश्मीर हमारा अभिन्न अंग है, तो इस विषय में कोई निर्णायक बहस न उठाना सरकार की बमजोरी ही हो सकती है। सरकार ने कहा है कि हम आर्टिकल 370 को समाप्त करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन वह उचित समय पर करेंगे। वह उचित समय कब आयेगा? सरकार की ओर से कहा जाता है कि इस बारे में कई संशोधन हो चुके हैं, जैसे प्राइम मिनिस्टर के बजाये चीफ मिनिस्टर

कर दिया गया है, और भी कई कदम उठाये गये हैं हम देखते हैं कि आज भी कुछ असामाजिक तत्व, अनसोशल एलिमेंट्स, काश्मीर में सक्रिय हैं। सवाल यह है कि जब सरकार कहती है कि काश्मीर इस देश का अभिन्न अंग है, तो फिर उसका एक अलग रूप क्यों कायम रखा जा रहा है।

मैंने यह संशोधन पेश किया है कि इस विधेयक को पब्लिक ओपीनियन जानने के लिए मर्कुलेट किया जाये। आज हमारे देश में कुछ विशेष परिस्थितियाँ हैं। इस संशोधन के बारे में राष्ट्रपति की आज्ञा लेनी होगी और अनुच्छेद 368 के अनुसार काश्मीर की विधान सभा की राय भी लेनी होगी। बंगला देश के कारण देश में एक गम्भीर स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। पाकिस्तान हमारे देश के साथ युद्ध करने पर उद्यत दिखाई देता है। इस स्थिति में इस प्रश्न को उठाना राजनैतिक और व्यावहारिक दृष्टि से उचित प्रतीत नहीं होती है। बंगला देश से एक करोड़ रेफ्यूजीज हमारे देश में आ चुके हैं इसलिए ऐसे समय में संविधान में संशोधन करना कदांतक उचित और न्यायपूर्ण होगा ?

हम सब की एक ही राय है कि जम्मू काश्मीर भारत का अभिन्न अंग है और अब अनुच्छेद 370 को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए। यह बात जम्मू-काश्मीर की जनता और विधान सभा भी मान चुकी है। लेकिन जैसे कि मैंने कहा है, आज देश में विशेष परिस्थितियाँ हैं, हालत बहुत खतरनाक है। मैं समझता हूँ कि श्री वाजपेयी भी सोच-समझ कर इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचेंगे कि इस संकटपूर्ण स्थिति में यह प्रश्न उठाना और इस संविधान (संशोधन)

विधेयक को पारित कराना उचित नहीं होगा। इस बारे में काश्मीर के लोगों की कानकरेंस लेनी होगी। इस लिए मैं समझता हूँ कि इस विधेयक को पब्लिक ओपीनियन जानने के लिए मर्कुलेट किया जाये।

हमें इस बात पर भी विचार करना चाहिए कि श्री वाजपेयी का विधेयक पारित होने के बाद क्या होगा। एक वैक्यूम क्रीएट हो जायेगा। इस लिए मुझे यह जरूरी मालूम होता है कि इसके लिए कुछ इन्तजाम किया जाये। इसके अलावा जम्मू-काश्मीर के लोगों को इसके बारे में सोचने और अपनी राय देने का मौका देना चाहिए। इसी दृष्टि में मैंने यह संशोधन रखा है कि इस विधेयक के बारे में पब्लिक ओपीनियन जानी जाये।

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHAYYA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish, to speak in Bengali.

MR. SPEAKER : No, you are speaking in English.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He wants your permission to speak in Bengali.

MR. SPEAKER : After all, we should try to understand each other. But if this practice continues, that is, Member from every State trying to speak in his own language ...

AN HON. MEMBER : There is interpretation.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not concerned with interpretation. All right. Now he may speak as he likes. I will give my ruling in Punjabi. I want an interpretation in Punjabi now. The hon. Member may come to the front and speak.

*SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYA (Uluberia): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak against this attempt to snatch away the rights of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. I oppose this move, keeping in view the situation prevailing in the country today as well as the feeling of the people of that State. For strengthening the unity of India it is necessary that only such steps should be taken whereby State becomes stronger and comes forward willingly and voluntarily to cooperate with the Centre. The special status under article 370 of the Constitution was allotted to Jammu and Kashmir in accordance with the wishes of the people of that State and I feel, Sir, that was justly done.

My party feels that every State should be given more powers to function. Excepting some all India subjects like Defence, Foreign trade, Finance, etc., the States should be given more powers in other fields. That will induce them to come forward willingly to help and strengthen the Centre. No such steps should be taken as may generate a feeling among the people of some regions that they are being pressurised by the Centre. That will cause frustration among them. If this is done, it will weaken the unity and integrity of India.

In this connection, I will cite the example of the Soviet Union which is a multi-lingual and multiracial land. When that country was attacked by the Fascist hordes of Hitler, we have seen how they united together and came forward to defend their country. The result was that they crushed the Titanic hordes of Hitler. If we want to make India strong with the willing cooperation of the people of different States, then the Government should give more powers to the States.

In the present critical times it will not be proper to create a feeling of pressurisation

* The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

and frustration in the minds of the people of any State. This I feel will affect the unity of India.

In the situation prevailing in Kashmir today, instead of usurping its rights through Central legislation, it should be the endeavour of the Central Government to create trust and confidence in the minds of the people of that State by giving them more powers and opportunities for development. Other States should also be given more powers and treated in a similar way.

My party feels that such an atmosphere of trust should be created through the delegation of more powers to the States so that their willing cooperation with the Centre can be better achieved. That will strengthen the unity of India and make the country really strong. With this hope and belief, Sir, I oppose this Bill. I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the debate.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu): In the past also, this question of the abrogation of article 370 had come up for discussion here in one way or the other. Whether it was in the form of a resolution or a Constitution amendment Bill or of questions directed at the Ministry of Home Affairs, the consensus in this House had been in favour of abrogation.

I remember during the budget session of 1966, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri had brought forward a resolution here. At that time, all the 6 members of the Jammu and Kashmir State were in support of it. Then the Minister had assured us that steps would be taken to see that whatever constitutional or legal discrepancies remained would be removed without loss of time.

Today Shri Vajpayee has come to the House for the substitution of this article.

In principle, I am in entire agreement with him. This is a Bill which will remove any misunderstandings being created in the minds of these people who even today want to believe that Jammu and Kashmir is not an integral part of India. I would humbly make this appeal to Shri Vajpayee and others. As far as the people of the State are concerned, they have entirely forgotten the existence of this article in the Constitution. Why? Because in the past, under the leadership of Shri Sadiq who heads the Congress Government in the State, some measures were taken by which the people of Jammu and Kashmir started feeling that now for all practical purposes there are no barriers existing between the State and the rest of India. So let us not rekindle this controversy about the basis of article 370. The question is not whether Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India. This is only a legal controversy, but for all practical purposes, even for administration, no barriers exist between the Central Government, the State Government and the rest of India.

Shri Vajpayee mentioned about the restrictions on purchase of land in the State. In principle, I am in entire agreement with him that a citizen of the country should be free to settle down in any part of the country and carry on his business or profession. Even though this restriction is there in the State, for all practical purposes this has never come in the way of genuine parties wanting to come and settle in the State and adopting any profession they choose. For the information of Shri Vajpayee, I may say that people with financial resources can come into the State and start industry. The State Government approached Birlas, Sahu-Jains and other big industrialists in the country. Today there is a factory run by the Birlas and another run by Sahu-Jains. So this restriction on acquisition of land by those not domiciled in the State has never come in the way of industrial or other developmental purpose in the State. The only

purpose of having this restriction is because there is scarcity of agricultural land. 95 per cent of the population of that State is entirely dependent upon agriculture. Even today we are trying to reduce the ceiling on agricultural land so that more land can be distributed among the landless. I would say that since the people's resources are very meagre, and it so happens that Nature has created that land of beauty, there is a possibility that there may be exploitation of those poor people. Merely from that point of view, today, the Congress party and the State Government feel that this restriction on indiscriminate sale of agricultural land should be there. But for all other purposes, for industrial development, this restriction never came in the way and it will never come in the way.

It is also said that Jammu and Kashmir State enjoys a special status. When we interpret this article 370, merely from the legal angle, we can say, yes, Jammu and Kashmir State enjoys a special status, because, every law which is passed by this house does not automatically become applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir unless the State Assembly ratifies it and another amendment is brought before this House that this legislation will also apply to the Jammu and Kashmir State. For all other practical purposes, what special status are we enjoying? When we ask for an IAS officer on deputation from the Ministry of Home Affairs to be deputed to work in the Jammu and Kashmir State, it is those officers who enjoy the special status. Merely by taking advantage of this Constitutional discrepancy, they make their own service rules. They provide for themselves free residential accommodation. They provide for themselves deputation allowances. I would say that even today, if this article is existing in the Constitution of India, it is because the officers of the Ministry of Home Affairs benefit by it; not the people of Jammu and Kashmir State.

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

Rather, it is our great concern and complaint; here I would like to give an instance without naming that officer. It really shocked me very much. One IAS officer was deputed to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. He worked in that State in various capacities. He was appointed as Deputy Commissioner of a district. One day, I went to his office and was having a chat with him. He, in all seriousness, was telling me, a Member of Parliament, that he has come from such and such a province of a State to serve the people of Jammu and Kashmir State. He said that in such a tone as if the State of Jammu and Kashmir is a colony of the Union of India and this officer has been entrusted with a mission to go there and serve the people of Jammu and Kashmir State. The need now is to remove such barriers. The need is to improve the attitudes of the people who go to work there, and this is what is required for the emotional integration of the people of that State with the rest of India.

My other friend moved a substitute motion for eliciting public opinion. I am entirely in opposition to this. As I have said earlier, it will be a very unfortunate situation to link the existence of article 370 with this, and to abrogate article 370, it should not also become a referendum. There is no need to elicit public opinion. The majority of the members of the Assembly in Jammu and Kashmir State, the political party today in the Government there and that party's leader, Shri Sadiq, and others have time and again emphasised the need for abrogation of article 370.

Now the ball lies in the court of the Central Government. Last time also this House was assured that steps were being taken to make this article as ineffective as possible. I entirely agree. The credit goes to Shri Sadiq. He took the initiative that all the major measures should apply to the State of Jammu and

Kashmir and that became a major factor. The people of the State had completely forgotten that article 370 exists in the Constitution. Today the problem before us is very simple. It is for the Central Government to decide whether it will be beneficial in the future to keep this article or whether it will be beneficial to abrogate this article. The alternative suggestion of Shri Vajpayee through this Bill is the substitution of this article.

I am only praying that such an important decision should be taken by the Central Government. It was the duty of the hon. Home Minister to have come to a final decision and make a final announcement today in this House as to what will be the future policy of the Central Government regarding the abrogation of article 370.

I know that even today the reply will be given in a stereo typed manner as it was done last time. Instances will be quoted that the jurisdiction of the Election Commission, the Supreme Court etc. have been extended, the Governor is there; the Chief Minister is there instead of the Prime Minister.

I entirely agree, as I said before, that these things have created an atmosphere by which the people of Jammu and Kashmir have a feeling that they have fully integrated themselves with the rest of India. But the legal difficulties that are there must be removed. No time should be lost.

I would in the end humbly suggest to the hon. Minister that if he has not got clear instructions to announce the final decision of the Central Government today, he should ask for more time and the discussion may be postponed because I think that this discussion regarding the abrogation of article 370 should be the last discussion and it should go to Mr. Vajpayee's credit that, he created history in this House and ultimately article 370 was abrogated.

श्री मोतीलाल नेहरू (अध्यक्ष): अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक का जो उद्देश्य है, उस से कोई मतभेद की बात नहीं आ सकती, लेकिन जहाँ तक धारा 370 का सम्बन्ध है, उसको बनाये रखना, उसका जो भी सीमित रूप अब रह गया है, वह बेतुका-सा लगता है। यह भी सही है कि लोगों के मनो-वैज्ञानिक रूप से भी और व्यवहार से भी कुछ दिक्कतें और कठिनाइयाँ पैदा हो जाती हैं, मगर इन सभी बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए आज जिस दौर से हम गुजर रहे हैं, उस पर भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है, क्या इस मोर्के पर इस धारा को हटाना हमारे देश के लिये फायदेमन्द होगा ?

एक चीज, अध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि सवाल उठ गया है, इसलिये कहना चाहता हूँ। जिस पृष्ठभूमि में हमारी मातृभूमि का बटवारा हुआ—इस समय के आधार पर कि क्षेत्रीय राष्ट्रीयता कुछ तत्वों को कुबूल नहीं थी, इसलिये साम्प्रदायिक राष्ट्रीयता का नारा लगाया गया, जिसके बड़े आचार्य-मौलाना आली जिन्ना थे। तो बटवारा हुआ। काश्मीर के ऊपर जो आजकल दावा चल रहा है उसके पीछे वही बात है। जिन्ना साहब के मानने वाले कोई अगर हों तो वे बूल कर ऐसी बात अभी नहीं रख रहे हैं कि आज भी भारत में क्षेत्रीय राष्ट्रीयता नहीं होनी चाहिए, साम्प्रदायिक राष्ट्रीयता होनी चाहिए। लेकिन ऐसे प्रभावशाली व्यक्ति हैं जो बाज़ास्ता खुले आम यह कहते हैं, इस का प्रचार करते हैं, प्रसार करते हैं कि क्षेत्रीय राष्ट्रीयता गलत है, अनुचित है। यह कहने वाले ऐसे प्रभावशाली व्यक्ति हैं जिन से दुर्भाग्यवश बाजपेयी जी का गहरा सम्बन्ध है। मेरा मतलब मोलवलकर जी से है। विन्मोनि पड़ा है वह जानते होंगे कि उनके बच भाफ बाट्स क्या हैं जिस का बड़े पैमाने

पर प्रसार किया गया। इस तरह इस देश से जिन्ना साहब तो चले गए, उनकी मृत्यु हो गई परन्तु उन की आत्मा आज भी साकार मौजूद है। श्री मोलवलकर जी कहते हैं कि टेरिटोरियल नेशनलिज्म नहीं चलनी चाहिए, उसको बर्दाश्त नहीं करना चाहिए। तो आज यह चीज खुले आम प्रसारित हो रही है। किताब के रूप में छाप कर उस की बिक्री हो रही है। टेरिटोरियल नेशनलिज्म के खिलाफ खुले रूप में प्रचार किया जा रहा है। अब अगर भौगोलिक या क्षेत्रीय राष्ट्रीयता नहीं होगी तो किस राष्ट्रीयता के आधार पर हम काश्मीर के पूर्ण विलय के लिए माँग कर सकते हैं सिवाय क्षेत्रीय राष्ट्रीयता के ? तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ एक यही पृष्ठभूमि है जो हमारी राष्ट्रीय एकता को और अखंडता को कुछ सीमित करती है, कुछ संकुचित करती है, मनोवैज्ञानिक रूप से भी। इसीलिए मैं ने जो समय की बात कही थी वह इसी संदर्भ में थी।

उसके साथ एक दूसरा मामला भी संबद्ध है। काश्मीर का एक हिस्सा आक्रमण के जरिए हम से अलग पड़ा है। हम जानते हैं कि वहाँ पर गिलगिट में आज भी अमरीकियों का अड्डा है, हमारी मर्जी के खिलाफ है, लेकिन है। पाकिस्तान की कौड़ी हुकूमत अमरीकी हथियारों और सस्त्रों से जिस प्रकार आज बंगला देश पर जुल्म डाल रही है उसी प्रकार काश्मीर के उस पाक-अधिकृत हिस्से पर भी जुल्म डाल रही है। तो उस हिस्से के लिए हमारे दिमाग में क्या है ? काश्मीर के लोगों ने इस बात को नहीं माना है—जहाँ तक मेरी अपनी जानकारी काश्मीर के लोगों की है—कि वह हिस्सा हमेशा के लिए सबसे अलग हो गया।

[श्री भोगेन्द्र भा.]

हमारे जैसे आदमी कभी भी इस बात को नहीं जानते कि आक्रमण से यदि कोई इलाका अलग हो गया तो वह स्थायी रूप से अलग हो गया। काश्मीर की इस स्थिति में अभी धारा 370 का जो रूप है उसको यदि हम हटा लें तो उन लोगों को साथ लेने में या उन के आकर्षण में हम को मदद मिलेगी या बाधा उत्पन्न होगी इस बात को हमें देखना है। ... (व्यवधान) ... इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी हम जानते हैं जिस आधार पर पाकिस्तान के फौजी ताना-शाहों ने अपने विभिन्न इलाकों को खत्म कर दिया, पाकिस्तान के अन्दर भाषावार राज्यों को राइफल के बूते पर खत्म किया उसका एक नजारा बंगला देश में हम देख रहे हैं। हम आशा करते हैं अगर यही हथियारों का राज्य वहां पर रहा तो पश्चिम पाकिस्तान में भी विभिन्न भाषावार राज्य फौजी हुकूमत के खिलाफ बगावत करेंगे। कुछ यही बात भारत में भी हुई थी। भारत में हमारी सरकार ने यह फैसला दिया था कि भाषावार राज्य नहीं होने चाहिए। लेकिन हम जानते हैं कि कई सौ लाखों उठने के बाद आन्ध्र बना। कितने ही लोगों के मरने के बाद महाराष्ट्र बना। उस समय बहुत से लोग कहते थे कि जो भाषावार राज्य की बात करते हैं वे पन्द्रह पाकिस्तान बनाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन केरल तामिलनाडु से लेकर पंजाब तक भाषावार राज्य बनने के बाद हमने देखा कि कुछ मानों में शांति भी हुई और कुछ मानों में देश की एकता भी मजबूत हुई। यद्यपि कुछ भविष्य वक्ता कहते थे कि भाषावार राज्य बनने से देश की एकता कमजोर होगी, परन्तु उनके कयाल नसत साबित हो गए हैं। ऐसा कहने वालों में कुछ भारत सरकार के प्रमुख लोग भी थे जिन्होंने बगैर संकड़ों लोगों की जान लिए

यह कबूल नहीं किया कि भाषा के आधार पर भारत के राज्यों का विभाजन हो। इस देश की आजादी के बाद के ये तथ्य आज हमारे सामने मौजूद हैं। इस पृष्ठभूमि में हम क्या रूप आज भारत में प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं उस इलाके के लिए जहां पर फौज के नीचे जनता कराह रही है? मेरा मतलब पाक-अधिकृत काश्मीर से है। हम देखना चाहते हैं कि हमारे यहां हर एक व्यक्ति को पूरी तरह से अपनी धार्मिक आजादी है। पूर्वी बंगाल में तलवार के बल पर उर्दू लादने की कोशिश हुई और हमारे यहां भी कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो चाहे देश भले ही टूट जाय लेकिन कभी हिन्दी के नाम पर, कभी किसी नाम पर तलवार के बल पर उसको लादना चाहते हैं। लेकिन हम ने देखा कि जब भी कभी ऐसी चीज लादने की कोशिश की गई हमारी एकता को धक्का लगा। और जब हम ने थोड़ा संयम रखा और यह समझा कि तलवार के बल पर हम किसी भाषा को नहीं लाद सकते हैं तभी हमारी राष्ट्रीय एकता मजबूत हुई। तामिलनाडु की मिसाल हमारे सामने है और डी० एम० के० के भाई यहां मौजूद हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज तक का जो हमारा इतिहास रहा है और मल्होत्रा जी ने सही कहा है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में काश्मीर की जो मौजूदा सरकार है उस के माध्यम से 370 धारा बिखरती जा रही है और सारी चीजें अपने आप होती चली जा रही हैं, चाहे वह अलग ध्वज का सवाल हो या प्रधान मंत्री के शब्द का सवाल हो। अभी उन्होंने औद्योगिक मामलों के सम्बन्ध में जो बात कही जिस को कि मैं नहीं जानता था कि वहां पर कल कारखाने के लिए कोई जमीन लेना चाहे तो उस में भी कोई बाधा नहीं है ... (व्यवधान) ...

ऐसी स्थिति में एक और पहलू पर भी हम ध्यान दिखाना चाहेंगे। कई राज्यों की

यह माँग उठ रही है कि किस हद तक केन्द्र दखल दे और किस हद तक केन्द्र दखल न दे ? किस हद तक केन्द्र का हक राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए लाभदायक होगा और किस हद तक लाभदायक नहीं होगा । हम जानते हैं कि काश्मीर भारत का सब से पहला राज्य था जिस ने जमीन की हदबन्दी कर के भूमि का बटवारा किया था । जिस समय वहाँ पर बटवारा हुआ था भारत में किसी राज्य में नहीं हुआ था । और मुझे आश्चर्य है कि यदि उस समय यह बात रहती कि बगैर राष्ट्रपति के हस्ताक्षर के नहीं होगा तो शायद वह होता भी नहीं । कारण यह है कि जमींदारों और भूस्वामियों का सरकार पर बड़ा प्रभाव है... (व्यवधान) ... आज यद्यपि बड़े परिवर्तन हो गए हैं, बिहार में सारी जमींदारी समाप्त होने के बावजूद भी टाटा की जमींदारी अभी भी कायम है । बिहार की विधान सभा और विधान परिषद ने सत्रह महीने पहले उस को मिटाने का कानून पारित कर दिया था लेकिन आज तक उस पर राष्ट्रपति के हस्ताक्षर नहीं हो पाए हैं । वह मामला लटका हुआ है । आज भी जनतंत्र पर यह अंकुश लगा हुआ है कि विधान सभा और विधान परिषद् द्वारा पारित विधेयक पर अमल नहीं हो पाता । जोड़ी बैल से गाय बछड़ा होने के बाद भी आज यह सच्चाई हमारे सामने है । ऐसी स्थिति में जब हमारा देश बहुभाषी देश है और हमारी राष्ट्रीय अखंडता की भावना सर्वोपरि है और उसमें विभिन्नता — का जो हिस्सा है जिस को मान कर हम एकता को मजबूत करते हैं उस पृष्ठभूमि में मेरा आग्रह होगा कि जिस तरह से धारा 370 का खात्मा काश्मीर राज्य की सरकार के सहयोग से ही होता चला गया है, वैसी स्थिति में यहां लोक सभा से कुछ ऐसा पारित कर दें जिस

के मानी यह हों कि काश्मीर की विधान सभा शायद ऐसा नहीं चाहती थी और हम उस को ऊपर से लाद रहे हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह हमारे उद्देश्य की पूर्ति में बाधक होगा जिस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति हम इस विधेयक के द्वारा करना चाहते हैं । साम्प्रदायिक राज्य के सिद्धांत पर सन् 47 में हम ने एक पाप किया था जिस से हमारी मातृभूमि का बटवारा हुआ और दुर्भाग्य से आज भी इस देश में कुछ ऐसे लोग मौजूद हैं । तो ठीक इस मौके पर जब बंगला देश में एक नई क्रान्ति हो रही है जो कि मैं समझता हूँ पाक-अधिकृत काश्मीर में भी छिड़ेगी, बल्कि पाकिस्तान के दूसरे हिस्सों में भी छिड़ेगी जो कि साम्प्रदायिक राष्ट्रीयता को चूर-चूर कर देगी । इस मौके पर हमारे लिए यह उपयुक्त नहीं होगा कि काश्मीर के मामले में काश्मीर की जनता की मर्जी से वहां की विधान सभा की मर्जी से या सरकार की मर्जी से जो परिवर्तन हो, उस को हम यहां से रोक दें । आज की स्थिति में यह मुनासिब नहीं होगा । इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि यह विधेयक इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति में बाधक होगा ।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, being one of those who have placed everything they possess at the feet of mother India to see her integrated democratically, it is my duty to congratulate my distinguished colleague, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, who has kindly brought forward this non-official Bill. This may be defeated in this House but it will have a tremendous impact in the country because it is a timely move.

As I was pointing out yesterday, this country is a beautiful tapestry where various cultures and languages have been interwoven to make it a beautiful whole. The diversity of cultures and languages is

[Shri P. K. Deo]

the richness of this country and unity in diversity is the special characteristic of this nation. We are all Indians and there should not be any such provision in the Constitution which will give rise to even an iota of doubt regarding the nationalism of its citizens.

I would like to point out in this connection that the retention of this article in the Constitution is redundant. It has absolutely no effect. It reminds us of those days when Kashmir had a separate Prime Minister and separate Constitution. Even today it has a separate flag. I have myself seen during the independence day celebrations in Kashmir in Srinagar streets only the Kashmiri flag flying and only one or two Indian flags.

I had the privilege of serving in Joint Committees on many Bills like the Commission of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill, Lokpal and Lokayukt Bill and the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill and invariably in every case we have taken the views of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. In all cases they have ungrudgingly extended their hand of co-operation and they have agreed that the scope of the Bill should be extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

In view of all these facts, and specially after hearing Shri Inder J Malhotra, there is absolutely no ground why this article should form part of our Constitution. It is an anachronism in our Constitution and it is redundant. It is high time that it is completely abrogated. When that is the feeling of the government also, why should there be any fear that the abrogation of the article will lead to serious repercussions. On the other hand, at a time when we find that fissiparous tendencies are growing in this country, when political parties are trying to fan communal and other feelings for their own ulterior motives, it is high time that all States are treated equally and it is ensured that there is no

discrimination between Jammu and Kashmir and Orissa, West Bengal or Madhya Pradesh.

My hon. friend, Shri Bhogendra Jha was saying that it might lead to further resentment in the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Why should it be so? Then it was said that ultimately we may have to take recourse to armed suppression. Why should it be so? Such a thing could be possible only in a Communist country. Such a thing could be possible only where there is Breznev doctrine. Such a thing could be possible only if the national upsurge of the people is suppressed. The aspirations of the people have been suppressed in Czechoslovakia by Russian intervention. But why can it be ever thought of in a country like ours where all of us feel proud to be Indians and where even the people and the leadership of Kashmir are anxious that this provision should go?

That is the consensus of this House and I think it is the feeling of the Government, even though we will get the same stereotyped and identical reply that we got last time on Shri Prakash Vir Shastri's motion. I hope, the Government would take courage in both hands and declare here and now that this provision would be abrogated.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, Vajpayeeji who has moved the Bill has spoken in Hindi, and other friends have spoken in Hindi and English; therefore, with your permission, I would like to reply to some points raised by Vajpayeeji in Hindi and in English.

श्री वाजपेयी ने बोलते समय यह कहा था कि नहरूजी ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि संविधान की यह धारा 370 बीरे-बीरे खिसती जायेगी और खिस कर बिल्कुल

समाप्त हो जायेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह प्राप्ति ठीक था और उसका प्रसारण पालन किया गया है। यह धारा इतनी घिस गई है कि अगर श्री बाजपेयी थोड़ा सब रक्के तो थोड़े समय में यह बिल्कुल घिस जायेगी। मैं उनको बतलाऊंगा कि किस तरह से यह धारा घिसनी जायेगी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह आप घिस्सा दे रहे हैं।

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : घिस्सा नती दे रहा हूँ, वास्तविकता बतला रहा हूँ।

There are two problems. We should consider the present position and what will happen if this Bill is accepted and passed. The present position is that the entries in the Union and concurrent Lists can be extended to Jammu and Kashmir after consultation with and concurrence of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. The various Presidential orders issued under Article 370 have extended various laws passed by this august House to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. As I said, gradually this article is losing its force. I will cite

instances. Union departments, like Customs, Central Excise, Posts and Telegraphs, Civil Aviation, All India Radio etc., have their operations extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

18 Hrs

The scheme of all India services is also applicable to Jammu and Kashmir with the result that I. A. S. and I. P. S. officers are being posted to States. My hon. friend, Shri Malhotra, referred to certain privileges that these officers are taking in Jammu and Kashmir. My colleague, the Deputy Home Minister, was here and I pointedly drew his attention to it and, I hope, he will take note of it and take suitable action.

MR SPEAKER Now, he may continue the next time.

The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. on Monday.

18 01 Hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, November 22, 1971/Agrahayana 1, 1893

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, November 22, 1971| Agrahayana 1, 1893 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Review of the working of Community Development Schemes

153. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI R. S. PANDEY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to give the Community Development Programme a new orientation designed to make the C.D. blocks the champions of the weaker sections of the people in rural areas ;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposed programme ; and

(c) when they are likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). Integrated and co-ordinated development of the entire rural sector with effective participation of the people continues to be the basic approach of the Community Development programme. It is now a part of the State Sector of the Fourth Five Year Plan. However, in view of the special programmes introduced under the Central/or the Centrally Sponsored Sector for the purpose of benefitting the small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers and the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment for promoting

employment through the creation of durable community assets, it is considered necessary that the Community Development blocks and their staff should be suitably oriented to look after the weaker sections of the people. Instructions have been issued to the States to utilise the block agency fully in the implementation of the special programme. Government are also examining what other steps are necessary in the same direction.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : It is good that, though late, the Government has now decided to re-orient the Community Development activities. In view of this, may I ask whether the Government considered any scheme for socialisation of the distributive trade, and if so, the details thereof ?

PROF. SHER SINGH : No decision has been taken so far by the Government for the socialisation of the distributive trade. I don't think this question is relevant so far as it concerns the Community Development Department. It is not for the Community Development Department to socialise the distributive trade.

As I pointed out, for the weaker sections of the society, we are taking up programmes of employment and other programmes.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : This is very relevant from the point of view of employment and socialisation of the trade and I am unable to know how the Minister can say that it has no relevancy.

MR. SPEAKER : Please don't invite my comments on that.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : All right ; I accept that; but may I know this ? May I know from the hon. Minister whether the representatives of the rural institutions

and farmers' organisations and Govt. officials of some 12 Asian countries met at a Seminar here recently and if so, whether they have considered the contribution to the rural development of the Community Development Blocks ?

MR SPEAKER : You are asking a very specific question and you can put it in another way. So far as his knowledge of some seminar is concerned, I do not mind if he is in a position to answer, but you may put it in another shape.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, for your kind guidance. I want to know whether there was any such Seminar and whether the Government of India and Government officials took part in it and whether they discussed the Community Development programmes.

PROF. SHER SINGH : I have no knowledge of that but one Seminar was held in Shantipratishthan some days ago about discussing some programmes for rural development and our officers took part.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Taking into consideration the very meagre representation in Zilla Parishads and Panchayats given to the weaker sections of the people, may I know whether they have issued any directions to the State Governments to give adequate representation in order to look after the weaker sections of the people ?

PROF. SHER SINGH : Representation is given to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and to women also. As far as the weaker sections of the population are concerned, small farmers and the marginal farmers can be Members of the Panchayats, Zilla Parishads, etc. But there are no reservations for other sections of society. There are reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : All the big farmers are controlling the Zilla Parishads and Panchayats. You can't have representation of the weaker sections untill and unless you give representation to these people and you give direction to the State

Governments in this regard. This should be given, because, otherwise, the Zilla Parishads and Panchayats are all dominated to big farmers.

MR SPEAKER : I think that is a suggestion for action. I think the Minister may make a note of it.

PROF. SHER SINGH : It is very difficult to reserve seats for certain other sections of the population. As the House is aware, in the Constitution, there is a provision for reservation of seats for Harijans and others, for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is only for them that we could make reservations according to the Constitution. It is difficult for us to say anything or write to the State Governments to make reservation for other sections of the people.

SHRI KRISHNARAO PATIL : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any specific proposal to revitalise and activate the Community Development machinery with the new programmes.

PROF. SHER SINGH : I think I have stated about this earlier. We have re-oriented the staff to take up the special programmes which I have enumerated with regard to marginal farmers, small farmers and others.

श्री सूरज पंडे : ग्राम तोर से अब तक का तर्जुबा यह बताता है कि कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेन्ट से समाज के कमजोर हिस्सों को लाभ नहीं हुआ है। पिछली रिपोर्ट में भी ऐसी बातें कहीं गई थी। इस लिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप के पास ऐस कौन से स्पेसिफिक सुझाव है, जिन से वीकर-सेक्शन का कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेन्ट से फायदा हो सके।

प्रो० शेर सिंह : यह ठीक है कि कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेन्ट के प्रोग्राम से जो हमारे समाज में पिछड़े लोग हैं गरीब लोग हैं, उन्हें बहुत लाभ नहीं हो रहा है और इसीलिए हम सोच रहे हैं कि जितने नये प्रोग्राम चल रहे हैं जिन को मैंने अभी गिनाया है, ... (बबबबब) ... उन का सब कामकसद यही है।

एक सामाजिक सदस्य : वह प्रोग्राम क्या है ?

श्री० शेर सिंह : मार्जिनल फार्मर्स, स्माल फार्मर्स, कैंन स्कीम फार रूरल एम्प्लायमेंट एंड एम्प्लायमेंट प्रॉमोटिव स्कॉम और दूसरे जो छोटे फार्मर्स हैं, ऐग्रीकल्चरल लेबरर्स है उनको काम देने के लिए प्रोग्राम दिए हैं, उनके अंदर कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट का भी अपना हिस्सा है, एजेंसी के तौर पर वह काम करते हैं। तो इनके द्वारा जो पिछड़े हुए गरीब वर्ग के लोग हैं हमारे समाज के उनकी सहायता करने का कार्यक्रम है। इसके अलावा और भी हम सोच रहे हैं लेकिन अभी उन पर विचार हो रहा है और नये प्रोग्राम के बारे में स्वीकृति मिल गई तो उनको भी धारा बढ़ाएंगे।

- (i) The community development agency should undertake responsibility to assist small and marginal farmers.
- (ii) It should become an agency for guaranteeing employment for the wage-seeking farm labour ;
- (iii) It should take within its fold the towns for development of a hierarchy of growth centres ;

हमारे पाइलट प्रोजेक्ट्स बगैरह चल रहे हैं, इस तरह ग्रोथ के सेंटर हम बढ़ाएं और उन के डेवलपमेंट के काम करें यह काम कर रहे हैं।

- (iv) For the purpose of planning and ensuring the tasks indicated in (i) and (ii), the area or the district in which it is located should be integrated ;

ये जितने प्रोग्राम हैं उनका इंटिग्रेशन करें।

The Block organisation should be strengthened with the needed number of agricultural specialists, engineering staff agro-service staff and social education staff.

Youth and women organisation should be activated by accelerating social change;

Gram panchayat, the basic democratic body for promoting people's participation should be strengthened.

यह 6-7 बातें हैं। इन से ज्यादा एफेक्टिव काम हम कर सकेंगे।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : 25 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद आज बहुत से ऐसे गांव हैं, मंत्री महोदय जो अच्छी तरह से जानते होंगे; आज भी मालिकों और गुलामों के गांव बने हुए हैं। तब प्रति सर्वहारा समाज के इस बंधन को तोड़ने के लिए क्या सरकार सक्ती के साथ दो बातों में प्रयत्न करेगी जिस में प्रति सर्वहारा समाज में खेतिहर मजदूर अपनी भौंपड़ी अपनी जमीन पर खड़ी कर सकें और दूसरे इन को पीने के लिए पानी मिल सके ? यह कब तक आप कहेंगे ?

श्री० शेर सिंह : यह तो मेरे साथी गुजर बी हाउसिंग कर चुके हैं...

SHRI B. P. MAURYA : Even after years, they are living like slaves. I w a categorical answer to my Question.

कोई समय दे सकेंगे आप ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सीधे तौर पर प्र करिए।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रश्न बहुत छोटा और साफ है। प्रति सर्वहारा समाज के खेतिहार मजदूर अपनी भौंपड़ी अपनी जमीन पर खड़ी कर सकें और उन को पीने पानी तो मिल सकें, यह कब तक सरकार ब स्था कर देगी ?

MR. SPEAKER : It relates to 0 Ministries also.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : So far as for housing in rural areas are concerned the scheme has been circulated to

States. A decision depends upon the States. From the Centre, I can promise that funds will be made available for implementation of the schemes.

Census of Agriculture Holding

*154 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7032 on 5th August, 1971 regarding census of Agricultural holdings and state :

(a) whether the census has since been undertaken; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir, the field work is in progress.

(b) The field work is scheduled to be completed by the end of December, 1971 in a majority of the States and by March 1972 in the remaining States/Union Territories. Tabulation of the data will be taken up thereafter and every effort will be made to complete it by the close of 1972. The State reports are scheduled to be completed by May, 1973 so that the All India Report is ready by September, 1973.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister assure us that it will be completed at least by 1973 ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: That is what I have indicated. Our programme is going almost according to schedule. It is a very big work; but it is going according to schedule.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : What is the further programme after this census ?

MR. SPEAKER : To produce more children !

Stoppage of work in Mormugao Development Project

*159. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the stoppage of work in the Mormugao Development Project resulting in laying off more than 1,000 workers ;

(b) if so, the reason for the stoppage; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to remove the lay off ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c). The Yugoslav dredging firm, who were awarded a contract for dredging and reclamation at Mormugao as part of the project for the development of the Port, suddenly stopped work on 31st August, 1971 and laid off 481 workmen engaged on the work, on the ground that they had incurred losses and wanted the Port Trust to concede certain claims. As a result of a series of discussions held with the representatives of the firm at the Port Trust and Government level, a settlement has been reached with the firm and they have resumed work from the 5th November, 1971.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Is there any possibility of resuming this work ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : The work has been resumed from 5 November.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Have the persons laid off been taken back ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : They will be taken back. The work has been resumed. There should be no difficulty about labour.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will be resumed or has been resumed ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : It has been resumed from 5 November.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Have they been taken back ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : They have been.

Despatch of Fertilisers to Bihar for Rabi Season

*161. **SHRI N. E. HORO :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have sent fertilizers to meet the requirements of cultivators during the rabi season in Bihar due to the floods ; and

(b) if so, the quantum and dates of despatch ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes.

(b) In the Zonal Conference held in April, 1971, the requirements of fertiliser by Bihar for Rabi 1971-72 were indicated as 1,10,000 tonnes of nutrients. Out of this about 36,800 tonnes i.e. about 33% was to be supplied by the Central Fertiliser Pool and the balance about 67% of the requirement was to be met from the supplies direct from the domestic manufacturers. The requirements of the Pool fertilisers in Bihar for the Rabi season is met through allotments by the Government of India against the October-December and January-March quarters. Part of Rabi requirements for stock-building are also met through the allotment made in the July-September quarter. The requirements of fertiliser for Bihar for the Rabi season indicated in the Zonal Conference held in April, 1971 were, to a certain extent, revised by the State Government in August, 1971. In pursuance of this, allotments upto October-December 1971 quarter have already been issued and those for January-March, 1972 quarter will be issued in due course.

Taking 2/3 of the July-September, 1971 quarter and whole of October-December, 1971 quarter as part of the Rabi allotment and correspondingly taking the supplies made from August to October, 1971, the position of supplies in relation to requirements, allotments and despatch instructions is given in Statement 'I'.

It will be seen from the Statement 'I' that the supply of Urea was satisfactory. In fact, the Government of India specially kept considerable quantity of Urea available in the godowns of the Bihar State Warehousing Corporation to help distribution in Bihar and the following quantities of Urea were available in these godowns at the end of the August, September and October, 1971 :—

	Committed	Uncommitted	Total
31.8.71	2,817	9,995	12,873
30.9.71	2,513	6,355	8,886
31.10.71	2,318	2,682	5,000

The proportion of supply of 'DAP' and 'CAN' was low being 49% and 37% respectively. In the case of 'CAN' this was mainly due to difficulty in procurement from abroad. Two shipments are now expected and the requirements of Bihar Govt. are expected to be met shortly. It may be added that it is the policy of the Government to encourage the use of Urea in place of 'CAN' as the former is a better fertiliser and will also be domestically produced in future. As far as 'DAP' is concerned, this was due partly to difficulties in procurement from abroad and largely due to difficulties in rail movement from Calcutta and Visakhapatnam on account of floods and other difficult conditions in the eastern sector. The Govt. of India specially gave sanction for road movement at the cost of the Govt. of India from Calcutta to destinations in Bihar up to 1,000 kms and in respect of despatches from Visakhapatnam for 500 kms beyond unrestricted rail-heads. This facility, however, could be utilised by the State Govt. only in a limited way on account of their difficulties in arranging trucks, because of the general shortage of trucks in the eastern region resulting from difficult conditions prevailing in that area.

STATEMENT I

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kind of fertiliser	Requirements for Rabi 71-72 as given in April 1971	Requirements for rabi 71-72 as revised in Aug. 1971	2/3rd of Qnt. allotted in July-Sept., 1971 quarter	Qnt. allotted in Oct., Dec. 71 quarter	Total Qty. allotted for Rabi 71-72	2/3rd of DIS given for July-Sept. 71 quarter	DIS given for Oct.- Dec. 71 quarter	Total DIS received for Rabi 71-72	Supply made from Aug. to Oct. 71 (Also see note below)	Approximate percent- age of supply to despatch instructions
Ammonium Sulphate	75,000	10,000	—	8,000	8,000	—	—	—	—	—
Urea	55,000	55,000	20,000	55,000	75,000	4,200	—	4,200	8,577	More than 100%
CAN	3,000	15,000	6,666	—	6,666	7,000	—	7,000	2,572	97%
DAP	30,000	50,000	8,000	32,500	40,000	8,300	—	8,300	3,275	40%

NOTE : Supplies shown in column 10, comprise total physical supplies made during the period including those against earlier allotments and Despatch instructions.

SHRI N. E. HORO : In this statement, it is said that there were two difficulties, one of procuring fertilisers from abroad and the other of movement inside. What have Government so far done to remove those difficulties after the question of supply of fertilisers to Bihar was taken up.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : What I have explained has to be appreciated properly. There is no shortage of nitrogenous fertilisers in the country as a whole, including Bihar. Only particular types of nitrogenous fertilisers like ammonium sulphate and CAN are not available. All the world over, much production of this type of fertilisers is not taking place as in the past and urea is a much better fertiliser.

As for Bihar, their difficulty has been to get a physicaly the allotments already made from Calcutta and Vizag. There has been some transport difficulty experienced by the Bihar Government. We told the Bihar Government that we were prepared to reimburse them if they could transport by trucks. Even the expenditure on transport of fertiliser upto 1,000 kms. from Calcutta would be reimbursed. The Bihar Government is having some difficulties in arranging trucks. We have taken it up with them. They should, if necessary requisition trucks and see that fertilisers, are transported from Calcutta Stocks are there.

SHRI N. E. HORO : In order to meet these difficulties, will the Government consider stocking these fertilisers in warehouses in places like Patna, so that this question of transport does not arise at the time when the need is felt? will they consider this proposal?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The hon. Member is right. That has been our policy—stocking in the States. Even in

Bihar, some stocks of urea have been kept available throughout which have not been fully utilized.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : From the statement we find that a short term loan of Rs. 570 lakhs has been sanctioned especially because of drought conditions. Nowhere there is mention of flood conditions, we understand that nothing has been sanctioned for the flood areas, as we find from experience that in Bihar, at the time of the rabi sowing season, there is dearth of fertilisers and the peasants are running from door to door, from pillar to post, and they are not finding fertilisers?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : As I said, we requested the Bihar Government to make arrangements two or three months earlier, but somehow or other —

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : At that time, there was no flood.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : After floods also, we made allotments. We told them that the stocks are available at Calcutta and Vishakapatnam and said "Please transport it and we shall also reimburse to you any expenditure." But somehow or other, the Bihar Government could not organise the transport. We have repeatedly taken it up with the Bihar Government. We are aware of the local difficulties. But the local arrangements have to be made by the State Governments. But we can help by way of money, assistance, etc., and that has been done in the case of Bihar.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : The question is about floods, and you are replying about drought. Have you made any arrangements? I want to know.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The question is about fertilisers to meet the requirements of the cultivators in the

rabi season in Bihar due to floods. Most of the rabi areas of Bihar were affected. Over and above that, our arrangements cover flood areas also.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : In the answer, it is only about drought.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पाण्डे : मैंने स्वयं माननीय खाद्य मंत्री को इस आशय का तार भेजा था कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के किसी गोदाम में एक छटांक भी खाद या बीज नहीं है। रबी अभियान को कामयाब बनाने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी कोने से खाद का बीज उपलब्ध नहीं किया गया है। फल के बाद मंत्री महोदय ने यह स्टेटमेंट दिया था कि सरकार बीज का प्रबन्ध करेगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो डिफिकल्टीज हैं, उनको दूर करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं, जिस से खाद और बीज उपलब्ध किया जा सके।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I must make it clear, and I want the hon. Member to appreciate this. Internal distribution in the respective State is entirely the responsibility of the State Governments. What we can do is to make the quantities available to them, but road transport, etc., have to be organised by the respective State Governments. Recently, due to defence movement and a number of other priority movements, there have been some difficulties experienced by the State Governments. There has not been any deliberate default even on the part of the State Government; due to the present situation, there was dislocation; first, due to floods. Thereafter, because of the security and a number of other reasons including railway move-

ment, wagons were not available. But we are now making all efforts. Therefore, I said that we are prepared to help the Bihar Government by making a substantial amount available to them. If they are required to incur additional expenditure by way of transport, there is no difficulty and we shall re-imburse this. The hon. Member said that stocks are not available. May I tell him that even now I checked up today before replying to this question urea stocks were available in Government of India Godowns in Bihar which were not fully utilised....(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not interrupt.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Special trains are being run to several states including U. P. The hon. Member was asking me about Uttar Pradesh. I can also point out, because it is a national problem, we requested the U.P. Government to say whether they were prepared to take the fertilisers in open wagons because covered wagons are not available with the railways. But the Uttar Pradesh Government took nearly a month to agree to this. I personally went to Lucknow and requested the Minister to accept open wagon movement; it does not affect adversely. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Next question.

Short-term Credit needs of Agriculture at the end of Fourth Plan

* 162 **SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI :** Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether the short-term credit needs of the agriculture at the end of Fourth Plan has been worked out, if so, the details of the study; and

(b) how Government propose to meet the credit needs of the Agriculture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The All-India Rural Credit Review Committee (1969) has estimated the requirements of short-term credit in the last year of the 4th Plan as Rs 2,000 crores.

(b) The cooperatives are expected to meet roughly Rs. 700 crores of short-term credit in the financial year of the 4th Plan. Direct lending by commercial banks to farmers for agriculture is expected to be of the order of Rs. 400 crores by the end of 4th Plan. Of this, approximately Rs. 200 crores would be for short-term agricultural production purposes. However, there would still be a gap between requirements and needs. Therefore, the institutional credit agencies have to give priority in meeting the requirements of smaller cultivators so that the larger cultivators could rely more on their own resources.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : In view of the answer given by the hon. Minister, I would like to know if any regionwise estimate has been made and if so the details.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Statewise estimates have been worked out and the credit review committee went into this and this total is the result of figures worked out statewise. The statewise figures are incorporated in the credit review committee report. If the hon. Member wants I am prepared to give the statement giving the statewise figures.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : There is a gap of about Rs. 900 crores. How would this be met ? Is there any institution created for this purpose and if so, what are the details ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Rs. 2,000 crores is the requirement as worked by the rural credit review committee. Credit which is likely to come

through is about Rs. 1100 crores and there would be Rs. 900 crores gap and I do not think it is possible to make up this gap through institutional credit in the immediate future. Government policy has been that available credit should be given to the comparatively smaller and affluent sections of the society should find resources of their own.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Has the Government simultaneously reviewed the rural indebtedness of the small farmers ? Are they aware that inspite of institutional credit and credit through commercial banks, the per acre production of small farmers has not gone up and if so, what is the specific provision being made by the Government to see that institutions and commercial banks confine themselves to small farmers to help in their production ? What is the programme ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The Reserve Bank of India carries on periodical surveys of rural indebtedness. They did so a decade earlier, another one is due and it will be done in due course by the Reserve Bank of India. Because of indebtedness and a number of other factors, it is true that the small farmers do not get adequate credit and therefore the Reserve Bank had been given instructions recently to the credit organisations that ways and means should be found out to overcome this. For people affected by drought or natural calamities, a mechanism has been worked out whereby short-term could be converted into medium term loans and farmers should be given that loan.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : What was the short term credit advanced to the farmers in the first three years of the Fourth Plan and have those credits already been recovered ? If not, what is the outstanding with the farmers ? When advancing new loans, would they also give up collection or postpone collection of those loans so that farmers who are in need can take up those loans ?

Secondly, I would like to know whether the Government is going to ex-

tend the same facilities in those areas of Orissa which have been affected by floods and cyclones.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : As far as the first part of the question is concerned, in the co-operative credit structure the overdues more than Rs. 200 crores. The hon. Member will appreciate that the small farmers are unable to make both ends meet. Because of the smallness of their holdings, they are not able to pay. It is a very difficult and complex problem. The Government approach has been, as I already said, make efforts to help the farmers who are unable to pay because of natural calamities etc., and a policy decision has been taken to this effect. As far as Orissa cyclone-affected farmers are concerned, the general policy covers them that if, as a result of natural calamities, they are unable to pay, they will be able to get fresh loans, but the Orissa Government will have to take the necessary steps in that regard.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार की ओर से बातों में यह कहा जा रहा है कि छोटे किसानों को कर्जा दिया जायेगा और इस प्रकार की नीयत उनकी रही है लेकिन जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है यह जो आश्वासन देते हैं, जो अभी मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि छोटे किसान कर्जा भरा नहीं कर पाते हैं, यह दिक्कत है जहाँ तक मेरा अनुभव है सरकारी कर्जा बाँकी रखने वालों में खनी लोग हो ज्यादातर हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो इन्ट्रोडक्शन में पढ़ जाते हैं। आप सीधा प्रश्न ही कीजिए।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मैं सीधा प्रश्न ही करने जा रहा हूँ।

मेरा आग्रह है क्या मन्त्री महोदय सदन को बतायेंगे कि जब से बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है पूरे देश में छोटे किसानों को या जिन को ये माजिनस फार्मर्स कहते हैं कुल कितनी रकम दी गई है ? जिन 14 बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ

है उनके द्वारा कितना पैसा उन करोड़पतियों को जो कि अपने काले बन से फार्म खोलते हैं, दिया गया है और...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : स्माल फार्मर्स, माजिनस फार्मर्स, और कैप्टेसिस्ट्स लैंड ग्रैंवर्स को कितना पैसा दिया गया है ?

MR. SPEAKER : You can put a separate question. This does not arise out of the main question.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I appreciate the hon. Member's contention that in the State from which he comes, namely Bihar, and in fact in the whole of the eastern region, credit position is very difficult because the co-operative structure has not developed. I was making a statement at the all-India level. As far as the percentage of loan given to the small farmers is concerned, I have got figures for the co-operative banks, but for the commercial banks the break-up is not available. The total number of holder accounts after nationalisation is 8,06,000 but the break-up is not available.

Cultural Delegations

*164. **SHRI V. MAYAVAN :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and composition of Cultural Delegations sent abroad during the last three years ;

(b) the countries visited by such Delegations ; and

(c) the number and composition of cultural Delegations that visited India during the last three years and from which countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) 17, 22 and 14 cultural delegations were sent abroad during 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71, respectively. The delegations comprised of scholars, writers, artists, musicians, theatre experts, art critics, musicologists, choreographers, dancers, painters, sculptors, etc. The detailed information regarding the delegations sent abroad was furnished to the Lok Sabha Secretariat on 15.10.1971 in a statement (as Annexure 'B') in fulfilment of an assurance arising from the reply to Starred Question No. 1032 asked by Shri Jagannath Misra on 9th July, 1971. [Annexure 'B' Placed in Library. See No.LT—1667/71]

(b) The cultural delegations mentioned above visited U.S.S.R. and countries in East and West Europe, U.K., U.S.A. Japan, Philippines, Fiji, Singapore, Malaysia, Kuwait, North & West Africa, West Asia, Australia, Mexico, Carribean Islands, Indonesia, etc. Details are given in the statement mentioned in reply to part (a) above.

(c) The number of cultural delegations who visited India during 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 were 30, 42 and 38, respectively. These delegations which included dancers, musicians, artists, writers, scholars, art critics, etc, came from the U.S.S.R., France, Federal Republic of Germany, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Argentina, Uganda, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, Ceylon, Burma, Nepal, Bhutan, etc.

Detailed information regarding the foreign delegations that came to India is given in the statement marked Annexure 'A' furnished to the Lok Sabha Secretariat on 15.10.1971 in fulfilment of the assurance mentioned in part (a) above. [Annexure 'A' Placed in Library. See No. LT—1667/71]

SHRI V. MAYAVAN: In the light of the reply given, may I know whether it is a fact that in most of the cultural delegations, no South Indian artists are

included and whether it is also a fact that no Tamil drama troupe has so far been sponsored for tour abroad, say, to Malaysia and Singapore?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: It is a very difficult question for me to answer. If that notice had been given, I would have given the answer. But looking at this list, I find a 17 member dance and music ensemble of Bharata Natyam-visited USSR, Mongolia, Poland and GDR. A 25 member troupe from Kalakshetra, Madras, went out to Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Rumania. There are some names here which appear to be definitely from the South like Shri T. Janakiraman, Prof. Sivaramamurthi, Shrimati Kamala who led a 20 member Bharata Natyam delegation, Shri K. S. Narayanaswamy, etc. There are many other South Indian names which appear, but if he gives notice, I will make out a detailed list.

SHRI V. MAYAVAN: May I know how it is ensured that the cultural delegations sent abroad are given an all-India character? Who is the authority making the recommendations to the Governments? Are the State Governments consulted in the selection and composition of these delegations?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The procedure has been undergoing a change during the last 25 years. The present practice is that the Ministry takes a decision, either directly on the advice of the various national academies or alternatively it has entrusted and transferred certain responsibilities in connection with delegations to the Indian Council of Cultural Relations. As the House may recall, the Indian Council of Cultural Relations has now been given to the Ministry of External Affairs under its administrative charge.

श्री पन्नालाल बाबूपाल : मैं आपकी माफ़त यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि संस्कृतिक प्रतिनिधि मंडलों के अलावा संसदीय प्रतिनिधि मंडलों के अलावा संसदीय प्रतिनिधि मंडलों में भी आज तक कितने संसद सदस्य हैं जिन को कहीं

नहीं भेजा गया है ? बहुत से सदस्य ऐसे हैं जो सन् 1952 से यहाँ पर हैं लेकिन उन को काले पानी तक नहीं भेजा गया है ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय मंत्री महोदय बतलायें कि संसदीय समिति के कितने कलाकार भ्रम तक बाहर भेजे गये ।

श्री पन्नालाल बाबूपाल : प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने ऐश्वर्य दे दिया था, लेकिन उस को भी भूल गये कि संसद सदस्यों को भेजा जायेगा ।

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : What are the criteria for selection of artists to be sent in various cultural delegations. Mr. Speaker, you would be happy to know that there are many Members of Parliament who are beautiful singers, some in Carnatic music. I myself can claim to know something in that field. Why are you neglecting Members of Parliament in the cultural delegations ?

MR. SPEAKER : I will arrange a test for all the members and I will certainly recommend those who are good *Kalakars*.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI : May I know whether it is a fact that so far as representation in cultural contingents is concerned the north-eastern region has been completely ignored in the composition of the cultural troupes that have gone abroad ? Secondly, out of the teams which have come from outside how many teams gave programmes in the north-east region during the last three years ?

PROF. S. NARUL HASAN : With regard to the north-eastern region I can straightaway think of Manipuri dance teams which have gone abroad. I know that they received a great deal of appreciation when they went abroad.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Odissi ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : Odissi dancers have also gone abroad and received a great deal of appreciation. With regard to the second part of the question, I would need notice to find out which of the delegations that came from outside went to the north-eastern region.

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Has the Minister any idea of sending a troupe consisting of players of the classical instrument Nadaswaram which is a traditional instrument in South India ? Americans used to evince a lot of interest in Nadaswaram.

PROF. S. NURUL HASSAN : This is a very valuable suggestion and it will certainly be taken into consideration.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT : How many delegations from Maharashtra were sent abroad ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय को बाद में लिस्ट बना कर भेज देना चाहिये ।

While judging the merits, you will have to go into the States also.

Allocation of Rs. 10 Crores for Social Housing Scheme

*166. **SHRI P. GANGADEB :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have allocated Rs. 10 crores housing loans to State Housing Boards from the LIC fund for the implementation of the social housing scheme ; and

(b) if so, whether the Centre will have any check on these investments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the terms and conditions of the loan agreement, the moneys are to be utilised only for the

implementation of the social housing schemes introduced by this Ministry.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : May I know how the LIC proposes to utilise its fund for the major social objectives, like housing; without affecting adversely the policy-holder's interests ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : LIC does not utilise the funds directly ; LIC only gives loans at a pre-determined rate of interest and as these loans are secured loans, there is no question of a risk on the part of the LIC.

Allocation of Funds to West Bengal for Housing Projects

*167. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount allotted to the West Bengal Government for the housing projects during the first three years of the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) the amount spent so far by the West Bengal administration for this purpose ;

(c) whether a number of project works have not been taken up due to the negligence of the West Bengal administration ; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) An outlay of Rs. 315 lakhs has been approved by the Planning Commission for the first 3 years of the Fourth Plan.

(b) According to information received from the State Government, an expenditure of Rs. 74 lakhs had been incurred in 1969-70. The anticipated expenditure for 1970-71 was reported to be Rs. 214 lakhs against an approved outlay of Rs. 103 lakhs. Final figures have not yet

been received. For the year 1971-72, an outlay of Rs. 120 lakhs was approved by the Planning Commission ; the amount utilized so far against this provision has not yet been reported.

(c) and (d) . No such instance has come to our notice.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : From the answer I find that an amount of 315 lakhs only has been approved as the outlay for the first three years of the Fourth Five Year Plan. I want to know whether the Minister's attention has been drawn to a news item published in the *Patriot* dated the 27th August, 1971, which said :—

"Despite the fact that West Bengal got the lion's share of the funds for urban housing schemes allotted by the Centre, progress so far by the State Government in implementing the schemes has been extremely tardy. The Centre has sanctioned Rs. 140 crores for the first three years of the Fourth Plan as against Rs. 242 crores allotted to the rest of the country. The Centre has also earmarked Rs. 8 crores for bustee clearance in Calcutta City. For this year Rs. 3 crores have been sanctioned for bustee clearance out of which the State Government had been able to utilise only Rs. 60 lakhs till July."

Will he give his reaction to that ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : This is my statement. I do not have to give my reaction to it.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : I want to know from the Minister the expenditure up to 31st October, 1971, out of the approved outlay of Rs. 120 lakhs for 1971-72.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I have been to Calcutta and have discussed with the CMDA authorities about expenditure growth. The CMDA is a new body which came into being last year and, naturally, in the earlier stages it was finding it difficult to find the implementation machinery.

But, as time is passing, I am hoping that the CMDA will catch up. Calcutta is one case where the Centre is now giving substantial financial help and we are keen that Calcutta should use it, and come up to the expectation.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The CMDA, to which the hon. Minister referred just now, is not only of recent origin but is a sort of an omnibus body which is supposed to look after so many aspects of urban development. May I know from him whether any specialised agency for the construction of housing projects in West Bengal and particularly in the urban area has been set up so far and whether it is not a fact that there is no State Housing Board yet finalised and that these funds, whether they be from the LIC or from the Central Government, are not being effectively spent because no specialised agency has been set up? What does the Government propose to do about it?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I am in agreement with my hon. friend. I am trying to impress upon the West Bengal administration that they must set up a housing board. Unfortunately, I have not succeeded so far. But I might say that West Bengal is not the only instance. There are a few more States also which have not yet set up housing boards and the result is that housing activity in those States is suffering rather badly.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : West Bengal is under the President's Rule now. What is the difficulty in setting up a housing board?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Although it is under the President's Rule, it has its own administration. I have been impressing upon the administration, the Governor and the Secretaries concerned, that housing board should be quickly set up.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : In view of the hon. Minister's concern to get housing board set up in West Bengal for housing projects, I would like to remind

the hon. Minister that housing projects are also to be executed, other than Calcutta in mofussil districts of West Bengal. May I know whether the Government has got a scheme to look after the housing projects in mofussil districts also?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The allocation of housing, as I mentioned earlier, is for West Bengal. I am sorry, the housing activity is lean in other parts of the State primarily because there is no housing project. That is why I have been impressing that a housing board is imperative.

**Ordinance Lowering Land Ceiling
in Bihar for President's Assent**

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*170. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :**
SHRI RAM BHAGAT
PASWAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bihar Government has promulgated two Ordinances in July, 1971, lowering ceilings on land and introducing ceiling on urban property respectively ;

(b) if so, whether President's assent to the above Ordinances has been refused ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) :**

(a) to (c). The draft Ordinance on Bihar on Land Ceiling was discussed with the Chief Minister and Revenue Minister of Bihar on 7th September, 1971. The Government of India is in broad agreement with the legislative proposals made by the Government of Bihar. A few suggestions made by the Government of India are now under the consideration of the State Government. The Government of India is keen to have the new ceiling law enacted as early as possible.

As regards ceiling on urban property is concerned the matter is under the active consideration of the Govt. of India. Every effort is being made to arrive at an early decision.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : जहाँ तक जमीन की हदबन्दी को कम करने का प्रश्न है, शायद मिनिस्टर महोदय जानते हैं, और सदन को भी ज्ञात है, कि विभिन्न राज्यों में बड़े भूस्वामियों का दबाव इतना ज्यादा है कि बार-बार मांग करने पर भी अभी तक उसको लागू नहीं किया जा सका है। उदाहरण के लिए महाराष्ट्र में भी जहाँ के मंत्री महोदय आते हैं, मुख्य मंत्री बड़े पूँजीवादी जमींदारों के हितों को संरक्षण दे रहे हैं। बिहार सरकार ने थोड़ी सी हिम्मत की है। वहाँ से जो अध्यादेश आया है, वह भी बिहार के शासन यंत्र और मन्त्री मंडल में खास तौर से उनकी पार्टी पर जमींदारों के प्रभुत्व के कारण काफी कुंठित हो गया है। उसमें भी भूस्वामियों के हितों का संरक्षण किया गया है, लेकिन फिर भी यह आगे की ओर एक कदम है। क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के बड़े-बड़े मठाधीश, जिनके मठ भ्रष्टाचार, व्यभिचार और पाप के भण्डे बने हुए हैं, यहाँ आये थे और चूँकि उनको कुछ कन्द्रीय नेताओं का संरक्षण प्राप्त है, इसी लिए बिहार सरकार से कहा जा रहा है कि उनकी भूमियों को उक्त अध्यादेश से बरी कर दिया जाए? कोई ऐसा महीना नहीं बीतता है, जिसमें ये मठाधीश एक दो हत्याएँ नहीं करते हैं। अभी भी ऐसी हत्याएँ हो रही हैं। इन हत्याओं को दबाने के कारण राष्ट्रपति शासन में दो पुलिस अफसरों को मुग्तिल कर दिया गया है। क्या यह सच है कि इन मठाधीशों के दबाव के कारण यह निर्णय किया गया है कि उनकी भूमियों को उक्त अध्यादेश से बरी कर दिया जाए? क्या यहाँ से यह भी सुझाव दिया गया है कि चीनी मालिकों को भी, जिनमें बिड़ला वगैरह भी शामिल हैं,

बरी कर दिया जाए? क्या उनके दबाव के कारण इस सम्बन्ध में विलम्ब किया जा रहा है? कहा जा रहा है कि यह मामला यह महीनों से एक्टिव कन्सिडरेशन में है। क्या यह अच्छा नहीं होगा कि एक्टिव कन्सिडरेशन को छोड़ कर केन्द्र उस अध्यादेश को एसेन्ट दे दे? बिहार पहला राज्य है, जहाँ से यह प्रस्ताव आया है।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Sir, before I reply to this question, I have to make a small appeal to you that your secretariat should really direct questions to me which are concerned with my Ministry. I know Government is one. But "urban ceiling" is dealt with by one Ministry and "land ceiling" is dealt with by another Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER : The procedure is that we send it in advance to the Ministry and if any Ministry brings to the notice of our office that it concerns the other Ministry, we shift it to the other Ministry. But, unfortunately, this has happened. I will look into this matter.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I would like to be very clear and categorical.

As far as the Government of India is concerned, we would not like to be pressurised on land ceilings by any group of interested sections of the society.

AN HON. MEMBER : Even in Maharashtra ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Yes, even in Maharashtra.

In the case of Bihar, the proposal which was forwarded to us, first of all, at the all India level, we have taken the position that family should be the unit for ceiling. But the Bihar proposal was related to the individual as a unit. Naturally, we have, therefore, suggested to the Bihar,

Government that it would be worthwhile examining as to why they should not accept family as the unit for ceiling when we have taken an all India position that family should be the unit and that should be incorporated in the ordinance.

I wonder when the hon. Member himself was a petty perhaps, when these broad proposal were worked out, he should have insisted on that.

Then, the second thing was that in East India including Bihar the major question was of extending protection to the share-croppers who are the tillers of the soil. This ordinance did not provide adequate protection to the share-croppers. Therefore, we have suggested to the Bihar Government that it would be desirable and I hope the hon Member himself will appreciate this point. Therefore, because of this, we have been taking up these points with the State Government. We have made suggestions. It is now for the Bihar Government to expedite.

As I have stated in the main part of my reply, we are very keen to give assent to the ordinance as proposed by the Bihar Government with the suggestion made by us.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The other one ? What about urban property ?

MR. SPEAKER : That, he said, is not his subject.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मंत्री महोदय ने बटाई-दारों, शेबरकापर्व, का जिक्र किया है। बिहार के काश्तकारी कानून में उसके लिए काफी बाराये मौजूद हैं। जहाँ तक उस कानून को लागू करने का सवाल है, हम जानते हैं कि जब तक किसान संगठित नहीं होंगे, तब तक उसको लागू नहीं किया जाएगा। बटाईदार कानून को लागू करने के सम्बन्ध में बीस हजार से ज्यादा किसानों पर मुकद्दमे चलाये जा रहे हैं। हम इन सब बातों का सामना करेंगे। चाहें कोई भी सरकार को,

उसको यह कानून लागू करना होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि उसकी बहाना बनाकर इस अध्यादेश को एसेट देने में देरी करने की जरूरत नहीं है। जहाँ तक परिवार के आधार पर हदबन्दी करने का प्रश्न है, मन्त्री महोदय की पार्टी उसके लिए तैयार नहीं हो सकी है। इसलिए इस बात के बावजूद कि हम उस सरकार में पार्टनर थे, हमारी मर्जी के अनुसार काम नहीं हो सका। पूरे सत्रह महीने से बिहार विधान सभा और विधान परिषद द्वारा पास किया गया टाटा जमींदारी को समाप्त करने वाला कानून केन्द्र के पास पड़ा हुआ है। अब खबर है कि उसको वापिस कर दिया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य सवाल पूछें। वह तो एक रेगुलर भाषण दे रहे हैं।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ।

क्या यह सही है कि टाटा जमींदारों को खत्म करने के लिए भूमि-मुधार कानून में जो संशोधन किया गया था, वह केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास 17 महीने से पड़ा हुआ था और अब टाटा के दबाव में आ कर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसको वापिस कर दिया है और उसको राष्ट्रपति की सम्मति नहीं मिली है ? क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार भूस्वामियों के हितों के संरक्षण के लिए उसको एसेट देने में विलम्ब नहीं कर रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : I will totally repudiate the contention of the hon Member. In fact, there was a separate question earlier regarding Tata's Zamindari, but as Shri Ramavatar Shastri was not present, that question did not come up. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order please. I am going to declare the Question Hour over, (Interruptions)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE I am asking for your guidance.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him reply.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I was submitting that as far as the Tata's Zamindari abolition proposal from Bihar Government was concerned, that has been sent back because of constitutional and legal aspects which were involved. And I said and I again repeat. ... (*Interruptions*)

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : पटना हाईकोर्ट ने उसको खारिज कर दिया है। यह हाईकोर्ट की सीधीन कर रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : It is no time to have a debate on this, but briefly I would like to say this. For example, even the proposal forwarded by Bihar Government did not exclude taking away land of public sectors and there are many other legal and other aspects.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : पटना हाईकोर्ट ने खारिज कर दिया। सुप्रीम कोर्ट में टाटा नहीं गए। प्रायकी कोर्ट में सुनवाई हो रही है... (व्यवधान)

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I would say that so far as the Government of India is concerned they will not be pressurised by any section or any individual.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : यह बहुत खतरनाक बात है। टाटा के हुक्म पर आप काम कर रहे हैं। आपने पटना हाईकोर्ट की सीधीन की है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब क्वेश्चन आवर खत्म हो गया है।

Now we pass on to Call Attention. You are making Question Hour almost a regular debating-hour or cross-examination hour, which is not at all the intention of the Question Hour. The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Passenger service by sea from Jammagar and other ports to Bombay

* 151. **SHRI D. P. JADEJA** : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India are considering to start passenger service from Jammagar and other ports to Bombay by sea; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Formation of Art Commission

* 152. **SHRI SUBODH HANSDA** : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to form an Art Commission as recommended in the National Building Code; and

(b) if so, when this will be formed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). The recommendation is under consideration.

Evaluation report on the working of Super Bazaars

* 153. **SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently the Government had instituted an enquiry about the effectiveness of the Super Bazar as an instrument of stabilising prices of consumer goods and promote consumer resistance; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the evaluation report ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) No, Sir. An assessment was, however, recently undertaken in respect of only the drugs and the medicines section of Super Bazar, Delhi.

(b) A statement of the main points contained in the assessment report is laid on the Table of the House,

Statement

The main points made in the assessment report in respect of the Drugs and Medicines Section of the Super Bazar are as follows :—

1. The prices charged by the Super Bazar are not more than the prices fixed under the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1970. Further, there is no under profit motive, and, even when there is a shortage of some drugs, controlled prices are also charged for such drugs by the Super Bazar against the tendency of some of the dealers to charge higher prices when the drugs are in short supply.

2. The volume of business of the Drugs and Medicines Section for 1969-70 was about Rs. 21 lakhs, and for 1970-71, about Rs. 27 lakhs. The total prescriptions attended were about 1000 per day.

3. The Super Bazar does not run night service, as they consider that there will not be enough customers to make it economical.

4. Oxygen cylinders are stocked by the Super Bazar and given to customers on deposit of Rs. 200, as against Rs. 200-300 charged by other dealers. In deserving cases, where a guarantee is given by medical practitioners, the cylinders are even given without any deposit. However, the Super Bazar does not have home-delivery service for cylinders,

5. The Super Bazar stocks all life-saving and other important drugs, like Morphine, Pethidine and other narcotic drugs, sera and vaccines, antibiotics etc.

6. The Super Bazar has opened branches, with drugs and Medicines Sections, at the three important hospitals, (Irwin, Willingdon and Safdarjung) within the hospital premises, to cater to the needs of the patients visiting these hospitals. There are no special schemes to contact hospitals, nursing homes, leading medical practitioners etc., or to advertise, in order to attract more business for the Super Bazar.

7. As regards the question of the Super Bazar having any influence on holding the price line of drugs, it is mentioned that the prices of drugs including the trade commission are controlled under the Drugs Price Control Order and the question of Super Bazar playing any special role in this matter does not arise.

8. It is felt that the drug stores of the Super Bazar are attracting substantial business, possibly because they are located at important places such as hospitals, Connaught Place etc. Moreover, the customers have a faith that genuine drugs will be available at these stores.

9. The Super Bazar does not undertake preparation of antibiotics and hormones, combinations of ophthalmic drops and ointments etc. It is felt that the Super Bazar has scope for improving its performance in the field of drugs and Medicines.

(Note : The Super Bazar has since decided to undertake repacking of certain chemicals, salts etc.)

Setting up of Fruit Processing Industry

* 155. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI D. P. CHANDRA
GOWDA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to set up Fruit Processing Industry in the country ;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme ; and

(c) the funds allocated for this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No. Sir.

(d) and (c). Do not arise.

Demand, Manufacture and Sale of Tractors

*157. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total demand of tractors in the country ;

(b) the number of tractors manufactured in the country and the number of those imported during the last year and the corresponding figure during the current year ; and

(c) how the control imposed recently on the sale of tractors is going to benefit the country and whether any after-sales service will also be provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The total demand of tractors as on 1.6.1971 has been assessed as 1,14,905.

(b) During 1970, 19,943 tractors were manufactured and 12,954 tractors were imported/shipped. 13,339 tractors were manufactured upto October, 1971 and 12,431 tractors imported/shipped upto August, 1971.

(c) The Tractors (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1971 is intended to

discourage frivolous booking of orders and to prevent resale of tractors immediately after purchase at premium which they could fetch in view of acute shortage. After-sale service facilities both for indigenous and imported tractors are provided.

Central Assistance to Andhra Pradesh for Rabi Cultivation

*158. SHRI D. KAMAKSHALAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assistance has been given to Andhra Pradesh for Rabi cultivation programme; and

(b) if so, the extent of assistance given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes.

(b) (i) A short-term loan of Rs. 579.40 lakhs as detailed below has been sanctioned especially because of drought conditions, to be utilised for this year's Rabi cultivation programme :—

(a) Fertiliser taccavi	... Rs. 479.00 lakhs
(b) Seeds	... Rs. 49.40 lakhs
(c) Pesticides	... Rs. 51.00 lakhs
Total	Rs. 579.40 lakhs

(ii) Assistance has been given to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for development of Rabi cotton and tobacco and also for development of both kharif and rabi oilseeds during 1971-72. The amount sanctioned to the State Government for these schemes are shown below :—

Cotton (rabi)	... Rs. 63.46 lakhs
Tobacco (rabi)	... Rs. 16.90 lakhs
Oilseeds (kharif & rabi)	... Rs. 19.86 lakhs
Total	Rs. 100.22 lakhs

These amounts are being utilised for the provision of technical staff and subsidy on plant protection chemicals and equipment as also the cost of demonstration in respect of cotton and groundnut. In addition, cost of seedlings, barns and wells is being subsidized in respect of tobacco.

(iii) Three smaller teams of technical and field officers of the Centre visited nine districts in the State and assessed prospects of Rabi Food and Cash Crops in those areas and made suitable recommendations to State Govt. for augmenting agricultural produce during this season.

(iv) Assistance in timely movement of fertiliser etc. as required by the State Government was also given.

American Foundations in Educational Field

*160. SHRI RATTANLAL BRAHMAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of private American foundations that are providing finance or active help in the educational field in India; and

(b) if so, what is the criteria for allowing such private foreign organisations to function in this country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Number of Cases Involving Untouchability Offences Act

*163. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cases involving offences under the untouchability Offences Act during the current year in various parts of the country;

(b) the action, if any, taken in this regard by the Central Government; and

(c) whether attention of Government has been invited to an editorial titled "The Plight of Harijans" published in the Statesman of the 8th October, 1971 and if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). These are not readily available and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(c) Yes, Sir. The points highlighted are under examination.

Tata Zamindari Abolition Bill Pending for Presidential Assent in Bihar

*165. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre has refused to give clearance to the Tata Zamindari Abolition Bill passed by the Bihar Legislative Assembly; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Government of India have returned the Bihar Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1970 dealing with the subject to the Government of Bihar for re-consideration of certain legal and Constitutional aspects.

Missing of Books from Delhi University Library

*168. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAL :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether more than 52,000 books missing from the Library of the Delhi University;

(b) whether Government have received any report in this regard from the University authorities and, if so, the board outlines of the report; and

(c) whether action has been taken or is being taken against the officers responsible for this loss ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) : (a) The stock verification carried out by the University in July, 1971 has revealed a tentative shortage of 30,751 books out of the total of 4,15,145 volumes in the University Library.

(d) No, Sir.

(c) Action is being taken by the University to process the entire accession numbers with the help of computer to find out the actual number of books not traceable. Actual shortage will be known only after the data has been completely processed. Further action to fix responsibility and recover the loss will be considered by the Executive Council of the University.

Compensation for Birla House,
New Delhi

*169. SHRI SATYANDRA NARAIN SINHA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total compensation paid to the Birlas for acquiring the Birla House in New Delhi ;

(b) the basis on which it was calculated ;

(c) the authorities who calculated ; and

(d) what was the book value of this house ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). The Land Acquisition Collector, Delhi Administration, who is the competent authority to determine the compensation payable for acquiring property under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, has assessed the total compensation for the Birla House as Rs 55,48,647. 37. The compensation has been calculated in accordance with the principles of the Land Acquisition Act. While tendering payment, a sum of Rs. 18,000/- was provisionally withheld in respect of certain electrical fittings, which were not handed over along with the building.

(d) As Birla House was not Government property, Government had not maintained any accounts of its book value.

Representation from Sugar Factories
in Tamil Nadu Seeking Removal
of restrictions imposed on sale
of Sugar

* 171. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sugar factories in Tamil Nadu have represented to the Government seeking removal of the restrictions imposed last month on the sale of sugar by producers to dealers;

(b) the reasons for imposing such restrictions ;

(c) the nature of the restriction ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for removing the hardships of the producers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) A representation to this effect has been received from the South Indian Sugar Mills Association (Tamil Nadu Branch).

(b) These restrictions were imposed with a view to preventing hoarding by producers and to even out sales and despatches of sugar by them.

(c) The restrictions imposed are as under :—

- (i) Producers of sugar were forbidden from refusing to sell sugar to a licensed sugar dealer, if unsold stock against a valid release orders was available with them ;
- (ii) Producers are required to sell in each weekly period of the monthly release order not less than 20 percent of the sugar released to them for sale.
- (iii) Producers shall not despatch or deliver sugar to individual licensed dealers in excess of 2,200 quintals in each weekly period.

(d) The restrictions imposed are necessary in the public interest and are reasonable.

Revision of pay scales of teaching and non-teaching staff in West Bengal

* 172. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Pay-scales and Dearness Allowance and conditions of services of teaching and non-teaching staff of High and Higher Secondary Schools in West Bengal have been revised and improved in the light of the recommendations of Education Commission 1964-66 ; and

(b) if so, the revised scales of pay and D.A. of such staff category-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) :

(a) The scales of pay recommended by the Education Commission were lower than the then existing scales of West Bengal. However the scales have since been revised with effect from 1.4.1970.

(b) a statement is laid on the Table of Sabha.

Statement

Scales of pay of teaching and non-teaching staff in the Sponsored and Aided Educational Institutions have been revised with effect from 1st April '70 after merging D.A. A statement showing the revised scales of pay is given below. Employees of recognised non deficit schools and unaided schools have been allowed to draw Rs. 7.50 p. m. as increased pay with effect from 1st April, 1970.

Name of Posts	Revised scale of pay
(1) Head Masters/Head Mistresses of Higher Secondary Schools and High Schools, Higher Secondary Madarsahs and High Madarsahs. Trained Graduates with Honours degree or with Master's degree who have secured not less than 40 per cent marks at M.A./M.Sc. Examination plus five years teaching experience in recognised secondary schools. Graduates with Special Honours shall not be treated as Honours Graduates for this purpose.	450-25-500-30-740-40-900 (Efficiency Bar after 8th stage) with special pay for class XI Schools as follows :— (a) with one course—Rs. 25; (b) with two courses—Rs. 50; (c) with more than two courses—Rs. 75.

Name of Posts	Revised scale of Pay
(2) Assistant Headmasters and Assistant Headmistresses of Higher Secondary Schools, High Schools, Higher Secondary Madrasahs and High Madrasahs :	350-20-450-25-60.) (Efficiency Bar after 8th stage) with special pay as follows For Class X schools—Rs. 35/- per month.
For trained graduates with honours degree or with Master's degree plus 3 years' teaching experience in recognised Secondary Schools.	For Class XI Schools— (i) with one course—Rs. 40 per month, and (ii) with more than one course—Rs. 50 per month.
(3) Headmasters and Headmistresses of Junior High Schools and Junior Madrasahs—Trained Graduates with three years' teaching experience.	265-7-300-8-420-10-450. (Efficiency Bars after 8th and 16th stages) plus a special pay of Rs. 25 per month.
Headmasters and Headmistresses of Senior Basic Schools : M.A. or M.Sc. or B.A. (Hons) or B.Sc. (Hons) with P G B.T. or with B.T. Degree.	320-10-420-15-600 (Efficiency Bars after 8th and 16th stages) Trained Graduates with Second Class M.A. or M.Sc. degree will start at the 3rd stage, i.e. at Rs. 340/-
Assistant Teachers of Class X Schools and Class XI Schools/Class X and Class XI Madrasahs.	320-10-420-15-600 (Efficiency Bars after 8th and 16th stages) Untrained Teachers will remain at the initial stage of the scale until trained (a)—
Trained or untrained Graduates with Honours degree or with Master's degree and Teachers with B. Agri Degree in Class XI Schools with Agriculture stream.	
Assistant Teachers of Class X and Class XI Schools, Class X and Class XI Madrasahs, Junior High Schools and Senior Basic Schools.	
(A) Trained Graduates/Classical teachers with two Sanskrit titles conferred by Vangiya Sanskrita Siksha Parishad or its equivalents (as recognised by Government) or with M.M. on completion of ten years' teaching experience/Music teachers with B.Mus. degree awarded by Universities or with equivalent degree or diploma of recognised institution/Art Teachers with diploma from Government College of Art and Craft or from Kalabhaban (Visva Bharati) or equivalent diploma from a recognised institution.	265-7-300-8-420-10-450 (Efficiency bars after 8th and 16th Stages) Untrained pass graduates will remain at the initial stage of the scale i.e. ; Rs. 265, until trained (a)
(a) Trained and Untrained graduates with Second Class Master's degree will start at the third stage of the time scale of pay and if untrained will not have any increment until trained.	

Name of Posts	Revised scale of Pay
(B) Under Graduate teachers	220-5-350 (Efficiency Bars after 8th and 16th stages) Untrained under-graduates will remain at the initial stage of the scale i. e. Rs. 220, until trained.
(i) I. A./I. Sc (Trained)	
(ii) Untrained unde-graduates (I.A / I Sc.)	
(iii) Music Teachers with I. Music certificate awarded by Universities or with equivalent certificate of diploma awarded by recognised institution/Craft teachers with School Leaving Certificate.	220-5-350 (Efficiency Bars after 8th and 16th stages)
(iv) V.M. Teachers/Classical teachers :	220-5-350 (Efficiency Bars after 8th and 16th stages)
(a) Matriculate with Kabyatirtha or Kabyatirtha with five years' teaching experience, or	
(b) a teacher having two Sanskrit titles conferred by Vangiya Sanskrita Siskha Parishad or its equivalent (as recognised by Government) with less than 10 years' teaching experience or	
(c) a teacher who has passed the Final Madrasah or its equivalent	
(C) Other teachers : Matriculate/I. A. with one subject	205-2-225 (Efficiency Bar after 8th stage)
Non-Teaching Staff	
Clerks (Matriculate)	190-3-214-4-270-5-275 Efficiency Bars after 8th and 16th stages)
Clerks (Non-Matric)	
Librarians (for Higher Secondary Schools only with description of Libraries and Qualifications)	181-2-205 (Efficiency Bars after 8th and 16th stages).
(i) For Libraries with an effective catalogue strength of 10,000 books and above Graduate with Diploma in Librarianship.	270-10-500 (Efficiency Bars after 8th and 16th stages).

Name of Posts	Revised scale of Pay
(ii) For Libraries with less than 10,000 books	237-7-300-8-404 (Efficiency Bars after 8th and 16th Stages)
(a) Graduate with Diploma in Librarianship	190-3-214-4-270-5-275 (Efficiency Bars after 8th and 16th Stages)
(b) Intermediate with Librarianship Training Certificate.	

Class IV Staff

130-1-145-2-165 (Efficiency Bars after 8th and 16th Stages).

- (a) Trained and Untrained Graduates with distinction will start at the third stage of the time scale of pay and if untrained will not have any increment untill trained.

Rajinder Nagar Police Station Building Declared Unsafe

World Bank Assistance for Integrated Forest Development Project in Uttar Pradesh

*173. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

*174. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rs. 5-lakh Rajinder Nagar Police Station building constructed about nine years ago had been declared unsafe and the station staff directed to vacate the premises immediately; and

(a) whether an integrated forest development project estimated to cost Rs. 30 crores had been submitted to the World Bank for financial assistance for Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government against those contractors who constructed the building and the officials involved in it ?

(c) whether the project would boost the so far untapped industrial potential of the State by providing additional raw material and connecting the hitherto inaccessible interior of forests by roads ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a). Yes, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : Yes, Sir.

(b) Certain cracks have developed in the building and these are showing signs of aggravation. Hence it is considered unsafe to use the building. As the building was constructed during 1961/62, no action can now be taken against the contractor as the period for which he was responsible is over. As the cracks are due to unusual settlement of foundation, no action is proposed to be taken against any official.

(b) The main features are (i) Planting of 2,20,000 Hectares of different quick growing economic and industrially important species (ii) introduction of modern methods of timber logging and (iii) construction of truckable roads in the hill forests of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Memorandum from C. G. H. S. Doctor's Association, Delhi

***175. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum and suggestion from the C. G. H. S. Doctor's Association, Delhi demanding maximum facilities and implementation of their basic demands;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to redress the grievances of the doctors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands of the Association mainly relate to work load of Medical Officers, working hours of CGHS Dispensaries, restrictions on prescription of drugs by General Duty Officers, posting of Medical Officers near their residences and change in the nomenclature of 'dispensaries' etc.

(c) These demands are under consideration.

Solution to Problems of Chronically Drought-affected Areas in the Country

***176. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the progress so far made in implementing the schemes approved by the Centre to solve the problems of chronically drought-affected areas in the country during the Fourth Plan;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up a Central Agency to tackle the problems of drought-affected areas; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

A Central sector scheme of Rural Works Programme for chronically drought affected areas was started during the year 1970-71. Under this programme, labour intensive and production oriented schemes like medium/minor irrigation, soil conservation, afforestation and rural roads etc. are being taken up in 54 selected chronically drought affected districts of the country. During the year 1970-71, a total outlay of Rs. 13.85 crores was sanctioned to the States for the approved schemes. The actual expenditure as reported by the State Governments was Rs. 6.48 crores. So far in the current financial year, a total outlay of Rs. 22.29 crores has been sanctioned for the approved schemes. Detailed reports indicating the physical and financial progress are awaited from the States.

Nationalisation of transport in Tamil Nadu

***177. SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu intends to nationalise the Transport in that state;

(b) whether the State Government have approached the Centre and sought financial assistance in doing this; and

(c) if so, the decision of the Centre thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Road passenger transport services are being progressively nationalised in

Tamil Nadu. The state Government have recently promoted legislation to facilitate divisions of transport undertakings having fifty or more bus permits on the 19th June, 1971.

(b) No proposal has been received from the Government of Tamil Nadu for financial assistance for the implementation of their programme of nationalisation of road transport in the State.

(c) Does not arise.

Proposal to set up a Wheat Board

*178. SHRI B. S. BHAURA :
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to set up a Wheat Board;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) A proposal to set up a Wheat Board was mooted at a recent seminar on "Wheat in Indian Diet".

(b) and (c). The proposal is yet to be examined by the Government

Upward revision of Sugarcane Price

*179. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has rejected the demand for an upward revision of sugarcane prices and decided to continue the existing statutory minimum price for 1971-72 season;

(b) if so, the reason for not revising the price despite unanimous demand from the cane growers;

(c) whether the views of the State Governments were taken on this; and

(d) if not, the reason for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Central Government have, after careful consideration of all aspects, decided to continue the basic minimum sugarcane price for 1971-72 season at Rs 7.37 per quintal linked to a recovery of 9.4 percent or less, with a premium of 6.6 paise per quintal for every increase of 0.1 percent in recovery above 9.4 percent. The reasons for this decision are as under :—

(i) Any increase in the statutory minimum sugarcane price would have pushed up the sugar prices further.

(2) Increase in the statutory minimum price of sugarcane would have repercussions on the prices of other competing crops, and thereby aggravate the inflationary trends.

(3) The sugar factories should be able to pay a higher price for sugarcane than the minimum fixed by the Government, with the higher realisation they are getting at the present level of sugar prices.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Utilisation of Grant by Board of Trustees of Visva Yuvak Kendra

*180. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA :
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Board of Trustees of Visva Yuvak Kendra failed to utilise the land and the cash grant given by Government to this institution for the purposes for which it was intended; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

Complaints against Managing Director Central Warehousing Corporation

994. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Government have received any complaints of corruption against the Managing Director of the Central Warehousing Corporation; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Hindustan Latex Office at New Delhi

995. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the administrative office of the Hindustan Latex, Trivandrum is functioning at New Delhi;

(b) if so, the total expenses incurring every year for this establishment at New Delhi; and

(c) the total travelling allowance drawn by the concerned officials since 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The total expenses incurred on the establishment of Hindustan Latex Limited

at New Delhi (including T. A. expenses) during 1969-70 and 1970-71 are as under :—

1969-70	1970-71
Rs. 1,91,661.62	Rs. 2,20,678.17

These figures do not include the T. A. paid to candidates called for interview.

(c) The total amount of travelling allowance drawn by the concerned officials during 1969-70 and 1970-71 is as under :—

1969-70	1970-71
Rs. 9,305.00	Rs. 16,487.00

Strike by Employees of Food Corporation of India, Kerala

996. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of Food Corporation of India in Kerala had gone on strike during October, 1971; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons and the steps taken to settle it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Equalisation of Excise Duty on 'Free' and 'Levy' Sugar and its Bufferstock

997. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 77 on the 1st April, 1971 regarding equalisation of excise duty on 'free' and 'levy' sugar and its bufferstock and state :

(a) whether decision has since been taken;

(b) if so, what is the decision; and

(c) if not, the time by which the decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). The control on price, movement and distribution of sugar was removed with effect from 25th May, 1971. A uniform excise duty of 30% ad-valorem is being levied on all sugar after that date.

Government has been regulating the releases of sugar for sale by factories, and by a process of judicious releases it is being ensured that reasonably adequate reserve stock of sugar remains with the factories to meet future requirements. After decontrol of sugar, also, this procedure is being continued to be followed.

Training Centres for Health Established by UN Agencies.

998. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 198 on the 23rd February, 1970 regarding the training centres for Health by UN agencies and state :

(a) whether the promised information has been collected; and

(b) if so, whether it will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). The information has been collected and furnished. A statement containing the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Librar*]. See No. LT—1068/71]

Scarcity of Sugar and Vanaspati in Assam

999. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware that great scarcity of both Sugar and Vanaspati is prevailing in Assam and the black market price of both of these commodities becoming unbearably high for common people;

(b) if so, what are the causes of such scarcity and abnormal rise of price of sugar and vanaspati; and

(c) the steps taken so far by Government to check the rise in price of sugar and vanaspati ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a). There is no scarcity of sugar in Assam at present. The despatches of sugar to Assam since September have been very satisfactory. As regards vanaspati, there was some hold up in supplies reaching Assam due to dislocation of traffic as a result of strike by railway employees and floods, but the position has improved with restoration of communications.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The following measures applicable all over India have been taken in respect of sugar :—

(1) Factories have been forbidden from refusing to sell sugar to licensed sugar dealers, if unsold stock against a valid release order was available with them;

(2) Factories are required to sell in each weekly period of the release order not less than 20% of the monthly sugar quota released to them for sale;

(3) despatch or delivery of sugar by factories to individual licensed dealers has been restricted to 2, 200 quintals of sugar in each weekly period;

(4) restrictions have been imposed on stocks which the licensed sugar dealers can hold at any one time. The maximum limit varies from 7, 500 quintals in the case of importers of sugar in Calcutta to 250 quintals in case of towns with a population of less than one lakh;

(5) restrictions have been imposed on bank advances to the sugar trade against sugar stocks.

As regards vanaspati the maximum sale price is fixed by Government. Arrangements were made to rush 140 tonnes of vanaspati to Assam from factories in the neighbouring States. Railway authorities have also been requested to allot wagons on a priority basis for despatch of vanaspati to Assam.

S. C. and S. T. Post-Graduate Teachers under Education Department, Delhi Administration

1000. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5881 on the 23rd July, 1971 regarding S.C. and S.T.

Post-Graduate Teachers under Education Department, Delhi Administration and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating the requisite information is attached.

Statement

Questions

Answers

(a) the number of Post-Graduate Teachers in all the subjects, separately, under the Education Department of Delhi Administration ;

(b) the number of permanent posts of Post Graduate Teachers out of the above posts, subject-wise ;

(c) the number of Post-Graduate Teachers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, subject wise ; and

(d) the number of permanent posts held by Post-Graduate Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Teachers.

(a) to (c) A list containing the required information, as supplied by the Delhi Administration, is given in Statement—'1' attached.

(d) Nil.

Statement I

S.No.	Subject	(a) No. of post of P.G.T.'s subject-wise.	(b) No. of permanent posts of P.G.Ts. subject-wise.	(c) No. of P.G.Ts. belonging to S/Caste & S/Tribes subject wise.
1.	English	444	104	3
2.	Mathematics	207	75	—
3.	Physics	152	27	2
4.	Chemistry	202	52	7
5.	Biology	124	15	3
6.	Commerce	86	14	1
7.	Economics	257	84	8
8.	Civics	225	22	8
9.	History	227	87	7
10.	Geography	27	7	—
11.	Hindi	296	106	7
12.	Sanskrit	171	26	3
13.	Punjabi	15	—	—
14.	Persian	1	1	—
15.	Psychology	1	—	—
16.	Urdu	2	1	—
17.	Agriculture	15	1	—
Total :		2452	622	49

Educational Facilities and Reservation in Government Service for Scheduled Caste Converts to Buddhism

1001. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5772 on the 23rd July, 1971 and state the decision taken by Government in respect of the educational facilities and reservation in Government service to the Scheduled Caste converts to Buddhism ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : It has been decided to extend the concession of Post-matric

scholarship to such converts on the same conditions as are applicable in the case of the Scheduled Castes. Orders in this respect were issued on the 30th October, 1971.

दिल्ली नगरनिगम के स्कूलों का दिल्ली

प्रशासन को स्थानान्तरण

1002 श्री अम्बेश : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री दिल्ली निगम के स्कूलों का दिल्ली प्रशासन को हस्तान्तरण के बारे में 28 अगस्त, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4457 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्र कर ली है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो उक्त जानकारी सभा-पटल पर कब रख दी जायेगी ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० यादव) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण

प्रश्न	उत्तर
(क) क्या जुलाई, 1970 से दिल्ली नगर निगम के माध्यमिक तथा उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों को दिल्ली प्रशासन के अन्तर्गत हस्तांतरित कर दिया गया है,	(क) जी, हाँ।
(ख) क्या दिल्ली नगर निगम के प्राथमिक स्कूलों के प्रशिक्षित स्नातक शिक्षकों को माध्यमिक तथा उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों में पदोन्नत किया जाना था,	(ख) जी, हाँ।
(ग) क्या इन माध्यमिक तथा उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों का दिल्ली प्रशासन में हस्तांतरण के पश्चात् निगम के प्राथमिक स्कूलों के प्रशिक्षित स्नातक अध्यापकों को पदोन्नतियां पूर्ववत् जारी रहेंगी;	(ग) जी, हाँ।
(घ) यदि नहीं तो क्या प्राथमिक स्कूलों के इन प्रशिक्षित स्नातक अध्यापकों को पदोन्नति के अन्य अवसर उपलब्ध करने के बारे में कोई निर्णय किया है; और	(घ) और (ङ) स्थानान्तरण को शर्तों के अधीन, आयु में छूट देने और प्राथमिक स्कूलों के अध्यापन अनुभव को उचित महत्व देने की व्यवस्था करने के लिए भर्ती नियमों को उचित रूप से संशोधित किया जाना था। तदनुसार दिल्ली प्रशासन ने भर्ती नियमों में निम्नलिखित संशोधन किए हैं—
(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है, और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?	(1) प्रशिक्षित स्नातक अध्यापकों और भाषा अध्यापकों को भर्ती के सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली संघ शासित क्षेत्र के स्थानीय निकायों के प्राथमिक स्कूलों के अध्यापकों की आयु में, उनके

प्रश्न

उत्तर

द्वारा की गई प्रत्येक वर्ष की सेवा के लिए एक वर्ष की छुट दी गई है।

(2) प्रशिक्षित स्नातक अध्यापकों को भर्ती के मामले में दिल्ली संघ शामिल क्षेत्र के स्थानीय निकायों के प्राथमिक स्कूलों के अध्यापकों को बी० ए०/बी० एम० सी० परीक्षा में कुल 45 प्रतिशत अंकों की शर्त में छुट दी गई है।

विभागीय स्तर के 10 प्रतिशत रिक्तियां जाड़ने के बाद 25 प्रतिशत रिक्तियां बरिष्ठता-व-पात्रता के आधार पर दिल्ली नगर निगम के योग्य प्राथमिक अध्यापकों में से भरने के लिए प्रशस्त की गई है। तदनुसार इस वर्ष दिल्ली नगर निगम के 36 सहायक अध्यापकों को प्रशिक्षित स्नातक अध्यापकों और भाषा अध्यापकों के पद पर नियुक्त किया गया है।

Grants by Indian Council of Social Science Research to Study March, 1971 General Elections

1003. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) The percentage of the grants by Indian Council of Social Science Research to study "March, 1971 General Elections" that has gone to the 'Centre for Study of Developing Societies';

(b) Whether this 'Centre' has earlier transferred data collected on electoral politics survey to U. S. campus connected with Pentagon; and

(c) whether the Director of this 'Centre' is a member of the ICSSR body?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEP-

ARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN). (a) About 50 per cent. The Centre was given a national study of the election covering 15 per cent of the parliamentary constituencies, and involving interviews with out 5000 individuals

(b) In the 1957 elections, the Centre carried out a collaborative study with the Department of Political Science in the University of California and the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. The processed data of this study was therefore shared with these Departments. Government has no information that these Institutions have any connection with the Pentagon.

(c) Yes, Sir.

System to facilitate easy flow of goods traffic by road

1004. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of PARLI-

AMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a scheme under consideration of the Government to introduce a system to facilitate easy flow of goods traffic by road in a number of States ; and

(d) if so, the main features of the system and the names of States in which this system would be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :
(a) and (b) . During recent years, the Inter State Transport Commission have been working on various zonal schemes to facilitate easy flow of goods traffic by road on long distance inter-State routes. Of these, the South Zone Scheme has been in force since 1st January, 1967. It comprises the five States of Maharashtra, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. A Special Reciprocal Agreement concluded between these five States provides for the following features :—

- (i) Goods vehicles plying under this Agreement could carry goods along certain specified routes of any of these five States without obtaining counter-signatures and can operate on a single point taxation basis.
- (ii) The Agreement would be valid for a period of five years
- (iii) Each of the signatory States was to issue composite permits for public carriers not exceeding 200. The permit is valid for National Highways/State Highways specified in the Agreement.
- (iv) A vehicle plying under this Scheme is required to pay, apart from the Motor Vehicles Tax and Goods Tax of the Home State, a sum of Rs. 500/- per annum to each of the four signatory States other than the Home State.

On the initiative of the Inter-State Transport Commission, the five States of Maharashtra, Mysore, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala have now agreed to extend the existing Agreement for a further period of five years from 1st January, 1972.

The Western Zone Scheme which is now being finalised will include the eight States Union Territories of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan; Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi.

The salient features of this Scheme are as under :

- (i) Goods vehicles plying under this scheme can operate over the National and State Highways in any of the participating States/ Union Territories without obtaining counter signatures and will operate on a single point taxation basis.
- (ii) The validity of the scheme will be initially for a period of two years.
- (iii) The number of composite permits to be issued by each signatory State will be limited to 200.
- (iv) An operator would be allowed to choose a minimum of three States for operation, besides his Home State.
- (v) An operator will pay the usual taxes to the Home State (viz., Motor Vehicles Tax and Goods Tax) and, in addition, pay a composite tax of Rs. 700/- per annum to each of the other signatory State chosen for operation. All the taxes will be collected by the Home State initially on behalf of the other States.

All the State Government/Union Territories have already agreed to participate in the Scheme and the Scheme is expected to be brought into effect early in 1972.

The North Zone Scheme, with is also being finalised, will comprise the nine States/Union Territories, of Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana, Punjab, Chandigarh, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. The North Zone Scheme broadly follows the pattern of the Western Zone Scheme. All the State Government/Union Territories concerned have agreed to participate in the Scheme, in principle, and a final Draft Reciprocal Agreement has already been circulated by the Inter State Transport Commission in the first week of November, 1971 for acceptance by the participating units. It is hoped to implement the Scheme by early 1972.

A Central Zone Scheme comprising of the five States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal has also been initiated by the Inter-State Transport Commission on the lines of the South Zone Permit Scheme. The State Governments have agreed, in principle, to the Scheme. The details are under discussion with the participants.

A proposal for formation of an Eastern Zone Scheme on the lines of the South Zone Scheme has also been initiated by the Inter State Transport Commission in May, 1969. It is intended to cover Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Nagaland, Manipur and N.E.F.A. In order to relieve the strain on inter-State movement in the far Eastern region, the formation of a North Eastern Zone Scheme comprising of Assam, Tripura, Nagaland, Manipur, N.E.F.A. and Meghalaya has also been proposed. These Schemes are being pursued with the proposed participants.

Promotion of Section Officers (Civil). C.P.W.D.

1005. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3426 dated the 11th March, 1968 and state the present stage of the proposal of stopping direct recruitment to temporary vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : It has been

agreed to in principle, to suspend direct recruitment to both permanent and temporary vacancies in the Class II Engineering Services in the CPWD for a period of 7 years subject to the following conditions:—

- (i) Recruitment at the level of Junior Engineer (Class III) be made on the basis of all India competitive examination.
- (ii) Stepping up of direct recruitment at the level of Assistant Executive Engineer (Junior Class I) according to a phased programme.

Action has already been initiated to fulfil these conditions in consultation with the concerned authorities.

Tenure fixed for Transfers in C. P. W. D

1006. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 1006 on the 2nd March, 1970, regarding details of tenure fixed for transfers in C.P.W.D. and state how these tenures are made applicable when an incumbent is promoted from a lower post to a higher post i. e. Junior Engineer to Asstt. Engineer, A. E. to Exe. Engr., Exe. Engr. to Supdg. Engrs. etc ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : In the case of officers promoted from one grade to another, the tenure rules are generally applied with reference to the total continuous stay of an officer at a particular station.

Pay Scales of Junior Engineers in C.P.W.D.

1007. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the pay scales of Junior Engineers in C.P.W.D. are the lowest among their counterparts and contemporaries in Central Government Departments and Ministries viz., Railways, M.E.S., Central Water and Power Commission and

Industrial Development and Company Affairs if all factors are taken into considerations ;

(b) if so, their pay scales, duties assigned and prospects etc., and

(c) when such disparity will be removed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) : Do not arise.

Construction of dry Docks

1008. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether a Committee appointed by Government recommended the construction of dry docks ; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) The question of dry docks and ship repair facilities in the the country has been examined by a Sub-Committee of the standing Committee for Shipbuilding, Shiprepairs and Ship Ancillaries. The Sub-Committee's Report is yet to be considered by the Standing Committee before submission to Government.

(b) Does not arise at present.

Late Delivery of Ships at Hindustan Shipyard due to Irregular Supply of Ancillary Equipment

1009. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether irregular supply of ancillary equipment by indigenous manufacturers has contributed to the late delivery of ships at the Hindustan Shipyard ;

(b) if so, the reason thereof ; and

(c) what steps Government have taken or propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The main reasons are that :

(i) the manufacture of many items of equipment is not yet fully established in the country and unforeseen difficulties cannot be altogether avoided.

(ii) quite often the delay arises due to reasons beyond the manufacturer's control, e.g. labour troubles or delay in the supply of steel and other material in short supply.

(iii) in some cases the manufacturer has to depend, for certain components, on certain other manufacturers in India or abroad.

(iv) sometimes in order to get the order the indigenous firms also quote unrealistic delivery dates to which they are not able to adhere.

(c) From the reasons indicated above, it is clear that it is not possible to eliminate such delays altogether. However, in order to examine the capacity of indigenous firms to adhere to delivery terms and watch the progress with reference to such capacity the Government has recently constituted a Steering Committee for Hindustan Shipyard.

Grants to Colleges in Dibrugarh for construction of Hostels

1010. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Colleges in Dibrugarh District in Assam to which grants

have been given by the University Grants Commission for construction of hostels etc. during the last three years; and

(b) the names of the Colleges of Dibrugarh District whose applications are still pending with the University Grants Commission ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) : (a) Digboi College, Digboi.

(b) Naharkatiya College, Naharkatiya.

Archaeological Finds at Site of Reserve Bank of India office Building at Gauhati

1011. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an important and significant archaeological discovery has been made at the site where the building of Reserve Bank of India Gauhati Office is proposed to be constructed ;

(b) if so, what is the progress made so far regarding excavation of the site ; and

(c) the amount spent so far ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). During the course of digging the foundations of the new Reserve Bank building at Ambari in the city of Gauhati during March 1969 some old images and structures were discovered. In 1969, with the approval of the Archaeological Survey of India, the University of Gauhati and the State Government jointly conducted a trial excavation in which a good number of Hindu images and other relics including pottery assignable to about the 9th Century A. D. were

unearthed. During 1970-71 a regular excavation programme was undertaken in collaboration with the Deccan College, Poona by the University of Gauhati and the State Government and on the basis of the excavated finds which included brick structures and other relics like pottery, two structural periods were recognised, one dating from the 7th to 12th century A. D. and the other from the 13th to 17th century A. D. The University of Gauhati in collaboration with the State Department of Archaeology proposes to undertake horizontal excavation during this winter in continuation of the previous work.

(c) This excavation was financed by the Gauhati University and the State Government. The total expenditure incurred so far on these excavations is being ascertained from them.

Cotton Production during 1970-71 and 1971-72

1012. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA
GOWDA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of cotton produced in the country during 1970-71 and 1971-72 ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to increase the production of cotton in the country and reduce import ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The production of cotton during 1970-71 was 45.56 lakh bales. The official estimates of production during 1971-72 are not available.

(b) With a view to increasing the production of cotton and reducing the imports, the following steps are being taken by Central and State Governments :

(i) Intensification of research to evolve high yielding varieties ;

- (ii) Intensive Cultivation of cotton in selected areas under irrigation and assured rainfall conditions ;
- (iii) An Intensive Cotton District Programme in selected districts of important cotton growing States ;
- (iv) Development and Extension of Hybrid-4, a high yielding hybrid cotton.
- (v) Control of pests and diseases on campaign basis through ground/aerial spraying.
- (vi) Development of cotton under irrigated projects like Nagarjunasagar Project in Andhra Pradesh, Tungabhadra Project in Mysore and Rajasthan Canal in Rajasthan.

Raising the Minimum Age of Legal Marriage

1013. **SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Central Council for Family Planning had urged the Centre to raise the minimum age of legal marriage to check the birth rate in the country ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Council in its meeting held in October, 1971 at Jaipur has resolved that (i) suitable measures be taken by the States and Voluntary Organisations to create a climate of opinion in favour of a higher age of marriage ; and (ii) Government of India may expedite the amendment

of the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929, in terms of the Council's earlier resolutions on the subject.

(c) The question of amendment of the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 is under active consideration of the Government.

Production of Cotton in Gujrat and Self-sufficiency in Cotton Production

1014. **SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL :**
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a centrally sponsored scheme for maximum production of cotton in the important cotton growing States has not achieved good results in the Gujrat State in 1968-69 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether in 1970-71 it has achieved good results ;

(d) the total area covered in the State programme for cotton development in 1968-69 and 1970-71 ; and

(e) the steps being taken to reduce the import of cotton and make India self-sufficient in cotton production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (b). The targets and the achievements under the Centrally Sponsored Programmes of cotton in Gujarat State during 1968-69 and 1970-71 are as follows :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
1968-69	54,000 hect.	53,584
1970-71	54,000 hect.	53,980

It would be seen that the targets laid down were almost achieved. In addition

State Government have also taken up distribution of inputs under coordinated cotton development scheme. As a result of the steps taken under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes and the cotton development programmes of the State, the yield per hectare of cotton increased from 149 kgs. in 1966-67 to 179 kgs. per hectare in 1970-71.

(e) With a view to increasing the production of cotton the steps being taken by the Central and State Governments are :

- (i) Intensification of research to evolve high yielding varieties ;
- (ii) Intensive cultivation of cotton in selected areas under irrigation and assured rainfall conditions ;
- (iii) The control of pests and diseases on campaign basis through ground and aerial spraying ;
- (iv) Development and extension of hybrid-4 cotton—a high yielding variety;
- (v) Development of cotton under irrigation projects in Nagarjunasagar project in Andhra Pradesh, Tungabhadra Project in Mysore and Rajasthan Canal ;
- (vi) In addition to this an Intensive Cotton District Programme is being implemented from 1971-72 onwards in selected districts in the important cotton growing States.

Ground Water Studies in Gujarat

1015. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hydrogeological survey units were set up in Gujarat and other States for undertaking systematic ground water studies in 1968-69;

(b) if so, what extent the ground water survey has been made; and

(c) if so, how far the studies have proved helpful to the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Hydrogeological survey units were set up in Gujarat for undertaken systematic groundwater studies in March, 1970.

(b) About 4,000 sq. miles area has been covered under the systematic groundwater survey.

(c) Groundwater studies carried out have helped the State in systematic exploitation of ground water through wells and tubewells. The percentage of failure of wells has decreased and has enabled tapping only fresh water aquifers by sealing saline zones in areas where groundwater development could not be taken up due to presence of saline water. The Groundwater studies have also provided detailed information about the depletion of groundwater level in some of the areas of the state and this will help in safe-guarding the over-exploitation of groundwater. So far the State groundwater cell has helped the state in clearing 14 areas for Agricultural Refinance Corporation/I. D. A. schemes and 10 Rural Electrification schemes for electrification of pump sets.

The required information is being collected from other States and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as it is received.

Report of Bhagavati Committee for Inland Waterways Development

1016. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 610 on the 28th May, 1971 regarding the Inland Water Transport Committee report and state when the remaining schemes referred in part (c) of the reply are likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : Out of the remaining schemes in question, 4 schemes costing Rs. 35.39 lakhs (as against Rs. 36.37 lakhs estimated by

the Bhagavati Committee) have since been sanctioned. The remaining schemes are still under consideration in consultation with the State Governments etc. It is not possible to indicate any time limit, mainly because the State Governments have not been able to indicate final dates by which their final views will reach the Central Government.

**Area Under Minor Irrigation
Works In States**

1017. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the additional area newly covered under minor irrigation works during the year ending 31st March, 1971 in all the States separately, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : A statement showing additional area covered under minor Irrigation works during 1970-71 (Anticipated) is given in the Annexure.

ANNEXURE

'000 hectares

Sl. No.	Name of State	Anticipated during 1970-71
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48.97
2.	Assam	26.00
3.	Bihar	116.00
4.	Gujarat	90.00
5.	Haryana	78.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.90
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	6.00
8.	Kerala	9.70
9.	Madhya Pradesh.	99.00
10.	Maharashtra	102.00
11.	Meghalaya	1.10
12.	Nagaland	1.60
13.	Mysore	49.00
14.	Orissa	14.00
15.	Punjab	158.00
16.	Rajasthan	40.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	100.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	480.00
19.	West Bengal	60.00
Total States		1481.27

**Condition of return of Defective Tractors
from East Germany, even after Repair**

1018. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-
JHUNWALA : Will the Minister of AGRI-
CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether even after modifications having been carried out, the East German tractors continue to be defective ;

(b) whether the East German Govern-
ment have now imposed a new condition
that Rs. 6,500 be deducted per tractor in
addition to depreciation of 8 percent be-
fore the tractors could be inspected ;
and

(c) whether Government have agreed
to this and if so, the total loss that will
have to be borne by the buyers of such
tractors and how many of them have been
accepted back by the G. D. R. Government
and how many still remain to be inspected
and returned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes.

(b) & (c). It was reported to the
Ministry of Agriculture that the G. D. R.
representatives had put a pre-condition for
deduction of Rs. 6,500 each Rs. 19 tractor,
besides 8 percent depreciation on the C & F
value. The condition imposed by G.D.R.
representatives was not agreed to. How-
ever, with a view to resolving the issue, the
matter was referred to the Technical Com-
mittee as stipulated in the protocol. The
average deductions on account of abnormal
repairs are around Rs. 600 per tractor.

1,998 tractors were imported from
G.D.R. Around 550 tractors were covered
by the first protocol. Of these, so far 455
tractors have been inspected and agreed
to be taken back by the G.D.R. Suppliers
representatives. Negotiations for the return
of the remaining tractors are under way.

Amendment of Mysore Land Reforms Act

1019. SHRI DHARAMRAO
AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of
AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mysore Government
have prepared a Bill to amend the Mysore
Land Reforms Act; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes Sir

(b) It is under consideration

**Integrated Land Re-distribution and Rural
Works Programme for Landless Labour**

1020. SHRI D. P. JADEJA,
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether any plan is being drawn
up for an integrated land re-distribution
and rural works programme with a view
to removing the disabilities of small farms
and the abject poverty of the landless
labour ; and

(b) if so, its main features ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :
(a) and (b). One of the main
objectives of the Fourth Five Year Plan
is to extend the benefits of development
to the smaller cultivators and the under-
privileged sections of the rural population.
The small-farmers holding upto 5 acres
of land and the agricultural labourers
represent 52% and 24% respectively of the
total rural households. Special programme
for these classes have been included in
the Fourth Plan. These programmes are
expected to create further employment for
this class and in the process accelerate
the development of the rural economy in
those areas.

There is a large body of small farmers,
who at the present moment are not viable
but who have sufficient land resources and
if enabled to take to improve technology
can become viable farmers. For the
development of this category of farmers,
46 projects are being undertaken in
different parts of the country. The Fourth
Plan outlay for this is Rs. 67.50 crores.

The intention is to make an organised
effort in these projects to provide access
to these potentially viable farmers to
inputs, credit, services and supplies. The
focus in these Projects is on intensive
agriculture. The potentially viable small
farmers are being defined with reference
to local conditions. This may vary in
irrigated areas and in unirrigated areas.
Broadly, the category covers holdings
from 2.5 to 5 acres with local adjust-
ments. Each project covers a district or
a part of district and deals with about
50,000 families. The financial provision
for each Agency is Rs. 1.50 crores for
the duration of the Fourth Plan.

Besides the potentially viable small
farmers, there are a large number of very
small farmers whose land base is itself
very narrow and whose income has
necessarily to be supplemented from
subsidiary occupations and farm labour.
41 projects have been sanctioned for the
benefit of these marginal farmers and
agricultural labour. The total Fourth
Plan outlay for this is Rs. 47.00 crores.
Each project covers a district or a part of
a district and caters to about 20,000
families. In some projects the area
covered is a compact and contiguous area
of two districts. This programme is
essentially market and works-oriented.
The selection of areas for these projects
is in relation to the availability of centres
of demand for the products. The bene-
ficiaries of these projects are marginal
farmers with holdings upto 2.5 acres
and some agricultural labour families.
While some of the participants are being
enabled to take to intensive agriculture
the major emphasis in these programmes
is on ancillary occupations like dairy,
poultry, piggery, sheep breeding etc. For
the purely landless labour there are
programmes of rural works. For each
project there is an outlay of Rs. 1 crore for
the duration of the Fourth Plan

For the benefit of the farmers in dry
areas, a programme of integrated dry
farming development is being undertaken
during the Fourth Plan in areas where
dry farming is practised on a large scale.
It is intended to have 24 pilot projects
ultimately. The total Fourth Plan provision
for this scheme is Rs. 20 crores.

As a part of non-Plan programmes, a series of rural works projects are being undertaken in areas which are prone to drought. The object of the Scheme is to create permanent civil works which will mitigate the effects of drought when it occurs and at the same time provide employment to the rural households. The programme is to cover 54 districts. The total Fourth Plan provision for this scheme is Rs. 100 crores.

With a view to alleviating the prevailing condition of unemployment and under-employment in rural areas, the Government of India have decided that a scheme for the execution of essentially labour intensive projects in all the districts of the country should be implemented with utmost urgency. The Scheme came into operation in April 1971 and will remain in operation till the end of the Fourth Plan. The scheme is likely to cost Rs. 50 crores per annum. The scheme contemplates direct generation of employment through the execution of projects which are essentially labour intensive in all the districts of the country. The scheme has a two-fold purpose. First each project should provide employment for 1,000 persons on an average continuously over a working season of 10 months in a year in every district. Secondly, each project should produce works of assets of a durable nature in consonance with local development plans.

Enactment of land ceiling legislations by State Governments is also expected to make some lands available for redistribution.

Sugar Crisis in terms of Productivity and Prices due to reduction in Cane Production

1021. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is sugar crisis both in terms of productivity and prices largely due to reduction in cane production on as a result of diversion of land to other crops and lower cane prices in the last few seasons ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to avert the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The production of sugar in 1971-72 is expected to be lower than in 1970-71 and the prices of sugar are also currently some what higher than they were before decontrol of sugar, but the over all position is not such as to be described as a crisis.

(c) The following steps have been taken to increase production of sugar during the year:-

- (i) It has been made clear to sugar factories that they are expected to attract more supplies of sugarcane by paying higher cane price than the minimum fixed by the Central Government.
- (ii) A rebate of Rs. 17/- per quintal in Central excise duty on sugar produced upto the 30th November, 1971 and of Rs. 16 per quintal on sugar produced thereafter up to the 30th September, 1972, in excess of 80% of the sugar produced during the corresponding periods in 1970-71, has been allowed.
- (iii) The State Governments have been requested to grant similarly a rebate in cane purchase tax.
- (iv) The State Governments have also been requested to restrict establishment of khandsari units and power crushers in sugar factory areas and to regulate their working.
- (v) Forward trading in gur has been suspended with a view to stopping speculative bullish tendency in the gur prices.

Metal Roads for Garbheta, Midnapore to Chandrakona and Badanganj

1023. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to have the roads from Garbheta, Midnapore, leading to Chandrakona and Badanganj metalled ;

(b) if so, when it is going to be implemented ; and

(c) if not, whether the Government are ready to accept the construction of the said roads during this plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Committee of Experts for working of D. T. U.

1024. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed a committee of experts to go into the working of D. T. U. ; and

(b) if so, the terms of reference and composition ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). Two Committees of experts have been appointed.

(i) to go into the question of leakage of revenue ; and

(ii) to examine the condition of the workshops of the Delhi Transport Corporation. The composition of these Committees is as under :

Committee on Leakage of Revenue :

1. Shri T. N. Chaturvedi,
Chief Secretary, Delhi
Administration. ... Chairman.
2. Shri B. S. Singh,
Spl. Assistant to the
Minister of Shipping
and Transport. ... Member.
Shri S. C. Pandey,
Director (Transport), Delhi
Administration. ... Member.
4. Shri R. C. Jain,
Deputy Secretary, Ministry
of Home Affairs. ... Member.
5. Shri J. N. Gupta,
Executive Officer,
Association of State
Road Transport Under-
takings. ... Member.
Secretary.

Workshop Committee

1. Shri S. N. Chawla,
Director, Central
Institute of Road
Transport (T & R) ... Chairman.
Association of State
Road Transport Under-
takings.
2. Shri K. C. Aggarwal,
Joint Secretary, Standing
Committee (S & C),
Association of State
Road Transport
Undertakings. ... Member.

Construction of Bridge over Ghoghra River to remove Transport Bottleneck at Bahraich

1025. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Central team appointed for the purpose of exploring industrial potentialities for the District of Bahraich in Uttar Pradesh made a suggestion in its report that to remove the transport bottleneck from and to Bahraich to their places, an all over bridge over Ghoghra river at Ghogra Ghat is an absolute necessity ;

(b) if so, whether the Government will take early steps to construct such a bridge there ; and

(c) whether the construction of such a bridge shall cater to the needs of the people of the three neighbouring districts namely Bahraich, Gonda and Barabanki ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :
(a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Visit by Table Tennis Team to China

1026. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the peoples' Republic of China had invited a Table Tennis team from India ; and

(b) if so, the names of the participants ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1. Shri T. D. Ranga Ramanujan
—Leader

2. Shri Farrok Khodalji
—Non-playing Captain

Players

3. Shri G. Jagannath
4. „ Mir Kasim Ali
5. „ Deepak Vadhera
6. „ Dilip Raj Saxena
7. „ A. T. M. Yahya—(Junior)
8. Miss Kaity Chergeman
9. „ Rupa Mukherjee
10. „ Sailaja Salokhe
11. „ Nayerch Mowla—(Junior)

Central Assistance to Kerala for Implementation of Land Reforms in Kerala

**1027. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6297 on the 29th July, 1971 regarding the Central assistance for implementation of land reforms in Kerala and state the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE) : So far, no special assistance has been given for land reforms over and above the State Plan provision, to any State Government. It was suggested to the Kerala Government that the question of payment of compensation under the Kerala Land Reform Act be reviewed in order to make it largely, if not exclusively, a self-financing programme. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed by the Government of Kerala for the annual plan for 1972-73 for expenditure on the following items :

- (1) Kudikadappukar Benefit Fund.
- (2) Agriculturists Rehabilitation Fund.
- (3) Assistance to assignees.
- (4) Staff.

Nyaya Panchayats in States

1028. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Nyaya Panchayats are functioning in all the States in the country ;

(b) if not, the names of States which have not introduced Nyaya Panchayat system in their States; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

**Syllabus of Agricultural Universities
in the Country**

1029. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4321 on the 8th August, 1971 regarding Agricultural Universities in the country and state the subjects which are being taught in those Universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): The broad subjects taught at the Agricultural Universities are:

Faculty of Agriculture

Agronomy, Horticulture, soil science, plant Breeding, Plant Pathology, Entomology, Agricultural Extension, Agricultural Economics and Food Technology.

Faculty of Animal Science

Veterinary Anatomy, Bacteriology, Medicine, Surgery, Parasitology, Pharmacology, Pathology, Obstetrics Gynaecology, Animal Breeding, Animal Nutrition, Animal Production and Management, Dairy Chemistry, Dairy Bacteriology, Dairy Technology and Dairy and Poultry Science.

Basic Science and Humanities

Rural Sociology, Agriculture Statistics, Biochemistry, Microbiology, Agricultural Botany, Agricultural Zoology, Agricultural Physics, Mathematics.

Faculty of Agricultural Engineering

Irrigation, Drainage, Farm Structure, Farm Power and Machinery.

Faculty of Home Science

Foods and Nutrition, Child Development, Home Management, Home Science Extension, Clothing and Textiles.

**Damage to highways and bridges due to
Floods in the Country**

1030. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any damage to Highways and bridges due to floods in States under President's Rule and in Union Territories;

(b) if so, the nature of damage and the amount involved, if assessed; and

(c) what amount would be required to repair these Highways?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Expansion of Existing Facilities at
Shipyards**

1031. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB.

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of expanding existing facilities at the shipyards and developing new shipyards to meet the shipping needs of the country; and

(b) if so; what are the new facilities?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) The Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam, has undertaken the following development schemes:—

(i) An integrated development programme which, on completion, will raise its capacity from 2—3

ships of about 13,000 DWT to about 6 ships of that size.

(ii) Construction of a wet basin for providing increased fitting out facilities.

(iii) Construction of a dry dock to accommodate ships of upto 70,000 DWT.

(2) The Garden Reach Workshops, Calcutta which can at present build only small vessels, has undertaken an expansion programme which will enable it to build ocean-going vessels of 15,000—25,000 DWT.

(3) The Rajabagan Dockyard which can at present build smaller crafts upto 500 DWT has embarked on a development programme which will enable it to build vessels of upto 3,000 DWT.

(4) A new shipyard is being constructed at Cochin which will be capable of building ships in the range of 66,000—85,000 DWT.

(5) A working group has been set up to examine the question of construction of a new shipyard at Haldia.

Production of Medium Size Ships at Cochin Shipyard Project

1032. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cochin Shipyard project envisages producing the medium-size ships; and

(b) if so, the total turn-over?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) The Cochin Shipyard is being designed to produce ships between 66,000 DWT and 85,000 DWT.

(b) Its annual production will be 2 ships of 66,000 DWT.

All-India Conference on Population Education

1033. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether All-India Conference on Population Education was held in New Delhi on 23rd October, 1971;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed; and

(c) the decisions arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D.P. YADAVA) : (a) An All India Conference on Population Education was held in New Delhi from the 21st to the 23rd October, 1971.

(b) The introduction of a Population Education curriculum at the entire school stage and the preparation of a suitable plan of action at the academic and administrative levels. Discussion also covered the field of teacher education and the possibility of a programme for out of school youth.

(c) The main decisions arrived at were as follows:—

(1) the importance and urgency of the subject justifies the simultaneous introduction of a population Education curriculum at all stages of school education.

(2) the draft syllabus on Population Education for schools prepared by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) could be suitably adapted where necessary by states and implemented.

(3) the State Institutes of Education should take immediate steps to prepare and distribute instructional and supplementary reading material.

(4) the efforts of voluntary agencies working in this field should be supported.

(5) the NECRT should prepare a model syllabus on Population Education for teacher training colleges.

(6) the state departments of Education should take up the matter of incorporating Population Education content in the existing B.Ed. syllabuses with universities and training colleges.

(7) An intensive programme for the inservice training of teachers should be taken up immediately. This may initially be developed by the NCERT. Suitable instructional material for teachers should be prepared.

(8) Whenever possible, universities may be requested to introduce courses in Population Education as part of Social Sciences and Humanities.

(9) Schools, as community centres, can play a vital role in a programme for out-of-school youth.

(10) the draft syllabus prepared by NCERT for schools can be suitably amended for out of school youth.

(11) the concept of responsible parenthood can be appropriately explained in in the programme for out-of-school youth.

Supply of Foodgrains to States to ease Hardship Caused to rising Foodgrains Price

1034. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre have offered to the State sufficient supplies of grains for pumping into local markets to ease the hardship caused by the rising food prices;

(b) if so; whether this is going to prevent the situation from setting out of hand; and

(c) whether there is a feeling among the farmers that the cycle of bumper crops is over and will now be followed by spell of lean years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government have no information in this behalf.

राज्यों में कृषि-औद्योगिक विकास निगम तथा उनके वित्तीय संसाधन

1035. श्री जगदीश भंडार : क्या कृषि मंत्री कृषि उद्योग विकास निगम द्वारा दिए गए ट्रेक्टर और अन्य सुविधाओं के बारे में 12 अगस्त, 1971 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 7842 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के किन-किन राज्यों में कृषि औद्योगिक विकास निगमों की स्थापना कर दी गई है ; और

(ख) इन निगमों के वित्तीय संसाधन क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहेब पी० शिन्डे) : (क) नागालैंड तथा मेघालय के सिवाय सब राज्यों में कृषि-उद्योग निगम स्थापित कर दिए गए हैं ।

(ख) इन निगमों के वित्त का मुख्य स्रोत उनकी प्रदत्त पूंजी है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा इन निगमों के शेयरधारी राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अधिकांशतः बराबर 2 भागों में दिया जाता है । दिनांक 1-11-1970 की इन निगमों की कुल प्रदत्त पूंजी 36.29 करोड़ रुपये थी । निगमों द्वारा अर्पणित अतिरिक्त राशिबा स्टेट बैंक ग्राम इण्डिया, बाणिज्यिक बैंक तथा भूमि बंधक बैंक आदि जैसी अन्य वित्तीय संस्थाओं से भी ऋण के रूप में प्राप्त की जाती हैं ।

Social Welfare Schemes held in Abeyance

1036. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Social Welfare Schemes have been badly hit due to the expenditure incurred on the refugees; and

(b) if so, how long these schemes are likely to be kept in abeyance ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Profitability of Super Bazar in Delhi

1037. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the profitability of super Bazars and Apna Bazar in Delhi during the last two years and to what extent the prices of commodities sold in these bazars are competitively cheap than those sold in the open market and the names of such items ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : For the year 1969-70, the Super Bazar, including its branches, incurred a loss of Rs. 18.57 lakhs. For the year 1970-71, it has also incurred loss, the exact amount of which will be known after the completion of audit of its accounts, which is in progress. It is the policy of the Super Bazar to sell consumer articles at fair and reasonable prices, which compare favourably with the market. A list of comparative prices of articles, compiled on the basis of market survey by Super Bazar, is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See. No. I.T. 1069/71]

Poor Quality of Medical Graduates

1038. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Public Service Commission has complained about the poor quality of Medical Graduates who appear before it;

(b) whether Government have taken note of the above criticism of the Union Public Service Commission and the serious consequences involved therein *vis a vis* public health;

(c) whether many of the colleges do not possess necessary equipments facilities required for teaching of medicine as laid down by the Medical Council; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the standard of medical education ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes. In 1968, the Union Public Service Commission made observations about the general standard of the candidates interviewed by them for recruitment to posts under the Central Government.

(b) The observations have been noted and brought to the notice of all concerned to effect suitable improvement, where necessary.

(c) The setting up of a Medical College is a costly venture and all facilities cannot be made available from the date of its establishment. Equipment and teaching facilities are developed in a phased programme so as to conform to the standard of the medical Council of India which is statutorily charged with the responsibility of maintaining standard of medical education in the country. The recognition to a medical qualification is given only after the Medical College has come upto the requisite standard and is recommended by the Medical Council.

(d) In 1969 the Government appointed the Medical Education Committee to examine all the aspects of medical education and training of medical graduates in the light of national needs and resources. The Committee made comprehensive re-

commendations which were subsequently modified and enlarged by the Medical Education conference of Health Ministers, Vice Chancellors of Universities, Principals Deans of medical colleges. Experts in medical Sciences and Administrators etc. These recommendations were considered and endorsed by the Executive Committee of Central Council of Health, at its 6th meeting held in Aurangabad in July, 1970. The Government have accepted these recommendations in the form of a resolution and forwarded it to State Governments/ Universities etc. for implementation.

National Filaria Control Programme

1039. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the *Indian Express* dated the 8th September, 1971, that nearly one fourth of the population of the country is exposed to Filariasis a conclusion which has been arrived at on the basis of surveys actually made ;

(b) whether there is a serious short-fall in the implementation of the National Filaria Control Programme for 1969-70 and 1970-71; and

(c) If so, the extent of the short-fall, the states where the incidence of the disease is acute and what steps have been taken by Government to contain the disease ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). There has been short falls in the achievement of the targets fixed for 1969-70 and 1970-71 as given in the statement (I) Laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1070/71*]

The incidence of this disease is acute in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

A statement (II) indicating the steps taken by the Government to contain the disease is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. L. T.—1070/71*]

Independent Security Forces in Universities

1040. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have approved of the scheme for independent Security Forces in various Universities in the country;

(b) how many Universities have so far raised their independent Security Forces to guard different installations inside the institutions;

(c) the strength of the Security Force in these institutions and their Functions; and

(d) the financial implications of these Forces ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE & IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) : (a) The University Grants Commission has not approved any scheme for an independent security force in any University in the country. The Commission has, however, agreed to assist the Banaras Hindu University to strengthen its present watch and ward system and has given a grant to Visva-Bharati for strengthening its security arrangements in the campus.

(b) to (d). The government has no information.

Plan for Beautification of New Delhi.

1041. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any plan to beautify New Delhi;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal; and

(c) the funds allocated for this proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY ON WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Government are anxious to maintain the garden city character of New Delhi. Accordingly, under the master plan, 18,000 acres of land is proposed to be developed as parks and gardens. As several authorities are involved, a "Landscape Committee" has been constituted to coordinate the work of beautification.

(c) Different authorities, such as, C.P.W.D., N.D.M.C., D.D.A & D.M.C., provide funds in their budgets for development of parks and gardens. So far as the Directorate of Horticulture under the Ministry of Works and Housing is concerned, apart from maintaining Budha Jyanty Parks, Central Vista, etc., they have taken up beautification of Southern Ridge, Willingdon Crescent-Sardar Patel Road, at a cost of Rs. 40,410/-.

Increase in Price of Sugar after Decontrol

1942 SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of sugar has gone up since it was decontrolled ;

(b) if so, how much it has increased; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to ensure that sugar to the consumer is available at reasonable rates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the wholesale prices of sugar in certain important markets prior to decontrol and prevailing now, is attached.

(c) The following measures have been taken to arrest undue rise in price of sugar in the country.

(1) The period during which sugar can be sold and delivered against monthly release orders for sale of sugar has been reduced from 45 days to 30 days.

(2) Sugar factories have been forbidden from refusing sales of sugar if unsold quantity of stock released for sale is available with them.

(3) Factories are required to seal in each weekly period at least 21 percent of their monthly sugar quota released to them for sale.

(4) Despatch or delivery of sugar by factories to individual dealers has been restricted to 2,200 quintals of sugar in each weekly period.

(5) Restrictions have been imposed on stocks which the licensed sugar dealers can hold at any one time. The maximum limit varies between 7,500 quintals in the case of importers of sugar in Calcutta and 250 quintals in case of licensed sugar dealers in towns with a population of less than one lakh.

(6) Restrictions have been imposed on bank advances to sugar trade against sugar stocks.

(7) Future Trading in Gur has been suspended with effect from the 18th October, 1971.

(8) The Government of Maharashtra has arranged with the factories in Maharashtra to sell 15 percent of the sugar released at a price of Rs. 1.83 to Rs. 1.84 per kilogram through fair price shops.

(9) Various steps have been taken to maximise sugar production in 1971-72 e. g. rebate in excise duty on sugar.

request to state Governments to grant rebate in cane purchase tax, and to consider a ban on establishment of new power crushers and khandsari units in an area of about 16 kilometers around the factories and to consider regulation of working of existing power crushers and khandsari

units therein. Sugar factories have been told that they are expected to pay higher prices for sugarcane than the minimum fixed by Government in view of high prices of sugar and the incentives given or which may be given.

Statement

Wholesale price of sugar in the open market in certain important Consuming Centres

(Rs. per Quintal)

Month & Date	Delhi	Kanpur	Calcutta	Bombay	Madras
24th May, 1971 (Just prior to decontrol)	209	193	196	200	181
12th Nov., '70	217	199	208	208	199

Research in cultivation of high yielding variety of rice

1043. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the rice research in the country;

(b) the area under high-yielding varieties cultivation; and

(c) the steps taken to propagate improved technology for the cultivation of these varieties and for increased production of rice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) Rice research programme in India is commendable. All India co-ordinated Rice improvement Project released 14 varieties in order to cater to diverse agro-climatic regions of the country and to match the wide variation in consumer's preferences. They are capable of yielding 60-100 percent more than local tall varieties. These rice varieties include various attributes such as high yield (Jaya, IR 8, Vijaya and Pankaj) earliness (Bala, Cauvery, Kanchi, Krishana and Padma) excellent grain type (Ratna, Sabarmati, Jamuna, Krishna, Vijaya, IR 20 and Jagannath) and resistance to stem-borer and leaf hoppers (Ratna, Vijaya and IR 20) and fair amount of resistance to blast, bacterial leaf blight and tungro-virus (Vijaya and IR 20).

(b) The area under high yielding varieties achieved and target fixed, are as follows.

Area (000 ha)

<i>Achieved</i>		
1967-68	1968-69	
1785	2683	
<i>Target</i>		
1969-70	1970-71	1973-74
3237	—	10100

(c) The steps taken include the following :

1. National Demonstrations.
2. Itentive Agriculture Development programme.
3. High yielding varieties programme.
4. Training of extension works
5. Farmer's training.
6. Farmer's field day programmes.
7. Dissemination of new farming technology through news papers, workshops, reports, pamphlets, magazines, bulletins and by occasional contacts.
8. Supply of seeds of high yielding varieties through National Seeds Corporation, State Department of Agriculture, State Agricultural College and Agricultural Universities.

Colourisation of Vanaspati Ghee

1044. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to colour the vanaspati ghee has been shelved; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b) . The Expert Committee set up by Government for intensifying the researches for finding a colour for vanaspati and coordinating them suitably, after an extensive survey of earlier studies on the subject and detailed confirmatory researches, came to the conclusion that colouring of vanaspati is neither practicable nor desirable, and that alternative methods should be explored for achieving the end in view. While generally agreeing with this view, Government have asked the institutions and agencies which had been engaged in these researches to remain on the look-out for a suitable colouring medium for vanaspati.

Reinstatement of retrenched Pump Drivers and workers of Water Supply Department of Howrah

1045. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE :
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have not yet taken steps to reinstate the retrenched pump drivers and workers of Water Supply Department of Howrah Municipality (West Bengal) ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the number of employees yet to be reinstated ;

(d) whether any representation has been received from the Howrah Paura Karni Sangha ; and

(e) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to reinstate the retrenched employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA) : (a) to (e). Based on the information received from the Government of West Bengal and Howrah Municipality, the position is summarised below:—

Howrah Municipality employs additional staff to augment water supply during summer season. Such appointments are seasonal and temporary. 16 extra leave reserve pump drivers who had been employed on temporary basis, were not given extension because the seasonal necessity was over. Therefore no question of retrenchment or reinstatement is involved. A representation was made by the Howrah Paura Karni Sangha and in a meeting with the Sangha convened by the District Magistrate, Howrah, it was decided to conduct an enquiry to find out the actual necessity of personnel. On an enquiry made by the Assistant Engineer Incharge of Water Works of the Municipality, it was found that 19 pumps are in operation. The usual staffing pattern is four pump drivers per pump. Against the requirement of 76, the Municipality has 132 permanent pump drivers. Moreover the Municipality has employed 10 temporary pump drivers and 16 leave reservists. These leave reservists were not given further extension according to the usual practice of the Municipality. The Municipality has authority to determine the number of employees for running its business and the State Government cannot intervene except in cases where sanction of the State Government is necessary under law for removal or dismissal of any official. In this case no such sanction was necessary.

Acquisition of additional ships to increase tonnage

1047. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK :
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the tonnage and specifications of the additional ships which Government of India propose to acquire within the next four years ;

(b) the sources from which these ships are likely to be purchased and the financial implications thereof ; and

(c) the extent to which India's aggregate tonnage is likely to be increased thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c) . The forth Plan for shipping envisages a target of 40 Laks GRT, out of which 35 lakhs GRT will be operative and 5 lakhs GRT firmly on order. The present Indian operative tonnage (as on 1st October 1971) is 24.85 lakhs GRT and 11.98 lakhs GRT is firmly on order. Taking into account the scrapping of overaged vessels of about 2.36 lakhs GRT by the end of Fourth Plan period, the tonnage yet to be ordered to achieve the Fourth Plan target is 5.53 lakhs GRT. It is difficult to state at this stage the specifications of additional ships, the sources of purchase and the prices thereof, as these ships have to be acquired by various shipping companies.

Conference of Registrar of Cooperative Societies held in September 1971

**1049. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a two days conference of Registrars of Cooperative Societies was held in New Delhi in September, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the suggestions made at the Conference and whether Government are considering their suggestion especially in respect of crop loan rules ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) As regards the suggestions made at the conference, a copy of the proceedings of the conference is available in the

Parliament Library. The important recommendations will be considered by the Conference of the State Ministers for Cooperation to be held on the 29th and 30th November, 1971.

Delay in completion of Mormugao Port Development Scheme

1050. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheduled completion of the Mormugao Port Development Scheme is going to be delayed further ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay ; and

(c) when the scheme is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c) . The original target date for completion of the Mormugao Port Development Project was the end of 1973. However, on account of the sudden stoppage of work relating to dredging and reclamation by the contractors from the 31st August, 1971 till the 5th November, 1971, some delay in the completion of certain areas of reclamation needed for the civil engineering works is anticipated and this is likely to affect the overall completion date to some extent. According to present indications, the Project is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 1974.

Development of Visakhapatnam Port

1051. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a report in the *Economic Times* of the 31st August, 1971 stating that the plan for development of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Vishakhapatnam has been put back by two years; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):
(a) Yes, sir.

(b) The putting back of the development programme of Hindustan Shipyard referred to in the said report has been attributed to the failure of indigenous suppliers of cranes to keep up the delivery schedule. The Government are aware of this delay. The Hindustan Shipyard has been constantly in touch with the firms concerned to get the equipment delivered as early as possible. In order to examine the capacity of indigenous firms to adhere to the delivery terms and watch the progress with reference to such capacity, a Steering Committee for Hindustan Shipyard has been recently formed by the Government.

Violent incidents in colleges affiliated to Delhi University

1052. SHRI R.R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been several violent incidents recently in various colleges affiliated to the Delhi University ; and

(b) whether Government have instituted any enquiry Commission in this regard, if so, the findings thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA): (a) According to the information furnished by the University authorities, there have been no violent incidents in the colleges in Delhi during the last two months. During September however, there was trouble between students of some colleges and D.T.U. employees.

(b) The cases registered in connection with the incidents in which students and

D.T.U. employees were involved are being investigated. The University has also appointed a Committee to look into the problem of inadequacy of transport facilities.

Progress of Land Reforms in States

1053. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made by the various State Governments in bringing radical land legislations and in implementing them ; and

(b) the steps taken to expedite the land reforms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Measures have been undertaken by the State Governments and Union Territories for implementation of land reforms with a view to breaking the concentration of land and removing such impediments to increase in agricultural production as arise from the agrarian structure. These measures including abolition of intermediary tenures; reform of the tenancy system, namely, fixation of fair rent and security of tenure to cultivating tenants, sub-tenants and share-croppers and the right to acquire ownership; ceiling on land holdings and settlement of landless agricultural workers and uneconomic holders on surplus land.

Considerable progress has been made in the implementation of land reforms during the last 20 years. Intermediary tenures zamindaris, Jagirs and inams which prevailed in respect of over 40% of the area in pre-Independence India have been abolished practically all over the country. On abolition of the intermediary tenures, a large body of tenants estimated at 20 millions have been brought in direct relationship with the State and enabled to become owners.

Provisions for security of tenure and regulation of rent have been adopted by several States such as Gujarat, Maharashtra, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa,

Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Mahe region of Pondicherry and steps have been taken for bringing tenants into direct relationship with the State and conferring ownership on them. As a result, about 3 million tenants and share-croppers have acquired ownership of more than 7 million acres. In most of the States, the statutory rent is not to exceed 1/4th or 1/5th of the gross produce.

Laws imposing ceiling on agricultural holdings have been enacted in all the States except in Haryana and Punjab where there is no ceiling on ownership, but the State is empowered to settle tenants on lands owned by a person in excess of the permissible limit. It has been reported that over two million acres of land have so far been declared surplus on imposition of ceiling and about half of the area has been distributed to displaced tenants, uneconomic landless agriculturists.

There have, nevertheless, being shortcomings in implementation and the progress has been slow in many States. There have been many gaps between objectives and legislation and between the laws and their implementation. Legislative provision have yet to be enacted for abolition of a few minor intermediary tenures. As regards tenancy reforms, the position of tenants and share-croppers is insecure in the Andhra area of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. In Haryana and Punjab, the security of tenants is subject to a continuing right of resumption by the landlord. The statutory rent share of the crop payable to the landlord is on the high side in the Andhra area of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir (In respect of tenants of persons holding more than 12½ acres) and Tamil Nadu. In Haryana and Punjab, the maximum rent is 1/3rd of the gross produce. In Andhra Pradesh, it is 50 per cent of the produce for irrigated lands and 45 per cent for dry lands (A Bill has been passed providing for reduction of rent to 30 per cent in case of irrigated land and 25 per cent in case of other land). In Jammu & Kashmir, it varies from 25 per cent to 50 per cent of the produce. In Tamil Nadu,

it varies from 3½ to 40 per cent. Ownership rights have not been conferred on tenants in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Goa and Pondicherry. The enacted legislation on ceiling has not yet been conferred in Orissa on account of stay orders. In the former Punjab areas of Punjab and Haryana there is no ceiling on ownership; the State can only settle tenants on the surplus areas which continues to be under the ownership of the land-owner.

(b) Steps taken to expedite the land reforms.

The problems and progress of land reforms were discussed at length at the Chief Ministers' Conference held in November 1969 and September, 1970. In 1969 Conference, the emphasis was on the need for reorientation of land policy in the context of the new strategy in agriculture. It was noted that in several states, the provisions with regard to level of ceiling, transfers and exemption required careful review in the light of recent technological development in agriculture and social requirements. It was suggested that the land policies should be designed and implemented as an integral part of the comprehensive programme of agricultural development with the common social objective of improving the conditions of small holders, cultivating tenants and landless agricultural labourers.

Soon after the Chief Ministers' Conference, the Minister of Food and Agriculture on December, 16, 1969, had drawn attention of the State Governments to the decision taken at the Chief Ministers' Conference. Attention was particularly drawn to the question of the level of ceiling on land holdings, its enforcement and re-distribution of surplus land with a view to improving the status and living conditions of landless agricultural labourers and share-croppers. The Prime Minister in February, 1970 drew attention of the Chief Minister to the need for land reforms and special emphasis was laid on the importance of security of tenure, fair rents, strict enforcement of ceiling and assignment of Government

waste-land to landless labourers with special preference to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It was also suggested that the State Governments might work out a phased programme of land reforms with a view to completing implementation by a well defined date. On June 1, 1970, another letter was addressed by the Prime Minister to Chief Ministers and Governors reiterating the imperative need to ensure implementation of land reforms within a fixed time limit which was the only way to remove tensions in rural areas and faster rural development.

At the conference of Chief Ministers held in September, 1970 an attempt was made to spell out the changes required in the land policy especially with regards to rationalisation and reduction in the ceiling limit and making ceiling provision more effective and purposeful. It was noticed that there were large variation between different States with regard to the level of ceiling of different classes of land, unit for application, exemption etc. The Conference decided to refer to the Central Land Reforms Committee the whole range of problems connected with ceiling on land holdings. In pursuance to this decision of the Chief Ministers' Conference, the Central Land Reforms Committee reviewed the position and made the following recommendations :

- (i) Ceiling should be applicable for the family as a whole, the term 'family' being defined so as to include husband, wife and minor children ;
- (ii) Where the number of members in the family exceed five, additional land may be allowed for each member in excess of five in such a manner that the total area admissible to the family does not exceed twice the ceiling for a family ;
- (iii) The ceiling for a family of five members may be fixed within the range of 10 to 18 acres of potentially irrigated land or land under assured irrigation from

Government source capable of growing two crops. As soil conditions, productivity of land, nature of crop grown etc. vary from State to State and even within the same State from region to region, the Committee considered it desirable simply to indicate a range within which the ceiling should be fixed instead of suggesting any rigid ceiling for the whole country ;

- (iv) For various other categories of land conversion rations should be fixed taking in to account availability of water, productivity, soil classification, crops grown etc. The absolute ceiling for a family of five, even in the case of dry lands should be put at 54 acres. This limit would be relaxable if there is special justification for doing so on account of the nature of soil, rainfall, chronic drought conditions etc.
- (v) Exemptions in the existing State laws in favour of mechanised farms, well-managed farms etc. should be withdrawn ;
- (vi) The exemption in favour of plantations of tea, coffee, cammimon, rubber, etc, should be carefully examined in consultation with the Ministries concerned and State Governments. Thereafter this and other types of exemption should be discussed with the Chief Ministers in order to formulate the national policy.

The Government of India has accepted the recommendation of the Central Land Reforms Committee and has advised the State Governments to give effect to the same by suitably amending ceiling laws.

Aid from World Bank for purchase of Tankers and their use by Shipping Corporation of India

1054. SHRI P.A. SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has promised aid for the purchase of tankers ;

(b) if so, the amount of aid assured and the number of tankers to be purchased ;

(c) whether all these tankers will be exclusively used by the Shipping Corporation of India ; and

(d) If so, the reason for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (d). The proposed I.D.A. Credit of US \$80 million for purchase of four overseas and two coastal tankers has not yet been finalised. Negotiations for the same are in progress. Final decision regarding allocation of tankers will be taken after the Credit has been agreed to by the I.D.A.

Success of high-yielding varieties programme

1055. SHRI P.A. SAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the High-Yielding Varieties Programme (HYVP) has met with only a negligible success in the case of rice, cereals, hybrid millets, maize and sorghum;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ; and

(c) whether the Report of the study jointly undertaken in this respect by Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission and the Australian National University will be placed on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The achievements under wheat and bajra are substantial. The programme under rice which was trailing behind due to unsuitability of high-yielding varieties for growing during *khari* which is the main rice growing season, and the incidence of pests and diseases, has also now taken a

turn for the better. However, the programmes under hybrid maize and jawar have registered slow progress due to certain limitations in the varieties. A Statement showing the progress of High-Yielding varieties programme, for rice, maize and sorghum is placed on the table of the House.

(c) The report is still in the draft stage. As soon as it is finalised and printed, it will be placed in the Library of the Sabha.

Statement

Progress of H.V.P. for rice, maize and sorghum.

(Area in '000 hectares)

Year	Rice	Maize	Sorghum
1966-67	888.40	207.50	190.60
1967-68	1785.00	287.00	603.00
1968-69	2681.04	387.97	690.53
1969-70	4341.92	451.73	554.85
*1970-71	5501.20	507.73	936.19
†1971-72	7000.00	500.00	1200.00

*Estimated coverage.

†Target.

Houses lying vacant in Government Colonies in New Delhi

1056. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of houses in different categories lying vacant in the Government residential colonies in New Delhi for more than 30 days ;

(b) whether in some colonies, the houses are lying vacant for more than 10 months ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government for allotting houses immediately on their availability ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

(SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) 104 residential units in types I to VIII in the general pool in Delhi/New Delhi are lying vacant for more than 30 days.

(b) The number of houses which are lying vacant for a period of over 10 months is 79.

(c) The residential units referred to in part (a) above are lying vacant because the officers who are offered these houses are in occupation of accommodation in the lower types etc. in the central localities and they do not except the allotment of the houses which are in the distant localities. The allotment of these houses is made simultaneously to a number of officers on the waiting list to avoid further delay in the allotment. Out of the houses referred in part (b) above 75 houses require heavy repairs and these have been placed at the disposal of the C.P.W.D. for doing the needful. The remaining four houses have been declared unsafe and are to be demolished. The houses which require heavy repairs will be allotted immediately as soon as the necessary repairs have been carried out and these have been declared fit by the C.P.W.D.

Financial Assistance for fixation of pay scale and D.A. of different categories of workers of institutions under Social Welfare Department in West Bengal

1057. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have received any proposal from the Government of West Bengal for allocation of fund for fixation of Pay Scales and D.A. of different categories of employees of Institutions under Social Welfare Department in accordance with a rise in cost of living ;

(b) if so, the amount of financial aid offered for the purpose ; and

(c) the pay scales and D.A. of such workers at present categorywise in West Bengal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Irregularity in payment of Salaries and D.A. of Teaching and Non-teaching staff in High and Higher Secondary Schools in West Bengal

1058. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the irregularity in payment of salaries and D.A. of teaching and non-teaching staff in High and Higher Secondary Schools in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to regularise it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF D. P. YADAVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Grants given by Central Government to Viswa Bharati, Birbhum, West Bengal

1059. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of grants given to Viswa Bharati in Birbhum (West Bengal) by the Central Government during 1969-70, 1970-71, Department-wise and year-wise;

(b) the amount of grants given to this University by the State Government during the year 1969-70, 1970-71; and

(c) how does it compare with the grants given to other Universities in the

country during the last two years, year-wise and state-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Looting of Foodgrains Godown at Dohai Village, Meerut during October, 1971

1060. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government food-grain godown at Dohai village near Meerut was looted on 27/28th October, 1971;

(b) whether any enquiry was held in the matter; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) A hired godown of Food Corporation of India was looted at Dohai village near Meerut on 27/28th October, 1971.

(b) and (c). A complaint was lodged with the Police by the Food Corporation of India and the case is under investigation by the Police.

Copper Coins Found in Nainital

1061. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some copper coins were recently found in Nainital which belong to the 1st and 2nd century A.D. and

(b) if so, whether this find connects some missing link with historical facts of ancient India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) According to the reports appearing in the press last month some copper coins were reported to have been found at Nainital. From the description of the coins given in the press reports it appears that these coins which bear a female figure with the label NANA in Greek and the figure of a king, belong to the Kushan kings ruling in Northern India in the first and second Centuries A. D. A detailed report on this find has, however, been called for from the State Government.

(b) If the description of the coins given in the press reports is correct, this find does not connect any missing link with the historical facts of ancient India. The Kushan coins are found in abundance throughout northern India and even in Nepalese Tarai. The particular type of coins with the figure of Nana, a Babylonian or Sumerian goddess is also very common. The religious eclecticism of the Kushan kings, Kanishka and Huvishka is reflected in their coins which represent Greek, Sumerian, Elamite, Persian and Indian deities. The find of coins of a particular dynasty at a particular site does not necessarily imply the dominion of that dynasty over that site as coins travel widely through hands. In fact, Kushan coins were in circulation long after the fall of the dynasty.

Production of Mexican Wheat

1062. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the approximate quantity of Mexican wheat sown and produced during the current year; and

(b) the name of the farmers along with the names of District and State to which they belong who produced the largest quantity of Mexican wheat during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The

total acreage under Mexican wheat during 1970-71 is estimated at about 6.48 million hectares. Separate figures of production from Mexican varieties of wheat are not collected.

(b) Figures of total quantity of Mexican wheat produced by the farmers is not collected. However, according to All-India crop competition in wheat organised during rabi 1970-71, Shri Ramesh Rajabhau Bondre of Buldana District of Maharashtra State, attained the highest yield of 16,117 kilograms per hectare.

Allocation to States for Dry-Farming during 1971-72.

1063. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money allocated for the States for dry-farming in the country during 1971-72; and

(b) whether Government will provide more money in view of the fact that 60 percent of the land is being cultivated under dry farming?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) During 1971-72, the allocations made to the State Governments concerned so far are indicated below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	39.572
Bihar	15.30
Gujarat	44.40
Haryana	38.84
Jammu & Kashmir	16.64
Madhya Pradesh	46.76
Maharashtra	20.88
Mysore	50.72
Orissa	11.95
Rajasthan	48.36
Tamil Nadu	46.87
Uttar Pradesh	55.68
Grand Total :—	435.972

Out of the above amount, a sum of Rs. 302.892 lakhs will be provided by the Central Government. The balance of the amount is to be arranged by the States concerned through institutional sources. A sum of Rs. 216.00 lakhs has been provided in the budget for 1971-72.

(b) The question of providing more money will be considered when the results of these Pilot Projects are available.

Supply of Bad Quality Rice through Ration Shops in Calcutta

1064. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the rice being supplied through the Ration shops at Calcutta is raw and rotten and is absolutely unfit for consumption;

(b) if so, the reason for the supply of such rotten raw rice;

(c) whether Government are considering to allot good and boiled rice to be issued through Ration Shops in Calcutta; and

(d) if not, the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Some complaints about the quality of rice issued through the ration shops in Calcutta have come to Government's notice. But it has not been complained that rice supplied is unfit for human consumption.

(b) The rice supplied through the ration shops in Calcutta consists of boiled rice procured in West Bengal, Non-Bengal boiled rice supplied from the Central pool and raw rice allotted from the Central pool. The rice issued is of the standard quality fit for human consumption.

(c) It is not possible to supply only boiled rice for issue through ration shops in Calcutta.

(d) The total production of boiled rice in the country is not enough to meet the requirements of all the State Governments; the stocks have to be distributed to various States on the basis of availability.

Revolving Funds for Development of Land in Punjab

1065. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allotted any funds as 'Revolving Fund' for the acquisition and development of land for three cities of Punjab;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) whether the scheme includes any proposal for housing for the poor and the working class at low rents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI J. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Theft of Idols from Historical Places

1066. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : SHRI SEZHIYAN :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the theft of idols from historical places are still continuing;

(q) whether a statue of Apsara has been stolen recently from Khajuraho; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to put a stop to this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The steps that are being taken or proposed to be taken for the prevention of thefts from centrally protected monuments/museums/sites have been indicated in detail in the statement given in the Lok Sabha to Unstarred Question No. 159 on the 15th November, 1971.

As a result of these measures there is a steady decline in the number of thefts from centrally protected monuments/museums. As against 33 thefts in 1968 the number has gradually come down to 10 during 1971 (up to the 1st November, 1971).

National Cleanliness Campaign

1067. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to conduct a National Cleanliness Campaign during the 25th anniversary of our Independence; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Assets and liabilities of Jayanti Shipping Company

1068. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : SHRI VARKEY GEORGE :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what are the assets and liabilities of Jayanti Shipping Corporation, which was recently nationalised ; and

(b) the amount of compensation the Government intends to pay ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) The audited accounts of the Jayanti Shipping Company are available for the period upto 10.6.1966 only. The account for the subsequent periods are still being auditted. It will be possible to indicate the assets and liabilities of the Company only after the account for the subsequent periods have been audited.

(b) A total compensation of Rs. 4.50 acres is proposed to be paid to the Shareholders.

Drug habits among students

1069. **SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM :**

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPA :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the drug habits among the students of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are on the increase ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent the spread of drug habits among the students ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) The Government has not received any complaints about the drug habits among the students of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Family Planning programme for Public Sector Undertakings

1070. **SHRI D.B. CHANDRA GOWDA:** Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING** be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to boost the family planning programme in big industrial, specially public sector undertakings ;

(b) whether family planning lessons have been included in the programmes prepared for various units under public sector undertakings ; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) A statement giving the required information is attached.

(b) and (c) . No. However, motivational work is done by Health Educators or Family Planning Field Workers appointed in the Family Planning Urban Centres set up by the Public Sector Undertakings.

Statement

A special pattern of Central assistance has been sanctioned under which financial assistance is granted to the public sector undertakings for setting up family planning units in their organisations. The scheme provides for the following assistance for the different types of Urban Family Planning Centres which may be set up in these undertakings :—

FOR A POPULATION UP TO 10,000

NON-RECURRING	Rs.
Education aids, Furniture, etc	1,000
RECURRING	
Medical Officer (part-time)-one	1,200
F.P. Field Worker—one	1,620
Contraceptives (on as required basis)	1,000
Contingencies	300
Services advance	500
Cash awards	200

TOTAL RECURRING AND NON-RECURRING **5,870**

**For a Population Ranging
from 10,000 to 25,000**

NON-RECURRING	Rs.
Educational aids, Furniture, etc.	2,000
RECURRING	
Part-time doctors—Two (1 man—1 lady)	2,400
F.P. Welfare Workers—Two (1 man—1 lady or two ladies part-time)	3,240
Contingencies	500
Contraceptives (on as required basis)	1,500
Services advance	1,000
Cash awards	500
TOTAL RECURRING AND NON-RECURRING	11,140

**For a Population Ranging
from 25,000 to 40,000**

NON-RECURRING	
Equipment, furniture, buildings repairs and education aids, etc.	3,000
RECURRING	
Part-time doctors—Two	2,400
F P. Extension Educator—One	2,880
F P. Welfare Workers—Two (1 man—1 lady) or 4 part-time workers	3,240
Attendant	1,080
Contingencies	1,000
Contraceptives (on as required basis)	1,500
Service advance	2,000
Cash award	1,000
TOTAL RECURRING AND NON-RECURRING	18,100

For the present 8 public sector undertakings have set up family planning units but efforts are now being made to ensure that appropriate types of units are set up in all the major public sector undertaking which employ a sizeable labour force.

**Family Planning Programme in the
Private Industries ;**

Enthusiasm has been evinced by some units of the employers' association like the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (F.I.C.C.I.), Indian Tea Association, United Planters Association of South India (U.P.A.S.I.), Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, Indian merchants Chamber, Bombay, Textile Industry, Bombay, Employers' Association of Northern India and the Faridabad Industries Association, etc. in prompting Family planning programme in their units. F.I.C.C.I. has accepted the family planning programme amongst the industrial labour as a major sphere of its activities and has instituted awards to industrial establishments for outstanding family planning work. A number of private sector undertakings are giving substantial amounts as incentives to their employees undergoing sterilisation or loop insertions. Necessary information in regard to the incentives given by the various industries was collected and circulated to the State Governments to enable them to inform and suggest to the other industrial establishments the desirability of extending similar facilities to their employees. It has been brought to their notice that under Section 36 of the Income Tax Act of 1961, any expenditure incurred by a company for purposes of promoting family planning programme among its employees is allowed as deduction in computing the company's income for income tax.

The State Family Planning Officers have been requested to collect detailed information regarding all the industries within their jurisdiction and the nature of family planning work being done by them. It is proposed to approach different industrial establishment individually with a view to ensuring that they are fully involved in the programme.

Industrial Units covered by Employees State Insurance Corporation

The Employees State Insurance Corporation has also been implementing the family planning programme through their dispensaries and hospitals. Upto 1969-70 they had also been giving incentive money

to their beneficiaries who underwent sterilisation but this was discontinued with effect from the 1st of October, 1969. Scheme are now being formulated for their further involvement in the programme by utilising the large number of dispensaries run by the Corporation for promoting this programme.

Special scheme for promoting intensive family planning measures in the mining areas and plantations have also been taken up.

Provision for employment of educated blind persons

1071. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to provide employment to the educated blind young men and women in the country ;

(b) whether the Employment Exchanges are not sponsoring their candidatures inspite of the clear orders ;

(c) whether this matter has been taken up with the State Governments ; and

(d) if so, their reaction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) A statement giving the requisite information is attached.

(b) No such instance has come to notice.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Statement

The following steps have been taken to stimulate the placement of educated blind persons :—

1. 9 special employment exchanges for the physically handicapped have been set up in different parts of the country to assist physically handicapped persons, including the blind, in securing suitable employments.

2. Physically handicapped persons, including the blind have been given priority III for the purposes of submission by the National Employment Service against vacancies under the Central Government.

3. Blind persons have to be medically examined by a special medical board attached to the special Employment Exchanges for the Physically Handicapped.

4. Under age limit has been relaxed by 5 years in favour of blind persons for the purpose of entry into class III and IV services under the Central Government.

5. Vocational rehabilitation centres have been set up in Bombay and Hyderabad to provide pre-employment assessment and adjustment training.

Utilisation of services on national fitness corps for training school Boys and Girls

1072. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether services of the National Fitness Corps will be fully utilised to train the school boys and girls during this period of emergency ;

(b) if not, the reasons for decentralization of N. F. Corps at this hour of need ; and

(c) whether Government propose to revise its decision in the light of recent developments on our borders ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) to (c). The National Fitness Corps Programme, which is an integrated programme of Physical Education, National Discipline Scheme and Auxiliary Cadet Corps, has been accepted in 1965 by State Governments as an integral part of the school curriculum. The responsibility for imparting N.F.C. training to the school students and the Utilisation of the services of the N.F.C. person-

nel therefor rests with the State Governments. This was the reason for the decision to decentralise the N.F.C. Programme and transfer the Instructors to the States.

2. The implementation of this programme in schools has no bearing on whether the Nation is passing through normal times or an emergency.

3 Government has no proposal under consideration to revise its decision to decentralise the National Fitness Corps.

Deaths of Bangla Desh Refugees in Camps due to Cholera and other Epidemics

1074. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of refugees from Bangla Desh who died in different camps due to cholera and other epidemics so far : and

(b) the arrangements which have been made so far, for the improvement of sanitary conditions in the camps and in the town in the State of West Bengal, Tripura Assam and Meghalaya where there have been heavy concentration of refugees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) :

(a) There have been reports of deaths due to cholera/gastro-enteritis and pneumonia/bronchitis. The available information in this regard is as follows :—

Name of State	No. of Deaths	
	cholera/ gastro- enteritis	pneumonia/ bronchitis
Assam	73 (reported on 11.11.1971)	110
Meghalaya	592 (upto 15.6.1971)	Nil (reported on 1.9.1971)
West Bengal	6,092 (upto 15.11.1971)	8 (reported on 6.8.1971)
Tripura	1 (upto 6.6.1971)	Nil (reported on 30.7.1971)
Madhya Pradesh	69 (upto 5.10.1971)	93 (reported on 26.7.1971)
(Manu group of camps)		

(b) Action has been taken to improve the housing, water supply, latrines, garbage collection and disposal as given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Measures to be taken for Housing the Refugees from East Bengal

General :

(1) Not more than 3,000 persons should be kept in any one camp for effective control of the problem posed by the evacuees.

(2) The site should be easily accessible from a main road and be such as to facilitate easy drainage.

(3) Tents:

Though tents are to be put up as an emergency measure, it is preferable to go in for semi-pucca construction with galvanised corrugated iron sheet roofing supported on bamboo roof frame-work on bamboo poles.

The flooring should be raised at least 6" above the surrounding ground-level and should be paved with two layers of bricks and cement grouted.

Side walling with bamboo mats for a height of at least 3 ft. may be provided for each tent.

(4) Suitable surface drains built with brick in cement mortar should be provided between the tents to drain off the surface water to a natural drain nearby.

(5) Water Supply

(a) One tubewell may be provided for serving a population of about 500 persons.

(b) The depth of the tubewell may be decided with reference to past experience in the locality so as to get the optimum quantity of potable water.

(c) The quality of the water must be got tested both chemically and bacteriologically to ensure that it is safe and potable as soon as the tubewell is constructed and commissioned.

(d) The Standard type of platform 4' square around the tubewell should be built as soon as the tubewell is sunk and the waste water led away from the site for a distance of 25' at least in a pucca drain and then connected to the natural drain.

(e) Hand-pumps must be kept in working order by proper maintenance and close supervision.

(f) As routine disinfection of the water will not be practicable, the area around the tubewell should be kept clean and the latrines should not be in close proximity to the tubewells.

(g) The possibility of drawing water from an urban water supply scheme, if one exists nearby, should be examined before sinking tubewells. If such a facility exists, a new pipeline may be laid up to the camp site and a number of public fountains provided at suitable places in this camp.

6. Latrines :

(a) Trench latrines may be constructed as proposed as an emergency measure. But the trench must be covered with pucca wooden platform supported on bamboos and with suitable holes. The seats should be separated by bamboo mat partitions. A screen wall made up of bamboo mats may be provided in front of the latrine block for privacy.

(b) A sweeper should be appointed for keeping the seats periodically clean and to prevent misuse of the area by indiscriminate defalcation all round.

(c) The surrounding area should be kept clean and sprinkled with bleaching powder everyday.

(d) Having provided the temporary trench latrines, arrangements should be made to construct semi-pucca latrines in blocks of 20 seats each, with each closet seat (without a water seal) connected by a 6" pipe chute to a trench behind the latrine block. This trench may be one meter wide and two meters deep running for the entire length of the latrine block.

The seats may be provided at the rate of one for every 25 persons. This trench should be covered with a bamboo matting with suitable bamboo frame supports. A 3" layer of earth may be put on the bamboo mat finally to seal it completely to prevent flies from gaining access to the trench. The area of the trench should be barricaded to prevent accidents. When the trench is filled up, which will be after a few months, the contents of the trench may be cleared and buried at a suitable place. The cleaned trench could be made to serve again for the same latrine block. During the construction of the trenches if it is found necessary dry brick walling may be provided to prevent caving in of the sides.

7. Garbage and Refuse Collection and Disposal :

(a) The garbage and refuse must be collected from the area at least twice a day and dumped in a pit not far from the camp site and covered with earth everyday.

(b) The general sanitation of the area should be under proper check and supervision by appointing wholtime servants for the purpose. Services of able-bodied voluntary social workers from the refugees may be utilised for the purpose. They may be provided with suitable loud-speakers also.

(c) Spraying of D. D. T., Sprinkling of bleaching powder and treating stagnant waters in the area with larvicidal O.I. should be done systematically to prevent breeding of flies and mosquitoes.

(d) Special care should be taken to prevent fly breeding near the community kitchens and care should be taken to prevent flies getting access to cooked food. Efficient drainage of the waste water from the kitchen should be made and the waste water, where possible, allowed to soak into covered soak-pits.

8. Preventive Medical care :

(a) Adequate measures should be taken to give cholera inoculation to all the refugees. Enough medical supplies to be kept at each camp for treating cases of cholera, gastro-enteritis etc. Cases of

infectious diseases should be isolated as possible and treated in separate camps or nearby hospitals.

Volunteers to Educate Public regarding Prevention of Cancer

1075. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to encourage Cancer Volunteers who could educate the public about possibilities of preventing cancer if they are subjected to detection test; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Seats Reserved for Central Government in Medical Colleges in the Country

1076. SHRI DHARAMRAO APZAL-PURKAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Medical Colleges in the country where the Central Government has its quota of reserved seats for admission of students;

(b) the number of such seats in each College;

(c) the basis on which such candidates for the seats reserved for Central Government in these Medical Colleges are selected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in library. See No.LT-1071, 71)

(c) Merit, as revealed by the marks secured by the various reserved categories of Central nominees in their qualifying examinations, forms the basis of selection.

Type III and IV quarters under construction in Delhi New Delhi

1077 SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of quarters of Type III and IV under construction in various areas in Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) the time by which these quarters are likely to be completed and made available for allotment to eligible Government employees;

(c) the future schemes prepared by Government for construction of Type III and IV Quarters keeping in view that these are the only two types where the date of priority is running as 1948; and

(d) the priority date likely to be covered in these two types after the construction of quarters as mentioned in (a) above are completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). In addition to 336 units of type III Quarters already completed and handed over to the Directorate of Estates for allotment during the year, the following type III and type IV residential units are under construction in Delhi/New Delhi. The likely dates of their completion are also shown against them.

Location	Type III and IV	Likely date of Completion
1. Probyn Road, Timarpur.	64	25-7-72
2. Timarpur	160	30-1-73
3. D. I. Z. Area	124	31-6-73
4. Foch Square DIZ Area.	64	31-6-72
5. R. K. Puram	120	31-6-72
6. Moti Bagh, Nanakpur	148	31-6-72
	556	772

(c) The priority dates covered as on 16th November, 1971 are as follows :—

Type III
9-1-42

Type IV
9-7-42

Sanction for the construction of 720 type III and 152 type IV residential units in Masjid Moth area has also been accorded and the construction is likely to be started in the near future.

In addition, proposals for construction of 1932 type III quarters and 178 type IV quarters are under consideration.

(d) At present applications have been invited from persons having the dates of priority as under :—

Type III
31-12-50

Type IV
31-12-48

The percentage of satisfaction in type III is 45.84 and in type IV it is 63.55. Further applications have not yet been called for. At this stage the likely priority dates to be covered after the above construction has been completed cannot be assessed.

C. G. H. S. Dispensaries in Delhi

1078 SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5 on the 29th March, 1971 and state:

(a) whether the proposed one Homeopathic, two Ayurvedic and two Allopathic dispensaries have since been opened in Delhi.

(b) if so, the locations thereof and whether they have started functioning; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the time by which the said proposed dispensaries are likely to be opened and start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) to (c) so far only one Homeopathic Dispensary could be sanctioned and it is proposed to be located in Dev Nagar, Delhi. The dispensary will start functioning as soon as suitable arrangements for accommodation etc. have been made.

The remaining dispensaries could not be started due to the financial difficulties

created by the influx of refugees from Bangla Desh and the need for strictest economy. These dispensaries will be taken up as and when situation improves.

Quarters under construction in the D. I. Z. Area, New Delhi

1079. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA:
SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the quarters under construction in the D. I. Z. area in New Delhi have since been completed and handed over to the Directorate of Estates for allotment to the Government employees ;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay and when these quarters are likely to be completed and handed over ;

(c) the number of various types of quarters which are still under construction in D. I. Z. area ; and

(d) the manner in which the quarters completed in D. I. Z. area have been allotted to Government employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). The construction of quarters in the D. I. Z. area is being executed under a phased programme. Uptill now 64 type I, 56 type II and 79II type III quarters have been completed and handed over to the Directorate of Estate.

Another 136 type II and 89 type III quarters have also been completed and are likely to be ready for occupation in December, 1971.

(c) 64 type III and 124 type IV quarters are under construction in the D.I.Z. area.

(d) the quarters have been allotted in the following manner :

(i) 64 type I quarters were utilized for shifting the allottees of 85 Block Panchkuin Road to get their Quar-

ters vacated which are required for demolition.

- (ii) 56 type II quarters have been allotted as follows :

Demolition of type I quarters in Punchkuin Road and shifting them to D.I.Z. area	5
Ad hoc allotment on account of death and retirement of officials	6
Ad-hoc allotment on medical grounds	6
Ad hoc changes	6
In-turn change	12
In-turn with restriction of area	2
Ladies Pool	4
Willingdon Hospital for allotment to married nursing staff ...	7
Press Pool	5
SC & ST quota	3
Total :	56

- (iii) 79 type III quarters have been allotted as under :

Ad-hoc allotments/Out-of-turn changes	24
Placed at the disposal of press pool	5
Placed at the disposal of Willingdon Hospital for allotment to married nursing staff	3
Placed in Ladies Pool	2
Allotment made to persons in the change waiting list.	45
Total :	79

Establishment of University at Ayodhya

1080. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a persistent demand for establishing an University in the historical town of Ayodhya in Uttar Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADVA) : (a) and (b). The Government of Uttar Pradesh had received a demand for establishment of a University in Faizabad. It has, however, not been possible for the State Government to accept the demand.

Persons killed/injured due to accident at Talma bridge Jalpaiguri and payment of compensation to the bereaved families

1081 SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of people had been killed and injured due to an accident at the Talma bridge 15 Kms. from Jalpaiguri (West Bengal) on 22nd September, 1971 ;

(b) whether most of the people died in this accident are Government employees ;

(c) if so, their names etc. ; and

(d) whether any compensation had been given to the bereaved families, if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (d). The information required is being collected from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Resignation by Director, Viswa Yuvak Kendra

1082. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the first director of the Viswa Yuvak Kendra, Sri Krishna Swami had resigned from the post very recently ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for his resignation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) As the letter of resignation was with the Managing Trustee in Bombay, the Government is not aware of the reasons for his resignation.

University Examinations Reform

1083. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made regarding the University examinations reform and if so, the findings thereof;

(b) the universities which have implemented these examination reforms; and

(c) the reasons for non-implementation by remaining Universities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA): (a) The question of examination reforms has been studied by various Committees appointed by the University Grants Commission in 1957-60, 1967-68 and 1968-69. In January, 1971, the Inter University Board of India and Ceylon organised a Seminar on examinations in higher education. The reports of these Committees and Seminar have been circulated to the Universities. Copies have also been placed in the Parliament Library. The Central Advisory Board of Education also appointed a Committee on Examinations. The report of this Committee is under consideration of the Board.

(b) and (c): According to the information furnished to the University Grants Commission the following Universities have taken/proposed to take steps to introduce different measures of examination reform:

Agra; Allahabad; Andhra; Annamalai; Assam; Agricultural; Banaras Hindu; Bangalore, Berhampur Calcutta; Calicut;

Gauhati; Dibrugarh; Gorakhpur; Indira Kala Sangeet, Jadavpur; Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi, Jodhpur; K. S. Darbanga Sanskrit; Madras; Madurai; Meerut; M. S. Baroda; Punjab; Patna; Poona; Punjabi; Rajasthan; Ravishankar; Roorki; Sadar Patel; Sambalpur, Saugar; Shivaji; S. N. D. T. Women's, South Gujarat; Saurashtra; Sri Venkateswara, Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, Agricultural & technology, Bhubaneswar; Udaipur; U. P. Agricultural; Utkal; Viswa Bharti, Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pillani; Gurukul Kangri; Indian Agricultural Research Institute; Tata Institute of Social Science, Bombay; Andhra Pradesh Agricultural, Marathawada; Indore; Kurukshetra; Aligarh Muslim; Gujarat Vidyapith; Delhi; Bombay; Maharashtra Krishi Vidyapith; Kanpur; Karnatak; Bhagalpur; Jammu & Kashmir; Indian Institute of Sciences; Bangalore; and Vikram.

The position regarding the remaining Universities is being ascertained.

Disaffiliation of Indian Olympic Association from International Olympic Committee

1084. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of the Indian Olympic Association has written to him explaining his action seeking disaffiliation of the Indian Olympic Association from the International Olympic Committee;

(b) if so, the main points thereof and action taken by Government thereon; and

(c) whether an enquiry committee consisting of members of Parliament is being appointed to inquire into the affair?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Enclosing a copy of the letter which the President, Indian Olympic Association has written to the President, International Olympic Committee on November 26, 1970, it has been stated

that under Articles 24 and 25 of the Olympic Rules & Regulations, International Olympic Committee, should authorise :

(i) International Olympic Committee member (India) (which in this case is the President IOA himself) to examine the representative character of the I. O. A. and its affiliated bodies and to determine how far to enable the I. O. A. to comply with the regulations of the IOC and what modifications in them should be made to serve the purpose.

(ii) The President, I.O.C. should authorise the IOC member (India) to conduct, administer and manage the affairs of the IOA until an IOA in accordance with the regulations approved afresh by the president, IOC is constituted and approved by the president, IOC.

(iii) For the administration and management of the affairs of the IOA as indicated in para (ii) above, the IOC member (India) will have an *ad-hoc* committee of few members chosen by him from among the representatives of the present IOA and who have 'proved' service to sports.

(iv) The recognition of the IOA in India should be withdrawn until a fresh recognition is given to an IOA constituted by the IOC member (India) and approved by the IOC in accordance with the IOC rules.

(v) The provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 24 relating to participation in Olympic games are binding in all circumstance and shall remain in force at all times.

2. It has been further stated that the main reason for this recommendation is that more and more persons who represent national sports federations are not men with knowledge and belief in Olympic principles as laid down in Olympic charter. Another reason is stated to be the Govt. of India's insistence on IOA registering itself under the Societies Registration Act in order to be eligible for financial assistance, has given a handle to undesirable elements of the sports federation to take matters frequently to courts of law thus bringing the functions of the IOA to a grinding halt. The matter is under examination by the Government,

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

Dissatisfaction at the Progress of Population Control Programme

1085. SHRI CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Family Planning Council has recently expressed dissatisfaction at the progress of population control programme;

(b) the reason for the shortfall in the success of the programme; and

(b) in view of the impact of population expansion on our economy, what urgent and concerted steps Government have taken to make the family planning success ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) The Central Family Planning Council at the seventh meeting held on 14th and 15th October, 1971, noted that the Family Planning Programme has made significant progress during the last two years, but felt that the present pace of the programme was not fast enough for achieving the objective of reducing in birth rate to 25 per thousand population in another decade.

(b) Inadequate infrastructure, shortage of trained technical personnel, particularly in rural areas and absence of a perfect contraceptive method or device have been amongst the main handicaps in the programme.

(c) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

The various steps which have been initiated for gearing up the efforts for better results in the Family Planning programme include the following :—

(a) A new motivational strategy has been evolved which has as its approach the health of the mother and welfare of the child and will be directed more and more to individuals and special groups.

(b) Greater stress will be laid on evolving improved contraceptive technology including the use of indigenously developed methods and devices.

(c) Special attention would be paid to Family planning work in States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, J. & K. and Madhya Pradesh which have not been doing well.

(d) There would be better services for I. U. C. D. and Sterilisation including better selection, improved after-care and allaying the public fears and apprehension about these methods.

(e) Intensive approach as in the Ernakulam Camps for producing psychological break through in favour of Vasectomy would be tried out in 25 or so large-scale camps through-out the country.

(f) Efforts would for some time be concentrated on these couples who approve of Family Planning method but have not yet adopted them.

(g) The Post Partum Programme and Intensive District Programme would be given high priority. The methods which are showing increasing degree of acceptance like tubectomy and Nirodh would be given all out support.

(h) Integration of M. C. H., Family Planning and Health programmes would be done at all levels.

(i) There would be improved and more intensive training of the various personnel working in the Family Planning programme.

Decline in Profitability of Shipping Corporation of India

1086. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the overall profitability of the Shipping Corporation of India has been declining over the years;

(b) if so, the factors contributing to this non-profitability; and

(c) what alternative avenues have

been explored to increase the profitability of the Shipping Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) No, Sir. Though the profitability had declined in 1968-69, it has improved in the next two years viz., 1969-70 and 1970-71.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The following measures have been taken to improve the profitability of the Shipping Corporation :—

- (i) Diversification of activities by the addition of Tankers and Bulk Carriers;
- (ii) Rationalisation of services by better coordination with other Operators;
- (iii) Improved methods of cargo stowage and cargo handling;
- (iv) Constant review of operating results; and
- (v) Improvement of ship's turn-round, wherever possible.

Waiting List for Allotment of Government Quarters on Medical Grounds

1087. SHRI SATPAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list for allotment of government quarters whose request for allotment on medical grounds has been accepted;

(b) the date from which the first number in the said waiting list is there; and

(c) the time by which it is expected to allot government accommodation to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b) The number of persons in different types whose

requests for allotment on medical grounds which the first person is on the said waiting list are as under :

	Type I	Type II	Type III	Type IV	Type V	Type VI
No. of persons waiting	1	52	1	1	4	2
Date from which first person is waiting	14.10.71	3.9.71	25.10.71	30.8.71	19.7.71	10.9.71

(c) It has been decided to give 12½% vacancies for allotment to persons on *Ad hoc* basis on medical grounds and other grounds not covered under the existing patterns, where it is decided to make *Ad hoc* allotment keeping in view the totality of circumstances. It is not possible to indicate the time by which the persons on such waiting list could be allotted accommodation from the general pool as this depends on the vacancies occurring in a particular type.

Check on Births through Family Planning efforts

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the number of States where the check on the births has been highest through Family Planning efforts during last 3 years and the number of the States where the number of sterilization has been highest in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA): The position is set out in Statements I and II.

1088. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI :

Statement-I

Rank of States According to rate of equivalent Sterilisations per 1000 of Population for States whose Rates are higher than all India Rate during the Year 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-1972 upto Sept. 30, 1971.

Sl. No.	Name of State	Rank and rate		Equivalent of Sterilisation per 1000 Population			
				1969-70		1970-71	
		Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Orissa	5.6	1	5.5	1	1.9	8
2	Maharashtra	5.2	2	5.3	3	2.7	3
3.	Andhra Pradesh	5.0	3	5.5	2	2.7	4
4.	Punjab	4.2	4	3.5	6	2.8	2
5	Gujarat	4.0	5	3.9	4	2.3	5
6.	Madhya Pradesh	3.6	6	2.3*		2.9*	
7.	Kerala	3.6	7	3.8	5	4.0	1
8.	Tamil Nadu	3.2	8	2.3*		2.2	6
9.	Haryana	3.2	9	3.4	7	2.2	7
10.	J. & K.	2.1*		3.1	8		
	All India	3.2		3.04		1.64	

* Denotes rates in States which are below All-India rates in the respective years and have not been included in ranking.

Note : — For working out the number of "equivalent sterilisation", one sterilisation is considered as equivalent to 3 IUCD insertions. Also 12 conventional contraceptives users are treated as equivalent to one sterilisation.

Statement-II

**Cumulative Number of Sterilisations performed since Inception and rates in States where the rates are higher than All-India Rate
(Arranged in descending order of rates)**

Rank based on rate per 1000 population	Name of State	Cumulative number of sterilisations performed upto Sept, 1971	Rate per 1000 population
1.	Maharashtra	1,532,061	30.5
2.	Tamil Nadu	1,051,703	25.6
3.	Orissa	537,193	24.5
4.	Kerala	503,978*	23.7*
5.	Andhra Pradesh	1,028,222	23.7
6.	Gujarat	568,744	21.3
7.	Madhya Pradesh	730,036	17.6
8.	Punjab	235,604	17.5
All India		9,307,291	17.0

Request from U. P. to increase the Sugarcane Price

1089. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has requested the Centre to increase the price of sugarcane in view of the damage to cane crop by floods; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) The Government of U. P. had recommended early in 1971 a minimum sugarcane price of Rs. 10/- per quintal. The Chief Minister of U. P. in his letter received a few days ago has repeated this recommendation.

(b) Government decided only recently after careful consideration of all relevant aspects and the recommendations made by various State Governments including Uttar Pradesh to continue the minimum price of sugarcane at Rs. 7.37 per quintal linked to a recovery of 9.4 percent with a premium of 6.6 paise per quintal for every increase of 1% in recovery above 9.4%. The industry is expected to pay a higher price for sugarcane in view of the prevailing high price of sugar.

Propagation of Utility of Wild Life and its Preservation among Tribals

1090. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tribal population is still ignorant of the utility of wild life in the economy of various States;

For Kerala the figures are upto August, 1971 only as September figures have yet to be received.

Note:—The rates are worked out here by dividing the total number of sterilisations done till date by the mid-year population of the year 1971-72.

(b) if so, whether Government are propagating among tribal population to extend co-operation in protecting wild life; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) There is an increasing awareness of utility of wild life among tribal population due to advancement of education and propaganda activities.

(b) and (c). Posters, pamphlets and films on wild life are being shown in tribal areas of most of the States, especially during the Wild life Week Celebrations. In some States rewards are being given to them for giving information about the poaching offences.

Tribals are also being trained in some States for specialised jobs as elephant staff, wild life watchers and forest guards.

Enquiry into killing of Tigers and other animals in Madhya Pradesh during wild Life Preservation weeks

1091. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government licensed to kill tigers and other animals during the Wild Life Preservation Weeks ; and

(b) whether the Central Government propose to make an enquiry into this affair ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. No, licenses have been issued to kill tigers and other animals during the Wild Life Preservation Week.

(b) The question does not arise.

Introduction of Secondary Education Bill

1092. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND

SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the Secondary Education Bill 1970 as passed by the Delhi Metropolitan Council; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce the bill during the current session ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Rules and Regulations of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan

1093. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the rules and regulations of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan; and

(b) names of the institutions under the management of the Sansthan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) : (a) A copy of the Rules and Memorandum of Association of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1072/171].

(b) 1. Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati.

2. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Delhi.

3. Shri Ranbir Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Jammu.

4. Sada Shiv Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Puri.

5. Ganganath Jha Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha (formerly Ganganath Jha Research Institute) Allahabad.

Tenders for supply of Medical Drugs in Mysore State

1094. SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether tenders for the supply of Medical Drugs were invited sometimes back by the Mysore State;

(b) if so, whether the tenders of firm or firms whose names were not on the approved list were accepted in lieu of the standard and reputed firms in that State;

(c) whether as a result of accepting tenders of unrepented firms, sub-standard and out-dated drugs were accepted by the Government of Mysore at very high rates;

(d) whether Government propose to hold inquiry through C.B.I.; and

(e) further action to be taken against the persons concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (e) . The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Drug purchase scandal in Mysore

1095. SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some times back a Drug Purchase Scandal was referred to the State C.I.D. authorities for prompt investigation in the State of Mysore;

(b) whether proper inquiry was not conducted and the whole scandal was hushed up though there was *prime facie* cases for prompt prosecution;

(c) the number of persons involved;

(d) whether the involved persons in this scandal were allowed in one case to retire and other doctor placed in additional charge of Head of the other Department; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Complaints against supply of Hybrid Bajra seeds to farmers

1096. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been general complaints for the last one year from the farmers from all over India regarding Hybrid Bajra;

(b) if so, the nature of complaints received; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) Complaints have been voiced by the farmers of Delhi, Haryana and Punjab regarding hybrid bajra during the last one year.

(b) The complaints related to the incidence of Downy Mildew (Green-Ear disease) in the Bajra crops of Kharif, 1970 and Kharif, 1971 and the disease was said to be due to the supply of defective seeds.

(c) The complaints were got investigated thoroughly in consultation with the

Breeders/Scientists of the I.A.R.I. by the National Seeds Corporation and the Plant Protection Adviser to the Government of India. It is reported that the disease is primarily soil and air-borne and even when the 'spores' are carried by the seed externally, these can be completely destroyed by suitable seed treatment. All seed sold by the National Seeds Corporation is subjected to seed treatment. Seed treatment makes it free from infection but the crop from such (treated and healthy) seed is still liable to be affected by the disease spores present in the soil or air from a previous crop. The disease affects local bajra varieties also but the complaints are made against hybrid bajra only because the farmer having paid a higher price for the seed expects a disease-free crop. However, it is once again being examined by the experts as to how far the disease is seed borne and what preventive steps can be taken in this regard.

The problem of evolving new hybrids of bajra which would be resistant to this disease was remitted to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research last year and the plant breeders are making earnest efforts to evolve varieties which would be resistant to this disease. The State Government and the National Seeds Corporation are also being requested to step up extension work on high yielding bajra programmes and inform the farmer what precautions will help to minimise the incidence of this disease.

दिलाली के दिन गुड़ के बायदा व्यापार तथा गन्ने की पिराई पर लगाया गया प्रतिबन्ध

1097. श्री रामचन्द्र बिकल : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने दिवाली के दिन गुड़ के बायदा व्यापार और केसरों और बड़े कोल्हूओं पर गन्ना पेरने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त निर्णय किस आधार पर किया गया था ;

(ग) क्या इस बारे में किसानों का एक प्रतिनिधि मण्डल खाद्य और कृषि मन्त्री से मिला था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसने सरकार से इस बारे में क्या मांगें रखी थी ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री० शेर-सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने गुड़ का बायदा व्यापार बन्द करने का निर्णय किया है ताकि उसके मूल्य में अप्रत्याशित वृद्धि, जिससे गन्ने का चीनी बनाने की बजाय गुड़ बनाने में अनुचित प्रयोजन होता है को रोका जा सके। बायदा व्यापार आयोग को इस निर्णय से 16 अक्टूबर, 1971 को सूचित कर दिया गया था और आयोग ने उसे 18 अक्टूबर, 1971 स्थिति दोपहनी के दिन अधिसूचित किया था। भारत सरकार ने केसरों पर बड़े कोल्हूओं द्वारा गन्ना पेरने पर रोक नहीं लगाई है।

(ग) जी हां। स्वयं माननीय सदस्य के नेतृत्व में एक प्रतिनिधि मण्डल कृषि मन्त्री से मिला था।

(घ) प्रतिनिधि मण्डल ने गुड़ का बायदा व्यापार बन्द करने को अनुमति देने, बड़े कोल्हूओं और केसरों पर लगे प्रतिबन्धों को हटाने, और गन्ने के दैनिक मूल्यों का तुरन्त भुगतान कराने के सम्बन्ध में आदेश जारी करने के लिए अनुरोध किया था। गुड़ का बायदा व्यापार बन्द करने का निर्णय सावधानी से विचार करने के बाद लिया गया है और क्लिफहास इस निर्णय को हटाने का विचार नहीं है। उपर्युक्त भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुये केसरों और बड़े कोल्हूओं पर लगे प्रतिबन्धों को हटाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे चीनी कारखानों द्वारा गन्ने के मूल्य का सीधा भुगतान कराने के लिए सक्षम बन उठाएं।

Posting of qualified doctors in Health Centres' Hospitals in rural areas

1093. **SHRI R. S. PANDEY :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's effort to induct qualified doctors in the Health Centres/Hospitals in rural areas have not been very successful as a large number of these institutions are without doctors causing great inconvenience to the rural public ;

(b) if so, steps being taken to post qualified doctors at the Health Centres/Hospitals in the rural areas ; and

(c) whether any action is taken against the doctors who refuse posting at the rural health centres and if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No. Government's efforts to induct qualified doctors in primary health centers in rural areas have been successful as only 3.4% P. H. Cs are without doctors on 30.6.1971 as against 20.7% in 1960.

(b) The following steps are taken by the State/Union Territory Governments to overcome the shortage of doctors in rural areas:—

1. Formation of unified cadres for doctors working in rural as well as urban areas.
2. Provision of total package of incentives such as grant of rural allowance, transport facilities, free furnished quarters, protected water supply, electricity, etc.
3. Improvement of physical facilities of Primary Health Centres, particularly in respect of buildings, residential quarters.
4. Re-employment of retired doctors willing to serve in rural area ; and

5. Grant of advance increments. Some States have also offered scholarship/stipends to the medical students for binding them for service in rural areas for certain number of years after completion of their education.

A scheme has been prepared under which the Central Government will give 100% assistance to the States to enable them to pay an allowance of Rs.150/- per month to the doctors who work in 400 specified areas considered to be distant, backward and difficult. Provision of special development, like approach roads, water and electricity is also envisaged under the scheme.

(c) In view of the amenities provided at the P. H. Cs. the response from the doctors to serve in rural areas is now much better than before.

Death due to consumption of Illicit Liquor

1099. **SHRI R. S. PANDEY :**
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT :
SHRI VIJAYPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports frequently appearing in the Press regarding death of a number of persons due to consuming country or illicitly distilled liquor in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) the number of cases reported, number of deaths, and action taken in each case, State-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken to prevent such happenings and to stop illicit distillation of liquor and manufacture and sale of spurious liquor and its consumption among the masses ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). The Government feels concerned and has written to the State Governments for the required information.

(c) The Government of Maharashtra has reported that 225 persons were affected by the effect of consumption of illicit liquor on 15th September, 1971. A number of persons died. The latest information is that 77 persons have died so far. The Government of Maharashtra have taken action against certain police officers and further enquiries by the Special I. G. of Police is in progress. The Administrations of Manipur, Goa, Daman and Diu, Laccadives and Chandigarh have informed that no such cases have occurred under their jurisdiction. Replies from other State Governments and Union Territories are awaited.

(d) As the enforcement of Prohibition is the responsibility of the State Governments, they are requested to initiate measures to prevent illicit distillation of liquor and manufacture and sale of spurious intoxicants.

Policy for Acquisition of Land held by Ex-Rulers

1101. SHRI R. S. PANDAY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any policy has been formulated by the Central Government for the acquisition of agricultural land belonging to the Ex-Rulers ; and

(b) if so, the main feature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Except for Uttar Pradesh where lands held by ex-rulers are exempted from the provisions of ceiling legislation, the ex-rulers in all the other States are in the same posi-

tion as any other owner of agricultural holdings so far as the application of the ceiling laws are concerned.

Proposal to Constitute Urban Transport Commission

1102. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the proposal to constitute a Urban Transport Commission ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) There is no such proposal under Government's consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Reconstitution of Youth Welfare Board

1103. SHRI VAYLAR RAVI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to reconstitute the Youth Welfare Board ; and

(b) if so, when and what are the proposals for the structure of the Board ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the National Advisory Board on Youth (National Youth Board) which was set up under Government Resolution dated 15th July, 1970. A copy of the Government Resolution and the list of members of the Board are given in the statement laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT 1073/171]

There is no proposal to reconstitute this Board as the term of the Board is for a period of three years.

Traffic Problems and Accidents in Delhi

1104. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of accidents in Delhi during the last two years as on the 31st March;

(b) the steps Government have taken to prevent such accidents; and

(c) what are the Government plans for control of growing traffic problems of the Capital ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT. (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) The total number of accidents in Delhi during the last two financial years was as under :—

1969-70		8351
1970-71		7746

(a) and (c). The Delhi Administration have taken the following measures to reduce road accidents and control traffic:—

- (i) Concerted efforts have been made to study the traffic movement, potential danger spots, etc. and, on that basis recommendations are made to the authorities concerned for widening of important roads, putting up signals on busy crossing, painting of medians on broad roads and improvement of street lighting.
- (ii) Road safety education, including lectures on road safety and observance of traffic rules, is imparted in educational institutions.
- (iii) Hand bills and comics on road safety are distributed among the public and children.
- (iv) Cinema slides on traffic safety and television shows on road safety are also arranged.

(v) Roads are being widened and foot paths provided wherever possible.

(vi) Light signals and blinking lights have been installed on various road junctions.

(vii) One way traffic has been introduced in the congested parts of the city. Heavy vehicles are not allowed to pass through such areas.

(viii) A Traffic Training Park for children is functioning on the Irwin Road.

(ix) Transport vehicles are subjected to rigid inspection before certificates of fitness in respect of them are issued.

(x) Speed 'traps' of vehicles by mobile patrols are frequently arranged and action is taken under the law against the drivers who are found to be driving rashly and negligently or at excessive speeds.

(xi) Vehicles are subjected to surprise checks by mobile police patrols and Flying Squads.

(xii) Flying of heavy vehicles has been restricted to certain hours during the day in certain areas.

(xiii) Speed limits have been fixed on many roads and indicated on boards.

(xiv) Two mobile courts function round the month for on-the-spot prosecutions and trial.

Class III and IV Government Employees without accommodation with ten or more years Service

1105. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Class III and Class IV employees of Central Government in Delhi and Delhi Administration with service of ten or more years to their credit who have not been allotted Government accommodation; and

(b) how many of them are likely to be accommodated during the next five years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). The allotment of accommodation from the general pool is made on the basis of pay ranges prescribed for different types and not on the basis of the class to which the employees belong. The Class III and

Class IV employees are generally entitled to types I, II and III. The applications for allotment of accommodation from the general pool in Delhi/New Delhi are invited on a restricted basis keeping in view the likely availability of houses during a particular allotment year and the statistical data in regard to the number of officers who have put in more than 10 years of service for types II and III is not available. The date of priority upto which the applications for the allotment year beginning from 1st August, 1970 in types I, II and III have been invited, the number of officers still awaiting allotment and the number of quarters sanctioned for construction so far during the Fourth Five Year Plan are as under :—

Type.	Date of priority upto which applications have been invited.	Number of officers still awaiting allotment in their entitled types.	Number of units sanctioned
I	31.12.1962	4,333	804
II	31.12.1955	3,438	1,732
III	31.12.1950	2,410	1,716

It cannot be stated at this stage as to how many of them are likely to secure allotment in the next five years.

Provision of amenities to Jhuggi-Jhonpuri Dwellers

1106. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT :
DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether after the Lok Sabha elections in 1971, Government have revised their policy relating to Jhuggi-Jhonpries with regard to their permanent settlement sites and provision of amenities at the present sites occupied by them ; and

(b) if so, in what manner and what are the steps taken in the implementation of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b) The entire scheme relating to Jhuggi-Jhonpries is under review.

Construction of overbridge on Railway crossing near Safdarjang Airport

1107. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the project for construction of an overbridge on the Railway Crossing near Safdarjang Airport New Delhi, has been shelved or its execution suspended ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) when the project was sanctioned the total cost of the same and how much of it was carried out ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The scheme amounting to Rs. 1.23, 41,400/- was sanctioned by the Government of India in April, 1970 for the construction of road over-bridge at Safdarjang railway crossing and allied works. Allied work costing Rs. 55.28 lakhs have been executed against this scheme,

Prospects of Procurement of Rice and other Foodgrains due to Flood and Drought in the Country

1108. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) to what extent the flood and drought conditions in various States have affected the prospects of procurement targets of foodgrains by the Government ;

(b) whether the target of 4.3 million tonnes fixed by the Agricultural Price Commission will be achieved ; and

(c) what is the present position with regard to the rice stocks and what are further prospects of procurement of rice from the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The precise estimates of the damage caused to foodgrains by flood and drought in different States are not available. Even though the crop has been affected by drought and flood in some parts of the country, efforts are being made to achieve the procurement target of 4.3 million tonnes of rice recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission for 1971-72 season. The physical stocks of rice with the Central and State Governments at the end of October, 1971, were about 16 lakh tonnes.

Disposal of garbage by C.M.D.A.

1109. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state whether the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority is taking any specific measure for garbage disposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : Yes, The Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority has provided 30 trucks, 45 auto-engines, 2 Bulldozers, 2 pay-loaders for dumping operations, railway wagons and other equipments like shunters, etc. to the Calcutta Municipal Corporation for efficient operation of collection and disposal system within the city limits. All 34 municipalities in the Calcutta Metropolitan District are being provided with one tractor and two trailers each. For

Howrah Municipality, 41 five-ton trucks have been given. Howrah Municipality has also been given Rs. 37.50 lakhs for repairs to existing trucks and construction of a garage.

Fall in percentage of working cultivators and increase in agriculture labour

1110. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the 1971 Census, percentage of Working Cultivators has fallen down from 54 per cent in 1961 to 43 per cent in 1971 and agricultural labour has increased from 16.71 per cent in 1961 to 25.8 per cent in 1971 of the total working population ; and

(b) the reasons for the same and the reaction of the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The percentage of cultivators and agricultural labour to total workers work out as under, according to the available information under the 1961 and 1971 Censuses so far :

	1961 Census	1971 Census (Provisional)
Percentage of Cultivators to total workers	52.8	42.9
Percentage of agricultural labour to total workers.	16.7	25.8

Due to difference in the definition of 'worker' followed in the population Censuses of 1961 and 1971, the above figure, are not strictly comparable. For example, part-time workers in agriculture like housewives, students etc. who were shown as workers in 1961 will be shown basically as non-workers in 1971 according to their main activity. It is also likely that the procedure followed for the compilation of data relating to economic activity in the 1961 Census resulted in some bias in favour of persons being shown as cultivators. When the 1971 data are fully processed and analysed, it may be possible to draw some definite conclusions.

Ticket sales of state buses and trams in Calcutta on 13th October, 1971

1111. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what is the amount of ticket sales in State Buses and Trams in Calcutta on 13th October, 1971 ; and

(b) what are the amounts on other days average ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The information required is being collected from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the table of the Sabha when received

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के लिए भवन

1112. डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी संस्थान ने आगरा के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने एक भवन किराये पर लिया है ; और

(ख) क्या इस भवन का निर्माण विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा दिए गए अनुदान में हुआ है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमन्त्री (प्रो० डी० पी० यादव): (क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी शिक्षण मण्डल जो एक स्वायत्त संगठन है, केन्द्रीय हिन्दी संस्थान के लिए आगरा विश्वविद्यालय का एक भवन किराये पर लिया है ।

(ख) इस भवन का निर्माण आगरा विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रकृत: व्यापक ऋण और प्रकृत: विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा दिये गये अनुदान की वित्तीय सहायता से किया गया था ।

छात्रावासों के निर्माण के लिए आगरा विश्वविद्यालय को अनुदान

1113. डा० संकटा प्रसाद: क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग आगरा विश्वविद्यालय को एक अन्य छात्रावास के निर्माण हेतु सहायता देने के लिए सहमत हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इसके लिए कितनी वनराशि मंजूर की गई है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमन्त्री (प्रो० डी० पी० यादव) : (क) जी नहीं ।

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को आगरा विश्वविद्यालय से दूसरे छात्रावास के निर्माण हेतु सहायता के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Setting up of Cancer Hospital in Delhi

1114. DR. SANKATA PRASAD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new cancer hospital is being set up in Delhi ;

(b) if so, the site selected for the construction of the said hospital as also the acreage of land required for it ;

(c) whether any assistance is being given by the Central Government for this hospital and if so, the amount thereof ; and

(d) the number of patients likely to be benefited by this hospital ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTERJAYA) : (a) to (d). No proposal for

the setting up of a new cancer hospital in Delhi is at present under consideration of Government.

The Rotary District 310, comprising the Rotary Club in Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh have, however, established a Cancer Foundation in Delhi which has a proposal to set up a big Cancer Project consisting of a large hospital with 300 beds and an out-patient wing, as also research laboratories and a training institute for work on cancer. The project is estimated to cost about Rs. 2 crores to begin with.

The Foundation propose to discuss the following requests for starting the project:—

- (i) Provision of 70-100 acres of land free of cost by Ministry of Work & Housing or Delhi Administration
- (ii) Matching grant by the Central Government on the amount to be collected by the Foundation i. e. about one crore of rupees
- (iii) Expert foreign advice from sister institutions in building up this Institute.

Acquisition of India Office Library

1115. SHRI S.C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken for the acquisition of the India Office Library in London;

(b) what are the hindrances in acquiring the Library ;

(c) the steps being taken for the removal of all such hindrances ; and

(d) the time by which the acquisition is likely to be effected and on what conditions and form ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) : (a) to (d) Efforts have been continuously made by the Government of India with the Government of U. K. regarding acquisition of the contents of India Office Library, London. A draft Agreement for arbitration between the Government of U. K., India and Pakistan received from the Government of U. K. is under examination.

Publication of Hindi-Bengali Dictionary

1116. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken for the publication of Hindi-Bengali Dictionary compiled by Shri G. P. Maity ; and

(b) the number of such Dictionaries of Hindi and other regional languages that have already been published and the number that are expected to be published in near future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) : (a) The manuscript of Shri G. P. Maity's Hindi-Bengali Dictionary was purchased by this Ministry in May 1970 not with the intention of publishing this Dictionary but for utilising the material in the preparation of Hindi-Bengali-English Trilingual Dictionary which is proposed to be prepared by the Central Hindi Directorate in collaboration with the Vishva Bharati.

(b) The requisite information in respect of such Dictionaries published or to be published by or with assistance from this Ministry during the last five years is given below:—

- (i) Already published — One
- (ii) Under print — One
- (iii) Likely to be published shortly — Six

Functioning of African Studies Department of Delhi University

1117. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether he has received any memorandum from the African Students' Association of India over the functioning of the African Studies Department of the Delhi University;

(b) if so, the salient points thereof ; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to rectify the mistakes pointed out in the memorandum ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) : (a) Yes, sir,

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) It is for the University to take whatever action is considered necessary and possible in the matter. A copy of the Memorandum has already been forwarded to the University authorities.

Statement

Salient points in the Memorandum of African Students' Association.

1. A great majority of books in the African Collection of Library were written by authors who were mainly colonial officers and were thus biased and ill-informed about the real condition of the indigenous population because of language barriers and aloofness of colonial masters and their motives were deliberately to distort the image of continent and the personality of the African".

2. That contemporary Africa does not arouse any academic interest whatsoever for the authorities of Delhi University.

3. That seminars in the department are just like laughing clubs where funny stories about Africa based on some old legends are discussed.

4. Naked pursuit of self-interest appears to be motto of the Africa studies Department.

5. That a paper on African has not been introduced at under-graduate level.

6. The Department of African Studies does not have branches in Bombay, Calcutta or other centres.

7. The authors of the Report complain that they have failed to get a clear clue as to the sources of finance of the Department.

8. The report suggests that African should be appointed as Visiting Lecturers/Professors/Fellows.

Non-Availability of Sugar in Agartala due to Transport Bottleneck.

1118. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the closure of 125 sweetmeat shops in Agartala (Tripura) affecting the jobs of more than 1400 workers because of the non-availability of sugar due to transport bottleneck;

(b) if so, the outline thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government to arrange transport facilities thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c). The information required is being collected from the Tripura Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Expenditure on High education

1119. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure by the Union Government on higher education in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) this amount as a percentage of the total expenditure on higher education in India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF D.P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Study Team to U. S. S. R. on Employment to Blind Man

1120. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Study Team was sent to USSR recently by the Government of India to study for better employment of blind man in the country;

(b) if so, the composition of the study team;

(c) whether the team has since submitted its report to Government; and

(d) if so, the recommendation made therein and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The team consisted of the following :—

1. Shri B. S. Ramdas,
Dy. Secretary, Deptt of
Social Welfare, New Delhi ... Leader
2. Shri Jagdish Patel,
General-Secretary, Blind
Men's Association,
Ahmedabad ... Member.
3. Shri Edward Jonathan,
Principal, School for the
Blind, Palayamkottai ... "
4. Shri G. Dan,
Honorary Director,
Training Centre for
Teachers of the Blind,
Narendrapur (W. B.) ... "

5. Shri G. L. Nardekar,
General Secretary, National
Association for the Blind
Bombay. .. Member

6. Shri Suresh C. Ahuja,
Executive Officer, National
Association for the Blind,
Bombay. ..

(c) The leader of the team has submitted a report.

(d) A statement showing the major recommendations made by the leader of the team is attached. An endeavour will be made to implement the various recommendations in the light of available resources

Statement

Recommendations

In the light of the observations of the Delegation in the Soviet Union, the following recommendations are made :—

1. that every blind person who is able and willing to work should be given employment, where necessary in factories specially for their benefit;
2. that a beginning with the introduction of a social security may be made by granting a small monthly pension of Rs. 20/- to every blind person in the country irrespective of the fact whether he is gainfully employed or not;
3. that suitable legislation should be introduced earmarking one to two per cent vacancies in the public and private sectors for handicapped persons including the blind;
4. that the manufacture of electrical switches and other electrical appliances might be undertaken as a part of the project to expand the workshop/factory of the National Centre for the Blind, Dehra Dun. A projects to this effect may be formulated and the collaboration of the Soviet Union sought on a

Government to Government basis. Similar factories may also be set up in other parts of the country;

5. The Soviet Government will be willing to consider collaborating with India in projects of this nature;
6. that the Government should issue instructions to the effect that switches and all other products manufactured by the blind should be purchased by all Government Departments and public sector undertakings from organisations of the blind;
7. (a) that the manufacture of caps, stoppers of coca cola and other soft drinks, beer, wine, medicine and the like may be made at the National Centre for the Blind, Dehra Dun;

(b) that the possibility of making such other items as tin boxes for hoot polish creams, door hinges and bulb holders etc. may also be explored;
8. that a larger number of workshops for the blind should be established in the country both by Central and State Governments and in the voluntary sector for which liberal assistance should be provided
9. that schools and other training establishments for the blind should undertake suitable vocational programmes in order to equip them with skills needed for factory work;
10. that schools for the blind should give a greater vocational bias to their education. The student should be prepared for the type of job he is likely to take up on the completion of his educational process. This should be consistent with his aptitude and abilities;

11. that one or two good sanatoria for the blind should be established in the country by the Central Government;
12. that if necessary, an expert may be sought from the Soviet Union to assist in developing the school for partially sighted children particularly with regard to the equipment and physical arrangements to be provided in such schools;
13. that the blind in this country should be provided subsidised housing. They should also be exempted from the payment of income tax and given concessions on such transport facilities as are not already provided;
14. that a good recreation programme should be organised for the blind on a national basis. A few clubs should be set up and summer camps organised regularly at health resorts. Competitions in games, music, braille and other subjects should be organised;
15. that the National Centre for the Blind should develop a well equipped research unit for developing ways in which industrial processes can be simplified and make safety devices designed to meet the requirements of blind industrial workers.
16. that the visit of the Indian Delegation to USSR has proved very useful and exchange of such visits in future years will be of great value and should be encouraged. In 1971-72, a Delegation from USSR may be invited to study in depth the services for the blind in India and advise us on the formulation of projects for the rehabilitation of the blind here;

Similar exchange programmes may also be arranged with other countries.

Extension of Inland Water Transport Service to Calcutta now Started between Patna and Ghazipur

1121. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether an inland water transport service on the Ganga between Patna and Ghazipur has since been started ;

(b) whether it is proposed to extend the service to Calcutta and if so, when; and

(c) the number of the barges along-with their capacity to be run for the Inland Water Service ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) An experimental-cum-promotional river service on the Ganga between Patna and Ghazipur has been started with effect from 10th November, 1971.

(b) The question of extending the service to Calcutta will be considered after the completion of Feeder Canal of Farakka Barage Project and after watching the results of the present experimental cum-promotional service.

(c) One pushtow unit consisting of four barges having a total carrying capacity of 500 tons is being operated for the present.

Work done by Indian Council of Agricultural Research for better quality of Wheat

1122. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the work done by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for improving the quality and flavour of wheat ;

(b) whether any comparative study has been made in the protein content of indigenous and imported wheat and the findings thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken to popularise among the farmers the technique of growing better quality of foodgrains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has sponsored research work under the All-India Coordinated Wheat Improvement Project both on the production as well as the nutritional and physical characteristics of wheat. The work on these aspects is also in progress in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute. As a result of this work, a large number of wheat varieties have been produced at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute and other centres. These varieties are being evaluated for such characteristics as their protein content and chapati making quality. Some of the released varieties like Sharbati Sonora, Hira and U. P. 301 have good protein content and chapati making quality. All the strains under development are being tested both for yield and quality, so that high yielding cum-high quality varieties can be released.

(b) Both the indigenous and imported varieties of wheat have been studied for their protein content. It has been found that the protein content in both types of varieties varies with environmental factors and that many of the indigenous wheat varieties are not inferior to the imported types in their protein content. The imported varieties have, however, stronger gluten, making them suitable for automatised bread making.

(b) The seed of new varieties of wheat and other food grains having improved nutritional quality are distributed to the farmers through the National Seeds Corporation. Extension Directorate and the State Departments of Agriculture take active steps to popularise these varieties among the farmers.

Conference of India Society of Nuclear Medicines

1123. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the India Society of Nuclear Medicines during the fourth week

of October, 1971 explored the possibility of popularising radiation medicines in the medical sphere ;

(b) the outcome of the conference ; and

(c) the steps taken for the development of nuclear medicines ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) and (b). The Third Annual Conference of the Society of Nuclear Medicine held at Varanasi from 25th to 27th October, 1971 provided an excellent opportunity for exchanging and updating of information on the availability of Radiopharmaceuticals and equipment necessary for the practice of Nuclear Medicine.

The exhibition put up by the Electronics Corporation of India, Hyderabad at the time of the Conference made it clear that all the instrumentation required for the practice of nuclear medicine is now indigenously available. The radiopharmaceuticals are already on a regular production schedule from Bhabha Atomic Research Centre.

(c). Application of Radioisotopes can be of very great practical benefit in medicine, in agriculture, in industry, in food preservation and in research, in the field of medicine the following programme is envisaged by the Department of Atomic Energy. —

- (i) Establishment of medical products sterilisers.
- (ii) Establishment of 5 Zonal Radiation medicine centres.
- (iii) Providing assistance in setting up 100 small isotope laboratories in hospitals attached to medical colleges throughout the country.
- (iv) Establishment of Teletherapy Centres for treatment of cancer.

Acute shortage of X-Ray Films in Delhi Hospitals

1124. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
DR. KARNI SINGH :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state;

(a) what are the total requirements of X-Ray films for each of the Government hospitals in Delhi and those that are run by the Delhi Administration per year;

(b) what is the extent of shortages in each of these hospitals and reasons for non-supply in adequate quantities; and

(c) to what extent the present shortage can be attributed to delay in effecting supplies by the Supplies Department and whether the hospitals will be permitted to secure their minimum requirements through direct purchase or direct import ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) The approximate annual requirements of the two centrally run hospitals are as follows:—

Safdarjung Hospital

Size	Quantity		
15 x 12	2100	pkts (25 films each packet)	
10 x 12	3000	„	„ -do-
10 x 8	1020	„	„ -do-
6½ x 6½	840	„	„ -do-
4 x 4	480	„	(50 films each packet)
Dental	180	„	(25 films each packet)

Willingdon Hospital

Size	Quantity		
13 x 14	1 x 25	90 pkts.	
14 x 14	-do-	150 pkts.	
12 x 15	-do-	1500 pkts.	
10 x 12	-do-	1000 pkts.	
8 x 10	-do-	900 pkts.	
5½ x 8½	-do-	650 pkts.	
5 x 7	-do-	100 pkts.	
4 x 4	1 x 50	350 pkts.	
Dental C x 3 cm	1 x 25	100 pkts.	
Dental Occlusal films.	1 x 25	20 pkts.	

Information regarding the requirements of the hospitals run by the Delhi Administration is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) It had been reported that X-Ray Films except size 4" x 4" and dental were not available in the market. This shortage was mainly due to the reluctance on the part of the suppliers to supply films in adequate quantity because of a dispute regarding the rate contract price following the increased levy of customs duty. The suppliers, have, as a result of discussions between them and the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals now agreed to comply with all pending supply orders.

(c) There has been no delay on the part of the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals in concluding contracts for the supply of X-Ray films. The hospitals have direct purchase powers upto Rs. 2,000/- at a time subject to an aggregate of Rs. 15,000/- in a year against items on rate contract. They can also import directly X-Ray films upto a c.i.f. value of Rs. 1,000/- at a time.

Loans and Subsidy in Rajasthan for Reclamation of Ravine Land

1125. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated a scheme of giving subsidy for reclaiming ravine land in Rajasthan;

(b) whether arrangements have also been made for granting loans through the nationalised banks to persons who will undertake the reclamation work; and

(c) if so, the response to the scheme and whether the Government of Rajasthan have forwarded any scheme to the Central Government in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a). No, sir. However a centrally sponsored scheme of Pilot Project for reclamation of ravine land for

a target of 2000 hectares at an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been initiated in the Kota district of Rajasthan to determine the technical and economic feasibility of large scale ravine reclamation, on a 100% grant basis from the Centre to the State Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No scheme as such has yet been forwarded by the Government of Rajasthan to the Government of India in this connection.

Release of foreign exchange to Hindustan Shipyard to execute orders placed by Indian Shipping Companies

1126. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Shipyard is unable to execute expeditiously the orders placed by the Indian Shipping Companies because of procedural delays in sanctioning foreign exchange;

(b) whether the Hindustan Shipyard has requested the Central Government to make bulk allocation of foreign exchange to facilitate purchases from abroad speedily; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay and taking a decision on the above request ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c). In the past the ship construction programme of the Hindustan Shipyard was occasionally hampered due to difficulties and consequential delays in the sanctioning of foreign exchange. But this difficulty has been removed to a very large extent by the adoption of the system of bulk allocation of foreign exchange for the requirements of Hindustan Shipyard since May 1971.

Allocation for rural housing scheme in Rajasthan

1127. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI** : Will the Minister of **WORKS AND HOUSING** be pleased to state :

(a) what has been the Central allocation to Rajasthan during the three plans for rural housing schemes ;

(b) whether the targets fixed under these plans have been fully realised and if not, what has been the shortfall ; and

(c) how far the target for the fourth plan has been achieved so far and what has been the backlog ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) The Village Housing Projects Scheme of this Ministry was introduced in August, 1957. Central assistance amounting to Rs. 150 lakhs was allocated to the Government of Rajasthan under this Scheme upto the III Plan out of which the State Government had drawn only Rs. 75.09 lakhs on the basis of expenditure incurred by them.

(b) No specific physical targets were laid down by the State Government. However, according to reports received from the State Government, they had sanctioned about 6,400 houses for construction upto the end of the 3rd Plan out of which about 3,000 had actually been completed.

(c) The Scheme falls in the State sector. Since the beginning of Fourth Plan, Central assistance for all state Plan scheme is being allocated to the States in the form of 'block loan' and 'block grants'. The State Governments are free to determine the programmes/scheme to be implemented, the funds to be allocated and the targets to be achieved, on the basis of their own requirements and priorities. The Government of Rajasthan have discontinued implementation of the Village Housing Projects Scheme since the beginning of the Fourth Plan.

Instructions to ship owners to recruit more seamen from Calcutta

1128. **SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF**: Will the Minister of **SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ship owners in the country has been instructed to recruit more seamen from Calcutta in future than hitherto ; and

(b) if so, the contents of the instructions and the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) No such instructions have been issued. However periodical discussions have been held with the Shipowners and the Union with a view to ensuring recruitment of more seamen from Calcutta than at present.

(b) Does not arise.

अप्रैल—जुलाई 1971 में गोदामों में पड़े अनाज की क्षति तथा किसानों को 'साइलेंट' सप्लाई करने की योजना

1129. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** :

श्री धार० बी बडे

क्या कृषी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अप्रैल—जुलाई 1971 में देश के विभिन्न भागों में भारी वर्षा के कारण खलिहानों में जमा अनाज को कितनी क्षति हुई;

(ख) क्या ऐसी क्षति को रोकने के लिए किसानों को आसान किश्तों पर साइलो आदि सप्लाई करने की योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णा-साहेब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) अप्रैल—जुलाई, 1971 के दौरान वर्षा के कारण देश के विभिन्न

जागों में खलिहानों में जमा खाद्यान्नों को हुई क्षति के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों और खाद्यान्न जमा करने वाली अन्य एजेंसियों से ध्यौरे मांगे गये हैं और प्राप्त होने पर सभा के पटल पर रख दिये जायेंगे।

(ख) और (ग). पांच राज्य पंजाब, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश में 40-05 लाख रुपये की कुल लागत के 1.4 मी. टन से 5.5 मी. टन क्षमता के उन्नत किस्म के बिन/छोटे साइलों सुलभ करने की एक योजना स्वीकार की गई है। किसानों को उधार पर दिये जाने वाले बिन की लागत 3 वर्षों की अवधि में बसूल की जागगी अर्थात् 40 प्रतिशत बिन की सुपुर्दगी के समय और 20 प्रतिशत प्रत्येक 12 महीनों के बाद। यह योजना राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से चलाई जाएगी। उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश की सरकारों ने इस योजना को स्वीकृति प्रदान कर ली है।

दिल्ली प्रशासन ने एक तिहाई राज्य-सहायता पर इस केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश के किसानों को एक से दस मी. टन क्षमता के वास्तविक बिन सप्लाई करने की व्यवस्था की है। चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान इस प्रयोजन के लिए प्रशासन द्वारा एक लाख रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है।

गन्ने की बिक्री के लिए बीनल प्रतिबन्धों का हटाया जाना

1130. डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों के किसानों ने मांग की है अथवा सरकार को यह मान करने वाला ज्ञापन दिया है कि गन्ने की बिक्री पर अंतरिम प्रतिबन्धों को हटा दिया जाय; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है।

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर-सिंह) : (क) चीनी कारखानों के क्षेत्रों में गन्ने की सप्लाई का विनियमन राज्य सरकारें करती हैं। जहां तक मालूम हुआ है, ऐसे विनियमन को समाप्त करने हेतु कोई भी मांग अथवा ज्ञापन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

कृषि उत्पादनों के मूल्य निर्धारित करने के लिए अपनाई जा रही प्रक्रिया

1131. डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि उत्पादों के मूल्य निर्धारित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई जा रही है, और

(ख) क्या कृषि उत्पादों के मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय किसानों की उत्पादन लागत को ध्यान में नहीं रखा गया है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). मुख्य खाद्यान्नों तथा महत्वपूर्ण व्यापारिक फसलों के अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य और/या न्यूनतम मूल्य कृषि मूल्य आयोग की सिफारिशों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए निर्धारित किये जाते हैं। मुख्य खाद्यान्नों के मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय राज्य सरकारों से भी परामर्श लिया जाता है। गन्ने के मामले में राज्य सरकारों, गन्ना उत्पादक सभों, गन्ना उद्योग आदि द्वारा व्यक्त किए गये विचारों पर मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय विचार किया जाता है। कृषि मूल्य आयोग अधिप्राप्ति और न्यूनतम मूल्यों के बारे में सिफारिश करते समय बेटी की जागत की

प्रवृत्ति के उपलब्ध साँकड़े, बाजार मूल्यों की प्रवृत्ति, प्रतियोगिता: फसलों के मूल्यों और उत्पादक आदि की पर्याप्त प्रोत्साहन देने में उपयुक्त सम्बन्ध बताये रखने की आवश्यकता सहित अनेक सम्बद्ध घटकों पर विचार करता है।

नेशनल डेयरी रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूट, करनाल
(हरियाणा) की उत्सृष्टियाँ

1132. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नेशनल डेयरी रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूट, करनाल (हरियाणा) की गत तीन वर्षों की वर्षा उपलब्धियाँ हैं; और

(ख) उक्त रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूट को अपने उद्देश्य की पूर्ति में कहीं तक सफलता मिली है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहेब शिंदे) : (क) राष्ट्रीय डेरी अनुसंधान संस्थान, डेरी के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान शिक्षण तथा विस्तार के क्रिया-कलाप कर रहा है। गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान, संस्थान ने भैंस के दूध में चीज़ स्प्रेड, सोष्ट चीज़ (पनार), आइसक्रीम मिक्स, खरब, दही, श्रीरंक तथा सोडियम के सोनेट के निर्माण के तकनीकों का विकास किया है। इसके फलस्वरूप अविशेष दूध और उपस्तर के दूध का डेरी उत्पादकों के रूप में उपयोग किया जा सका है, जिससे विनिर्माताओं तथा कृषकों को काफी लाभ होगा। माहीवाल तथा माल सिन्धवा पशुओं का ब्रोउन स्विज पशुओं और बारपरकर पशुओं का जर्सी पशुओं के साथ किये गये संकर-प्रजनन के अनुसंधान कार्य से श्रेष्ठ प्रजनन तथा व्योसों में कम अवधि के संकर-जसस की गायों का उत्पादन हुआ और उनमें दूध का उत्पादन बढ़ा, जो अधिकतम: बेसी भत्तों के दुगना है।

संस्थान में विकसित बछड़ा जापन (स्टार्टर्स) बछड़ों के पालन की मागत अधिकांशतः आया हो गई है।

संस्थान ने देश में उपलब्ध कच्ची सामग्री में डेरी सेनीटाइजर्स, के जिसे 'माइडोफोर्स' कहा जाता है, निर्माण की प्रक्रिया का विकास किया है। कमरे के तापमान में जल्दी अवधि में मंडारन हेतु दही को तैयार करने के लिए एक पद्धति का मानकीकरण कर दिया गया है। जीवाणुओं के साधनों तथा बिना बचतिये पिस्तुला वाले बछड़ा से भी रेनेट के निर्माण की विधियों का विकास किया गया।

संस्थान में निर्मित दूध के निर्माण के लिए एक दुग्ध निर्जंभीकरण एकक का डिजाइन बनाया गया और निर्मित किया गया है।

शिक्षण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, डेरी के क्षेत्र में डिप्लोमा (आई. डी. डी.), बी. एस. सी. (डेरी तथा एस. एस. सी. (डेरी) के विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रम हैं। संस्थान के डेरी विस्तार तथा डेरी अर्थशास्त्र में एम. एस. सी. के पाठ्यक्रम को भी प्राणम्भ किया है। डेरी विज्ञान के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में पी. एच. डी. डिग्री के लिए स्नातकोत्तर कार्य करने के लिए भी सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं।

संस्थान के विस्तार एकक ने डेरी वाले व्यक्तियों तथा कृषकों के शिक्षण के लिये, शिक्षण साधनों के विकास में तथा विस्तार की पद्धतियों में काफी प्रगति की है। विस्तार कार्य के कार्यक्रम में, चारा विकास, माइनेज बनाना, शुद्ध दुग्ध उत्पादन, संतुलित खाद्य-आहार तथा अन्य सुधरी हुई डेरी प्रणालियों का प्रचार किया जा रहा है। भैंस के दूध का गाय के दूध से अन्तर करने के लिए 'हंस परीक्षण' की उपयोगिता का दुग्ध उत्पादकों की सफलतापूर्वक प्रदर्शन किया गया है। इस अवधि के दौरान डेरी

इंजीनियरिंग, डेरी विस्तार, गुण निबन्धन आदि में विशेष प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम के नौ आयोजन किये गये।

(ख) यह संस्थान दुग्ध तथा दुग्ध उत्पादकों के उत्पादन तथा उपयोग से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न पहलुओं पर अनुसंधान करने, डेरी शिक्षण तथा सहायकार एवं विस्तार कार्य के माध्यम से डेरी उद्योग के विकास में सहायता करने जैसे उद्देश्यों के, जिसके लिए यह स्थापित किया गया था, प्राप्त करने में सफल रहा है।

शोधधियों के स्वदेशी प्रणाली के मान्यता प्राप्त अनुसंधान केन्द्र

1133. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ पर प्रायुर्वेदिक, यूनानी, होम्योपैथी के मान्यताप्राप्त अनुसंधान केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ख) उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ पर समूचे अनुसंधान कार्य को 'स्टैंडर्ड' स्तर तक लाने के लिए स्नातकोत्तर कक्षाएं चल रही हैं; और

(घ) इन प्रणालियों का मान्य शोध कोष कब तक तैयार हो जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्र० डी० पी० खट्टोपाध्याय) :

(क) भारतीय चिकित्सा एवं होम्योपैथी अनुसंधान की केन्द्रीय परिषद के अधीन मान्यता प्राप्त प्रायुर्वेद, यूनानी तथा होम्योपैथिक अनुसंधान केन्द्र निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर कार्य कर रहे हैं—

प्रायुर्वेद :

1. केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान, पटना

2. केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान, बंगलूर

3. इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ हिस्ट्री ऑफ मेडिसिन, हैदराबाद।

4. जवाहर लाल नेहरू प्रायुर्वेदिक मेडिकल प्लांट गार्डन तथा हारबेरियम, पूना।

5. कैबेटन श्रीनिवासयूति रिसर्च संस्थान, मद्रास।

6. डाकुमेण्टेशन केन्द्र, नई दिल्ली

7. फार्मास्यूटिकल लेबोरेट्री, रानीखेत

8. सर्वे ऑफ मेडिटिनल प्लांट यूनिट, जोगिन्द नगर।

9. राजकीय प्रायुर्वेदिक फार्मसी कालिज, राजपिन्ना।

10. राजकीय प्रायुर्वेदिक कालेज, ग्वालियर

11. राजकीय प्रायुर्वेदिक कालेज, गांहाटी

12. राजकीय प्रायुर्वेदिक कालेज, जम्मू

13. राजकीय प्रायुर्वेदिक कालेज, हैदराबाद

14. इण्डियन ड्रग रिसर्च एसोसिएशन पूना

15. एन. एम. फार्मसी कालेज, अहमदाबाद

16. प्रायुर्वेदिक अनुसंधान संस्थान, त्रिवेन्द्रम

17. राष्ट्रीय बोटानिकल गार्डन, लखनऊ

18. स्किनल रिसर्च लेबोरेट्री, जम्मू

19. पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी, लुधियाना

20. बांस संस्थान, कलकत्ता

21. नेशनल केमिकल लेबोरेट्री, पूना

22. उस्मानिया विश्वविद्यालय, हैदराबाद

23. दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली

24. केरल विश्वविद्यालय, त्रिवेन्द्रम

25. कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय, कलकत्ता

26. इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल साइन्सेस, वाराणसी।

27. प्रायुर्वेदिक कालेज, बम्बई

28. हाकिम इन्स्टीट्यूट, बम्बई
 29. एस. एम. एस. मेडिकल कालेज, जयपुर
 30. मेडिकल कालेज, त्रिवेन्द्रम
 31. के. जी. मेडिकल कालेज, लखनऊ
 32. लेडी हार्डिंग मेडिकल कालेज, दिल्ली
 33. गांधी मेडिकल कालेज, भोपाल
 34. अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, दिल्ली।
 35. एस. टी. आर. सी अस्पताल, पूना
 36. बी. जे. मेडिकल कालेज, पूना
 37. जे. जे. ग्रुप आफ अस्पताल, बम्बई
 38. आर. ए. पोद्दार आयुर्वेदिक अस्पताल, बम्बई
 39. न्यू सिविल अस्पताल, अहमदाबाद
 40. राजकीय आयुर्वेदिक कालेज, त्रिवेन्द्रम
 41. मेडिकल कालेज, त्रिवेन्द्रम
 42. राज्य आयुर्वेदिक कालेज, लखनऊ
 43. मेडिकल कालेज, पटियाला
 44. जी. आर. मेडिकल कालेज, ग्वांलियर
 45. सफ़्दरखंज अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली
 46. श्याम दास बच्च शास्त्री पीठ कलकत्ता
 47. आयुर्वेद विकास मंडल फार्मसी, जूनागढ़
 48. केन्द्रीय फार्मसी, बंगलौर
 49. आयुर्वेद रसशाला, पूना
 50. एस. के. बी. ए. फार्मसी, त्रिचुर
 51. बालगुप्ती हेल्थ सर्विस, मद्रास
 52. अखिल भारतीय मानसिक स्वास्थ्य संस्थान, बंगलौर।
 53. राजकीय आयुर्वेदिक कालेज, जयपुर
 54. राजकीय आयुर्वेदिक कालेज, बड़ोदा
 55. आयुर्वेदिक तथा यूनानी तिबिया कालेज, दिल्ली।
 56. आयुर्वेदिक कालेज, कोटफिन
 57. गोपबन्धु आयुर्वेदिक कालेज, पुरी
 58. सिविल अस्पताल, बिड़ना
 59. राजकीय आयुर्वेदिक कालेज, बिजबाबाड़ा
 60. गुजरात आयुर्वेदिक यूनिवर्सिटी, जामनगर
 61. टी. एम. एस. एम. एम. नाडरोरी, तन्जौर।
 62. वरनसिया संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी
 63. मौलाना आज़ाद मेडिकल कालेज, दिल्ली
 64. त्रिविण्डन अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली
 65. मेडिकल कालेज, श्रीकानेर
 66. मेन्ट्रल द्रग रिसर्च संस्थान, लखनऊ
 67. ऋषिकुल आयुर्वेदिक कालेज, हरिद्वार
 68. मुस्कल कागड़ी यूनिवर्सिटी, हरिद्वार
 69. तिलक आयुर्वेदिक कालेज, पूना
 70. अखण्डानन्द आयुर्वेदिक कालेज, अहमदाबाद।
 71. मणिवन आयुर्वेदिक अस्पताल, अहमदाबाद
 72. अरिगनार अन्ना अस्पताल, मद्रास
 73. श्री जयचाम राजेन्द्र संस्थान आफ इण्डियन मेडिसन बंगलौर
 74. राजकीय आयुर्वेदिक कालेज, मैसूर
- यूनानी
1. इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ़म हिस्ट्री आफ़ मेडिसिन तथा मेडिकल रिसर्च तुंगनकाबाद, दिल्ली।
 2. आयुर्वेदिक तथा यूनानी तिबिया कालेज, दिल्ली।
 3. तिबिया कालेज, लखनऊ
 4. अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय, अलीगढ़
 5. अरिगनार अन्ना अस्पताल, मद्रास
 6. निजामिया तिबिया कालेज, हैदराबाद
- होम्योपैथी
1. डी. एन. डे होम्योपैथिक मेडिकल कालेज, तथा अस्पताल, कलकत्ता।
 2. मिदनापुर होम्योपैथिक मेडिकल कालेज, तथा अस्पताल, कलकत्ता।

3. के. एन. एच. मेडिकल कालेज, भागलपुर
4. कलकत्ता मेडिकल कालेज, कलकत्ता
5. होम्योपैथिक मेडिकल कालेज, बेलगांव
6. नेशनल होम्योपैथिक मेडिकल कालेज, लखनऊ।
7. ग्रान इण्डिया इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल साइंसेज, नई दिल्ली
8. अर्यभट्ट होम्योपैथिक मेडिकल कालेज, कोटायाम।
9. डा. गुरु राज होम्योपैथिक मेडिकल कालेज, आन्ध्र प्रदेश।
10. देवन्त राय चरिटेबुल होम्योपैथिक अस्पताल, श्रीलङ्का।
11. राजकीय होम्योपैथिक मेडिकल कालेज, भुवनेश्वर।
12. बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, बाराणसी
13. बम्बई होम्योपैथिक मेडिकल कालेज, बम्बई

(ख) भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों में उल्लिखित औषधियों के अध्ययन में अनेक सम्भावनाएँ हैं इसे स्वीकार करते हुए यह विचार किया गया कि आयुर्वेदिक एवं यूनानी में औषधि अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम चलाने के लिए प्रयास किये जायें और तदनुसार औषधीय पदार्थ एकक सर्वेक्षण, कच्ची औषधियों का मानकीकरण निर्माण पद्धति का मानकीकरण प्राकृतिक, रासायनिक जीव रासायनिक और जैविक पैरामेटर्स की दृष्टि से नैसर्ग औषधियों का मानकीकरण के साथ-साथ औषधि प्रभावी और चिकित्सीय गुणगति की दृष्टि से उनके मूल्यांकन जैसा औषधि अनुसंधान सम्बन्धी विभिन्न परिशोधनाएँ शुरू कर दी गई हैं। औषधीय पदार्थ एककों के सर्वेक्षण में उन स्थानों का पता लग सका है जहाँ पर अनेक दुर्लभ किन्तु लाभदायक औषधियों के अनिश्चित सिलसिले, जटिलमांसी, कटुकी, कृष्णकी, बालहरिद्रा जैसी कतिपय महत्वपूर्ण वनस्पति तथा खनिज औषधियाँ मिल सकती हैं।

इन यूनियों ने इन औषधियों की पैदावार बढ़ाने के तरीके ढूँढ़ निकालने के साथ-साथ इनके सक्रिय मुख्य तत्व का पता लगाने के लिए केंद्र सहित अनेक औषधियों की प्रयोगात्मक खेती का काम शुरू कर दिया है।

उन्होंने संदर्भ संग्रहालय बनाए हुए हैं। और वे परिषद के अधीन काम कर रहे सभी अनुसंधान संस्थाओं को पादप सम्बन्धी सामग्री दे रहे हैं।

परिषद ने औषध मानकीकरण अनुसंधान एकक खोल रहे हैं जिनका मुख्य काम चिकित्सा व्यवसाय में पर्याप्त मात्रा में प्रयुक्त चिकित्सीय उपयोगिता अथवा भेषजार्थ आवश्यकता की एकल औषधियों और मिश्रित योगों के मानक निर्धारित करने के साथ-साथ उनकी पहचान, गुण और शुद्धता की जाँच के तरीके निकालने के अतिरिक्त मानकीकरण में अपनाए गए नाली विधियाँ निर्धारित करना है। इस समय यह सामग्री विभिन्न एककों से। कच का जा रही है और इन पर आगे और अध्ययन करने के पश्चात् इन्हें अपने-अपने के बारे में विचार किया जाएगा।

इस विचार में कि सामग्री पर उपयोग लाई जाने वाली कतिपय औषधियों के क्रमिक अन्वेषण में उपयोगी और राखण परिणाम निकलेगें, इस परिषद ने भेषज अभिज्ञान रसायन शास्त्र में गुण विज्ञान और नैदानिक चिकित्सा जैसे सम्बद्ध विषयों पर ऐसा एक अध्ययन करने की एक परियोजना शुरू कर दी है। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कि गये कार्य से निम्न-लिखित औषधियों के मामले में बड़ी रोचक और उत्साहवर्धक तथा प्रेरक बातें मालूम हुई हैं और यह बतलाया जाता है कि यह अन्वेषण काफी आगे बढ़ चुका है।

1. अजोका

2. जतावरी

3. करबीर
4. मुग्धुलु
5. भरंजी
6. बटामाप्सी
7. पिप्पी
8. रत्ना
9. पुनर्नवा
10. कण्टकाचि
11. अरगवच (अमलतास)

निम्नलिखित औषधियों के मामले में इस अध्ययन कार्य से कतिपय उत्साहनक प्रेरक बातें सामने आई हैं।

1. सप्तरंजी
2. बगचा
3. बाला
4. पाषाणभेद
5. तुमारी
6. चटुकी
7. बग

इस परिषद् ने औषधि अनुसंधान कार्य के साथ साथ चिकित्सीय अन्वेषण का कार्य भी शुरू कर दिया है ताकि रोगोत्पत्ति विचारानुदान की क्रियाविधि, रोग पूर्वानुमान और चिकित्सा सिद्धान्तों के अध्ययन का प्रयोग करना सम्भव हो सके। परिषद् ने प्रचलित रोगों की प्रकृति और बटमान के अध्ययन सम्बन्धी अनुसंधान कार्य तथा लागों की खानपान सम्बन्धी प्राप्ति और रोगोत्पत्ति के परस्पर सम्बन्ध का अध्ययन करने के अलावा गाँवों में उपचार के प्रकार और मानकीकरण सम्बन्धी सूचना एकत्र करने का कार्य भी प्रारम्भ कर दिया है। यह कार्य अभी हाल ही में शुरू किया गया है और आशा है कि इन अनुसंधान कार्यों में उपयोगी सूचना प्राप्त होगी। अनुसंधान एककों के तकनीकी कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण देने तथा विभिन्न

व्याधियों को रोक थाम तथा उपचार के बेहतर मन्त्रे तथा कारण माधन खोजने के लिए यह परिषद् विभिन्न चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान चला रहा है। ये संस्थान उल्लेख जानकारी के परिप्रेक्ष में चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के सिद्धान्तों की व्याख्या करने का प्रयास भी करेंगे तथा विभिन्न चिकित्सीय सम्बन्धों और विविध चिकित्साओं पर अनुसंधान भी करेंगे। प्रत्येक केन्द्र विभिन्न अनुसंधान संस्थानों तथा अनुसंधान कार्य कर्ताओं को उनके द्वारा अध्ययन के लिए चुने गये विभिन्न अनुसंधान समस्याओं पर अद्यतन सूचना मिलने में मदद देता है। कुछ दुर्लभ पाण्डुलिपियों के सम्पादन के अनिवार्य इस्टीमेट और हिस्ट्री आब मेडिसिन न कुछ ग्रन्थ प्रकाशित कर दिये हैं। वे समय समय पर प्रदर्शनियाँ भी आयोजित करते हैं जो आयुर्विज्ञान के मूल्यांकन के साथ साथ भारतीय चिकित्सा विज्ञान का समकालीन चिकित्सा विज्ञानों पर प्रभाव को प्रकाश में लावेंगे। साहित्यिक अनुसंधान एककों ने कतिपय दुर्लभ पाण्डुलिपियाँ का सम्पादन कर लिया है और उनका मुद्रण यथाशीघ्र प्रारम्भ कर दिया जावगा। होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सा पद्धति की एक मूल्यपूर्ण विशेषता अर्थात् स्वस्थ व्यक्तियों पर औषधि प्रभाव पर नज़र दिया गया है। इस परियोजना में अध्ययन के लिए कबल स्वदेशी औषधियाँ का चुना गया है। कैमर, मानसिक रोग, नाड्या, दमा आदि जैसी बीमारियों का कतिपय जगह अवस्थाओं के बार के जिनका उपचार आसाना ग नहीं हो सकता, रोग लाक्षणिक गाँव काय भी शुरू किये गये हैं। जब तक अनुसंधान कार्यों का वैज्ञानिक सिद्धान्तों पर प्रतिमरूप से मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाना तथा वे आकड़ों देकर निर्धारित नहीं किये जाते तब तक इस समय उन विभिन्न अनुसंधान कार्यों की उपलब्धियाँ बतलाना असामयिक होगा।

(ग) इस समय आयुर्वेद में स्नातकोत्तर प्रशिक्षण देने एवं अनुसंधान कार्य करने की व्यवस्था बभारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय वाराणसी तथा गुजरात आयुर्वेद विश्वविद्यालय जामनगर में की गयी है। इसके अलावा, भारत सरकार ने निम्नलिखित कालेजों में भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति के स्नातकोत्तर प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान विभागों के उन्नयन करने की मंजूरी दे दी है।

- (1) निजामिया तिब्बिया कालेज हैदराबाद
(मोलिजात)
- (2) गवर्नमेंट आयुर्वेद कालेज, हैदराबाद।
(कायचिकित्सा)
- (3) गवर्नमेंट आयुर्वेद कालेज, जबपुर
(कायचिकित्सा)
- (4) गवर्नमेंट आयुर्वेद कालेज, त्रिवेन्द्रम
(कायचिकित्सा केरल विधेय)
- (5) गवर्नमेंट आयुर्वेद कालेज भोपाल
(कायचिकित्सा)
- (6) गवर्नमेंट आयुर्वेद कालेज, पटियाला
(द्रव्यादि विज्ञान रसशास्त्र भेषज्य कल्पना)
- (7) राजकीय आयुर्वेद कालेज लखनऊ
(कायचिकित्सा)
- (8) आर० ए० पोद्दम (आयुर्वेदिक) मेडिकल कालेज, बम्बई
(कायचिकित्सा)
- (9) गवर्नमेंट स्वदेशी चिकित्सा कालेज मैसूर
(कायचिकित्सा)
- (10) ए०के० तिब्बिया कालेज, अलीगढ़, मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय अलीगढ़ (इल्लमुल आदबिया)

(घ) इस समय पादपों, पशुओं तथा घातुओं जन्मि अनेकों तत्व हैं जिनका उपयोग आयुर्वेदिक तथा यूनानी औषध-योगों में किया जाता है। आयुर्वेदिक औषधि संहिता, जिसमें 462 एकल औषधियाँ तथा 462 औषध योग हैं, तैयार हो गई है। औषधि योगों के प्रारम्भिक मानक

निर्धारित करने के लिए भारतीय चिकित्सा एवं होम्योपैथी की केन्द्रीय परिषद के अधीन इस समय प्रयोगात्मक जाँच कार्य चल रहा है। आशा है प्रारम्भिक मानक दिसम्बर 1972 तक उपलब्ध हो जायेंगे। 146 मिश्रित औषध योगों योगों वाली आयुर्वेदिक औषध संहिता के प्रथम भाग का प्रकाशन उसके उपरांत किया जायगा।

यूनानी औषध संहिता समिति ने 160 दवाइयों के फार्मूलों को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया है जिनके अन्तर्गत 351 एकल औषध आ जाती हैं। इन औषध योगों के प्रारम्भिक मानक निर्धारित करने के लिए प्रयोगात्मक जाँच संहिता पूरी तरह से तैयार होने के बाद शुरू की जायगी।

होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत आने वाली 2000 दवाइयों में से, 180 दवाइयों का होम्योपैथिक फार्मिकोपिया के प्रथम खण्ड में सम्मिलित किया गया है, जोकि छप रहा है।

औषध संहिता एवं 'मानकों का प्रकाशन' है तथा यह एक वैज्ञानिक काम है और इसमें समय समय पर संशोधन, संशोधन एवं सुधार की अनवरत प्रक्रिया चलती है। ऐसा करने के कारण, औषध संहिता कार्य के पूरा करने के लिए कोई अवधि निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती।

Helping farmers in selection of Fertilisers according to Soils

1134. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps that have been taken to help farmers in the selection of fertilisers suitable for different types of soils ; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The far-

mers are helped by the Extension staff of the State Agriculture Departments in the selection of suitable fertilizers for different types of soils on the basis of soil analysis made in soil testing laboratories.

(b) There are 128 stationary laboratories and 12 mobil soil-testing laboratories in the States. The major fertilizer manufacturers have established soil testing laboratories for advising the farmers on proper use of fertilisers. Besides this, whenever new fertilizer projects are set up in the country, every effort is made to see that the product pattern is in tune with the requirement of the crops and soils of the region.

Nutrition Programme in collaboration with UNICEF, FAO and WHO

1135. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the programme of applied nutrition taken up in collaboration with UNICEF, FAO and WHO aimed at increased production at the village of various protective foods, education of the villagers in the production and consumption of these foods ; and

(b) the State-wise achievements under the Applied Nutrition Programme "

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b) The programme of Applied Nutrition is in operation practically throughout the country. The object is to develop progressively a co-ordinated and comprehensive National programme of education and training in Applied Nutrition and related subjects with the object of establishing an effective field service to improve local diets through the production, preservation and use of protective foods. The Programme is one of the major National efforts to improve nutritional standards, with the emphasis on securing needed nutritional supplements to the vulnerable groups i.e. pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers.

2. The Programme has been taken up in collaboration with FAO, WHO and

UNICEF, FAO and WHO render technical advice. UNICEF supplies certain basic equipment for the production of protective foods, assists voluntary organisations such as Mahila Mandals, Youth Clubs, etc. financially for taking up activities related to the 'programme' and meets cost of training, seminars etc. The major part of the financial resources, however come from the Plan Schemes of the States whose commitment in respects of extension services, infrastructure come to Rs. 51,000/- per annum per Block. The Government of India finances provision of irrigation facilities in School Gardens, establishment of poultry, pisciculture units by voluntary organisations and assists Mahila Mandals in securing equipment and accessories necessary for preparation and distribution of nutritive foods in general items which though essential for the success of the Programme, are not covered by the substantive State Plan Scheme. In the first two years of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the Government of India has provisionally paid States Rs. 409 lakhs. The assistance available to the States is at the rate of Rs. 34,000/- per Block per annum. The outlay for the Fourth Five Year Plan is Rs. 10,00,00,000/-

3. The Programme had been taken up in 924 Blocks by 31st of March, 1971. The Programme is being put into operation in another 100 Blocks this year bringing the total number of Blocks under the Applied Nutrition Programme to 1024 i.e. a little over 20 per cent of the total C. D. Block in the country.

4. The Programme has given a fillip to development of horticulture, poultry production, inland fisheries where there is a potential, Marine fisheries has been taken up on a large scale in a number of areas. Over 35,000 School Gardens, 15 lakhs Kitchen and 15,000 Community Gardens are reported to have been established by the end of March, 1971. On an average 44 School Gardens, 18,108 Kitchen Gardens and 20 Community Gardens have been set up in each Block. The number of poultry units set up per Block is reported to be 33.46000 hectares of water area has been stocked with fish. Over 37.5 million fingerlings are reported to have been supplied over the years in about 800 reporting

Blocks. A little over 20,000 quintals of vegetables, 7,000 quintals of fish, 1.5 million litres of milk and 25 million eggs are reported to have been used in the demonstration feeding programmes under Applied Nutrition Programme. This is spread over about 118 million child and women days.

5. About a little over 1,44,000 non-officials and 25,000 officials have been trained under the Applied Nutrition Programme. The fields included are horticulture, poultry and pisciculture.

6. The programme has helped established a field service to improve local diets through the production, preservation and use of protective foods. The achievements in respect of certain essential features such as villages taken up, School Gardens, poultry units etc. established, eggs, vegetables, fish, milk, etc. produced and officials and non-officials trained, as reported by the State Governments, will be found in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1074/71]

Grants by U.G.C. to Universities and Colleges

1136. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total grants given by the University Grants Commission to each Central University during the period 1970-71 and 1971-72 separately;

(b) the total grant given by the University Grants Commission to other Universities during the same period separately; and

(c) the total grants given by University Grants Commission to the affiliated colleges, State-wise during the same period separately to each college for various campus schemes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Crash Programme for Early Rabi Sowing.

1138. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have embarked upon a crash programme of early rabi sowing on an extensive scale;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the quantity of fertilizers which has been sent or is being sent to various States for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The existing programme has been stepped up by helping the State Governments in securing various inputs like seed and fertiliser and State Governments have been also advised to bring additional areas under rabi cultivation.

(c) A special drive has been undertaken to step up the supplies of fertiliser during Rabi 1971-72 to the Northern States in view of the drought conditions in the South and in Maharashtra and keeping in view the substantial increase in demands for Rabi 71-72 made by many of the Northern States like Punjab, Uttar Pradesh etc. at short notice in August, 1971. In this connection extensive arrangements for running of special trains from Kandla and Bombay, despite other emergent demands as the railways, were made, in coordination with the Railway Board. Arrangements were also made in coordination with State Governments, for substantial road movement at the cost of Government of India to supplement Railway transport in a coordinated way.

Requirements for Pool fertiliser by State Governments for Rabi are normally made through the allotments made for October-December and January-March quarters. Part of the July-September quarter allotment is also utilised for Rabi stock building. Allotments up to October-December, 1971 quarter had already been issued and for the January-March, 1972

Quarter will be issued in due course. Taking 2/3rd of the despatch instructions received from the State Governments against July-September, 1971 quarter and also all the despatch instructions received against October-December, 1971 quarter, and also all the despatch instructions received against October-December, 1971 quarter, the total plan of supply for Rabi 1971-72 up to December, 71 comes to about 4.40 lakh tonnes of fertilisers, to be supplied roughly during the last two months of July-September, 1971 quarter and the three months of the October-December, 1971 quarter, that is in a period of five months from August to December, 1971. On a proportionate basis, the planned supplies during the first three months from 1st August to 31st October comes to about 2.64 lakh tonnes. As against this the actual supplies of P.O. fertilisers made during this period from 1st August to 31st October (including supplies against earlier allotments but physically made during this period) were about 2.78 lakh tonnes. These were in addition to the supplies received by the State Governments direct from domestic manufacturers.

Survey regarding Production and Price of Spice

1139. SHRI RAMKANWAR .
SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been invited to a survey regarding the production and price of spices published in the *Economic Times* of the 4th October, 1971;

(b) whether according to the survey production of spices has considerably declined in the country and as a result export earnings have been decreased; and

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

ट्रैक्टरों के प्रयोग की प्रतिफलता में वृद्धि

1140. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गढ़ तीन वर्षों में ट्रैक्टरों के प्रयोग में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी. शिन्दे) वर्य 1966 के दौरान की गई राष्ट्रीय गणना के अनुसार, देश में ट्रैक्टरों की कुल संख्या 54,012 थी। ट्रैक्टरों, पम्पसेटों तथा अन्य कृषि मशीनरी की गणना प्रत्येक वर्ष वर्ष के बाद की जाती है और आगामी गणना जो इस वर्ष होगी थी, अब अप्रैल, 1972 में करने का प्रस्ताव है। गणना के पूर्ण होने के पश्चात् ही देश में ट्रैक्टरों की ठीक वर्तमान संख्या के बारे में पता चलेगा। ट्रैक्टरों की संख्या के बारे में किसी सही जानकारी के अभाव में, गढ़ तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रयोग में लाये गये ट्रैक्टरों की संख्या में ठीक प्रतिशत वृद्धि के बारे में पहले से बताना सम्भव नहीं होगा।

देश में ट्रैक्टरों का उत्पादन और उच्चका प्रायास

1141. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1969-70 में देश में कितने ट्रैक्टरों का उत्पादन हुआ और इसी वर्ष में कितने ट्रैक्टरों के आयात की अनुमति दी गई; और

(ख) 31 जुलाई, 1971 तक कितने आयातित ट्रैक्टर भारत पहुँच गये थे ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी. शिन्दे) : (क) वर्ष 1969-70 के दौरान, देश में 17,099 ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण

किया गया था। वर्ष 1969-70 की मांग के लिए 35,000 ट्रेक्टरों के आयात का एक कार्यक्रम स्वीकृत किया गया था।

(ख) 31 जुलाई, 1971 तक 22,114 ट्रेक्टर प्राप्त किये गये जहाज में लादे गये।

दिल्ली के सुपर बाजारों में सरकार द्वारा लगाया गया घन, हिसाब-किताब रखना और कप्रबन्ध

1142. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के सुपर बाजार में सरकार की कुल कितनी घन राशि लगी है एवं इसमें कितनी घनराशि के निजी शेयर खरीदे गये हैं;

(ख) इसकी मौजूदा लागत घनराशि कितनी है; और

(ग) सुपर बाजार में हिसाब किताब एवं काम की व्यवस्था असन्तोषजनक होने के दोषा कौन हैं और सरकार ने दोषी व्यक्तियों को रण्ड देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये हैं।

कृषि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) सुपर बाजार, नई दिल्ली में सरकार की ऋण, अंशपूँजी अंशदान और उत्पादन के रूप में कुल 145.58 लाख रु० की घन राशि लगी हुई है; सदस्यों द्वारा 30-6-1971 तक अभिदत्त अंशपूँजा 2,41,870 रु० है।

(ख) इस समय सरकार द्वारा लगाई गई कुल घन राशि 1,33,16,471 रु० है।

(ग) सुपर बाजार की स्थापना अवमूल्यन के परिणाम स्वरूप अल्प मूचना पर की गई थी, जबकि प्रशासनिक तथा सेवा-पद्धति की विस्तृत प्रक्रियाओं का निर्धारण करने के लिए समय

नहीं था। उस समय मर्ती किए गए कुछ कर्ब-चारी अपेक्षित योग्यता के भी नहीं थे। इस स्थिति को उत्तरोत्तर रूप से सुधारा गया है और हिसाब-किताब रखने के कार्य में सुधार किया गया है। हिसाब-किताब रखने और प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था में पाई जाने वाली सामान्य कमियों के लिए किसी व्यक्ति को उत्तरदायी ठहराना सम्भव नहीं हो सका है।

युवक सेवाओं के लिए राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार बोर्ड को अनुदान

1143. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में युवक सेवाओं के लिए राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार बोर्ड को कितनी राशि दी गई;

(ख) राजस्थान में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ पर अब तक सलाहकार बोर्ड, जिला युवक केन्द्र और स्वागत कार्यालय खोले गए हैं; और

(ग) राजस्थान के पाली जिले में युवक सलाहकार बोर्ड, युवक केन्द्र तथा स्वागत कार्यालय (रिमेषन गन्ट) कब नष्ट होने जायेंगे ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० ए० रामास्वामी) : (क) से (ग) राष्ट्रीय युवक बोर्ड एक सलाहकार निकाय है तथा इस भारत सरकार की ओर से कोई अनुदान नहीं मिलता।

2. यद्यपि गैर-विद्यार्थी युवकों के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रमों का विकास करने हेतु 5 करोड़ रुपए योजना अवधि के दौरान आवंटित किये गये थे परन्तु बंगला देश से प्राये शरणार्थियों पर हुए वर्षों से भारत सरकार के खर्चों पर प्रदे

बार के कारण सभी योजनाओं को पूरी तरह से कार्यान्वित करना संभव नहीं हो सका है। इस समय श्री अरविन्द सोसाइटी, पांडवरी के अर्धन कलकत्ता, बडोदा तथा दिल्ली में श्री अरविन्द युवक केन्द्र नामक तीन युवक केन्द्रों की स्थापना हेतु 12 लाख रुपये के व्यय तथा 20 कर्मचाला केन्द्रों की स्थापना और कीड़ा मयलों के विकास हेतु 11 लाख रुपये के व्यय सम्बन्धी निर्णय लिया गया है। अन्य कार्यक्रमों को बंगला देश की समस्या हल होने पर लिया जाएगा।

3. जिला सलाहकार बोर्ड का स्थापित किया जाना राज्य सरकार का काम है। उपरोक्त कारणों की वजह से इस उद्देश्य के लिए आवंटित निधि में से कोई भी जिला युवक केन्द्र या स्वायत्त केन्द्र (रिसेप्शन सेन्टर) स्थापित नहीं किया गया है। इसे मद्दे नजर रखते हुए राज-स्वान के पाली जिले में युवक केन्द्र तथा स्वायत्त केन्द्र (रिसेप्शन सेन्टर) स्थापित किये जाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Drought in Andhra Pradesh

1144. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an unprecedented drought has taken place in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the total loss of lives suffered; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to avoid such droughts in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) All the 21 districts of the State are reported to have been affected by drought this year. The Central Study Team visited Andhra Pradesh in September, 1971 for an on-the-spot assessment of the drought situation in the affected areas, had reported that drought conditions were fairly acute and the kharif

crop had been damaged in the districts that were visited by them. By and large, crops in the irrigated areas had not suffered very much. The rainfall that occurred in August, 1971, is likely to save some of the crop though, even in this case, the yield would be below the normal. The team is likely to review the situation some time in November, 1971.

(b) No loss of human life has been reported by the State Government.

(c) A Central Sector Scheme on rural Works Programme was introduced in the last financial year, with an outlay of Rs. 100 crores during Fourth Plan Period. Under this programme, 54 districts (including 5 districts in Andhra Pradesh) have been selected for taking up labour intensive and production oriented schemes of minor irrigation, soil conservation, afforestation, rural roads, etc. in the chronically drought affected areas of the country. Although it is not possible to banish drought condition altogether from the country, yet the programme of rural works aims at reducing the severity of future droughts.

Preservation of Wild Life

1145. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the wild life in Indian forests is perishing rapidly;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to preserve the wild life in the forests of the country;

(d) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(e) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to prohibit hunting of wild animals and birds other than lion, tiger and peacock ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Steps taken to preserve wild life consist mainly of (i) establishment of national parks and sanctuaries; (ii) restrictions on the exports of wild animals and birds, dead or alive, or products thereof; (iii) protection of rare and vanishing birds and animals; (iv) enactment of suitable wild life legislation and (v) setting-up of wild life preservation wings under the Forest Departments of the State Governments and certain Union Territories; (vi) educating the general public in order to inculcate love for wild life.

(e) Yes, Sir.

मध्य प्रदेश स्थित महिदपुर रोड सुगर मिल को बेचे जाने वाले गन्ने का बिक्रय मूल्य

1146. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या कुबि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि उसने मध्यप्रदेश की महिदपुर रोड सुगर मिल को किसानों द्वारा गन्ना बेचने के लिए 7.77 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल का भाव निर्धारित किया था किन्तु सुगर मिल के मालिक ने किसानों को 7.37 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के भाव से भुगतान किया और इस प्रकार 40 पैसे प्रति क्विंटल का कम भुगतान किया;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस मिल मालिक के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है जिससे सरकारी भादों की प्रवृत्ति करने लाखों रुपये का प्रत्यक्ष लाभ कमाया है; और

(ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है कि मिल मालिक द्वारा किसानों को बकाया धनराशि का भुगतान दिया जाये और यह धनराशि कब तक उन्हें मिलेगी ?

कुबि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० शेरसिंह) :
(क) से (ग). महिदपुर रोड सुगर मिल ने

यह प्रस्ताव रखा था कि उन्हें गन्ने का जो मूल्य देना होता है वह किस आधार पर निर्धारित किया गया था। उक्त कारखाने की स्थिति स्पष्ट कर दी गई है और उनसे कहा गया है कि वे 7.77 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के अधिकृत मूल्य के आधार पर भुगतान करें।

Central scheme for spreading education among tribals

1147. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme undertaken or assisted by Central Government for spreading education among the Tribals in our country;

(b) if so, the salient features of those schemes; and

(c) the States where it is now being implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY):

(a) and (c). Various schemes have been taken up both under the State Sector and Central Sector of the Backward Classes Plan as well as under the General Educational Programme for the educational uplift of the Scheduled Tribes in the country. These schemes are implemented by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations having tribal population.

(b) Under the State Sector, where Central assistance is given as block grants and loans to the States, the following are main scheme:

1. Pre-matric Scholarships and stipends.
2. Exemption from tuition/examination fees.
3. Provision of educational equipments.

4. Setting up of Ashram/Residential Schools.

5. Grants for construction of school and hostel buildings.

Under the Central Sector, the following schemes are implemented by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations:

1. Post-matric Scholarships to Scheduled Tribes—These are awarded for study of all recognised post-matric courses in the recognised institutions in India without any means or merit test. The Central Government give hundred per cent assistance to the State Governments over and above their committed share so that all the eligible Scheduled Tribes get the Scholarships.

2. Girls Hostels for Scheduled Tribes—To provide hostel facilities to the girl students of this community, grants are given to the State Governments for construction/extension of hostel building departmentally or through the voluntary organisations.

Under the General Education Programme, the Department of Education of the Central Government have the following schemes:—

1. Scheme of scholarships to students belonging to Laccadive, Minicoy & The entire Aminidivi Islands for expenditure incurred on prosecution of studies in the mainland and in these islands. These scholarships are borne by the Central Government.
2. Scholarships to students belonging to Andaman and Nicobar Islands for higher studies in the mainland.
3. Under the Government of India Merit Scholarships in Residential Schools, 2½% of the number of scholarships are reserved for the Scheduled Tribes if they qualify in their final test. The entire expenditure on these scholarships is borne by the Central Government.

Scheme for Boarding Schools for Tribals

1148. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme for Boarding Schools for the Tribals at primary stage of education ;

(b) if so, the amount Government is spending per student annually according to this Scheme ; and

(c) the names of the States where this scheme is now being implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir. We have a scheme of 'Ashram Schools' for tribals which are residential Schools.

(b) The scheme of Ashram schools is formulated and executed by the State Governments. The information in respect of the annual expenditure per student in these schools is not readily available. The annual expenditure per student in these schools varies from State to State.

(c) The following States are running Ashram/Residential schools for tribals:—

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 8. Tamil Nadu |
| 2. Bihar | 9. Mysore |
| 3. Gujarat | 10. Orissa |
| 4. Kerala | 11. Uttar Pradesh |
| 5. Himachal Pradesh | 12. Rajasthan |
| 6. Maharashtra | 13. West Bengal |
| 7. Madhya Pradesh | |

Setting up of Permanent Exhibition of Arts and Crafts of Tribals in Capital

1149. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal for the setting up of a permanent

exhibition of the arts and crafts of the Tribals in the Capital ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) No, Sir;

(b) Does not arise.

Recruitment of seamen from Calcutta in Shipping Companies

1150. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether both foreign and Indian shipowners have been recruiting less and less seamen from Calcutta Port in recent years;

(b) if so, extent of the unemployment caused thereby;

(c) reasons for allowing the shipowners to discriminate against Calcutta in the matter of recruitment; and

(d) whether Government propose to take any action in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) the availability of jobs on foreign ships for seamen in Calcutta has been declining of late but there has been an increase in jobs available on Indian ships in Calcutta in recent years;

(b) During the period from 1.1.1970 to 1.10.1971 there has been a reduction of 1512 jobs on foreign ships against 191 new jobs added on Indian ships. Thus there was a net reduction of 1321 jobs during the above period;

(c) The question of discrimination does not arise as the shipowners have the choice of recruiting crew from the port they like according to their requirements;

(d) Periodical discussions are being held with the Shipowners and the Unions with a view to ensuring recruitment of more seamen from Calcutta than at present.

Pre-historic settlement unearthed near Poona

1151. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether some pre-historic settlements have recently been unearthed near Poona in Maharashtra State;

(b) if so, the period of the settlement estimated by the historians and the items of findings;

(c) the culture to which the inhabitants of the period belonged to;

(d) whether some more finds are expected; and

(e) whether there appears to be some relation between the Indus Valley Civilisation and this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (e). According to the reports appearing in the press; Dr. K. C. Malhotra, Director, Dhangar Project of the Indian Statistical Institute, who is currently on deputation to the Deccan College, Poona, had found in June last four closely knit pre-historic settlement believed to be 40,000 to 50,000 years old near Dhawalpuri village in Ahmednagar district. The find is reported to include scrapers, borers, arrowheads and blades. A close examination of the sites and the tools is needed to establish whether the tools are of the Stone Age or later survivals. A detailed report has, however, been called for from Dr. Malhotra and Dr. Sankalia of the Deccan College, Poona in the matter. It may be added that the

Maharashtra region abounds in middle Stone Age tools and microliths and as such the discovery does not appear to be of any great significance.

Estimated production of cash crops by the end of 4th plan

1152. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated production of cash crop upto the end of 4th Plan;

(b) whether production of some cash crop have fallen down; and

(c) If so, the steps taken to improve the production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Production targets of major cash crops for the Fourth Five Year Plan are indicated below:—

Crop	Fourth Plan Production target
1. Oilseeds	10.50 million tonnes
2. Sugarcane (Gur)	15.00 million tonnes
3. Cotton	8.00 million tonnes
4. Jute	7.40 million tonnes
5. Tobacco	450 million kgs.

(b) The production figures of these crops during 1969-70 and 1970-71 are given below:—

Crops	Production in	
	1969-70	1970-71
1. Oilseeds (million tonnes)	7.73	9.19
2. Sugarcane (Gur) (million tonnes)	13.78	13.19
3. Cotton (million bales)	5.25	4.56
4. Jute (million bales)	5.65	4.91
5. Tobacco (million Kgs.)	337.1	349.9

It will be seen that whereas the duction of cotton, jute and sugarcane has fallen, the production of oilseeds and tobacco has shown upward trend.

(c) The tempo of work under the existing intensive cultivation schemes has been accelerated. Considerable stresses has been laid on research under the coordinated improvement schemes. A hybrid variety of cotton (Hybrid.4) which has a considerable potential of increased production, has been extended to suitable areas. In addition, an Intensive Cotton District Programme has been implemented in selected districts of important cotton growing States from 1971-72. Similar programme in respect of jute is being worked out.

Committee to look into grievances of students

1153. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to appoint a Committee to look into the grievances of the students in the country;

(b) if so, the terms of reference; and

(c) the time by which the committee will submit its report to Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) : (a) No sir,

(b) and (c) . Do not arise.

Hunger Strike by Office Bearers of Punjab Roadways Workers Union Moga, Punjab

1154. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the 48-hour hunger-strike by the office bearers of the Punjab Roadways Workers Union, Moga, Punjab ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the hunger strike; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to alleviate the grievances of the workers ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c) : The information required is being collected from the Punjab Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Recognised Schools in West Bengal

1155. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of recognised High and Higher Secondary schools in West Bengal;

(b) how many of them are in a position to pay the teachers on the first day of every month regularly;

(c) how many schools receive grants on deficit basis and how many of them receive lumpsum grant; and

(d) the number of Schools not receiving any kind of grant and the number of schools awaiting recognition by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) : (a) Figures as on 1.1.70 are as follows :

High School	2025
Higher Secondary Schools	1997
TOTAL	4022

(b) 1,973

(c) (i) 1973 receive grant on deficit basis.

(ii) 1849 receive lumpsum grant.

(iii) 200 receive grant towards dearness allowance and ad-hoc pay increase.

(d) 246 schools are awaiting recognition. These do not receive grants.

Recruitment of Primary School Teachers in West Bengal

1156. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to hold an enquiry into the manner in which the teachers of primary schools in West Bengal are recruited ;

(b) whether Government are aware of any malpractice in this respect in the office of the District Inspectors of Schools; and

(c) the number of primary schools already in existence for more than a year and yet awaiting recognition and the reasons for delay in their recognition ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

Non-Registered Medical Practitioners

1157. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of non-registered Medical Practitioners in West Bengal and the whole of India ; and

(b) whether Government propose to bring a bill to the effect that these medical practitioners get the chance of being registered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) A statement giving the information made available by State Governments/Union Territories is attached

(b) The question of enlistment of unqualified medical practitioners will be considered at the meeting of the Central Council of Health to be held next year.

Statement

Name of State	Number of non-registered medical practitioners in the country.
1	2

1	2
West Bengal	Statistics are not maintained by state Government.
Meghalaya	No Record available.
Tamil Nadu	Information not available.
Orissa	32 unregistered and unlicensed medical practitioners have come to notice during the last two years.
Punjab	Information not available.
Gujrat	Nil
Haryana	Not known
Kerala	Details of unregistered practitioners not maintained.
Mysore	No information
Nagaland	No information
Assam	No information is available
Jammu & Kashmir	Approximately 1000

Name of State	Number of non-registered medical practitioners in the country
1	2

1	2
Maharashtra	Not known
Rajasthan	There is no statutory provision for registration of unqualified private medical practitioners and as such their exact number is not known.
Himachal Pradesh	No information.
Andhra Pradesh	Not known.
Uttar Pradesh	No Survey done.
Delhi	Not known.
Chandigarh	No information.
Tripura	Not known.
Pondicherry	Registration of Medical Practitioners Act not yet implemented in the State. Medical practitioners however get themselves registered in the neighbouring State of Tamil Nadu.
Andamans & Nicobar Islands	There is no unregistered and unlicensed medical practitioner in this Union Territory.
Goa, Daman and Diu	No survey carried out.
Laccadives	There is no unregistered and unlicensed medical practitioner in this Union Territory.
Manipur	Nil
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	No such medical practitioner in this Union Territory.

**Japanese base on western coast
for fishing trawlers**

1158. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANS PORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the representatives of the National Federation of Fishing Co-operative Association (Japan) had a discussion recently with the Cochin Port Trust Authorities on getting a base on the Western Coast to their fishing trawlers ; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussion and the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANS-PORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes. Representatives of the National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Association, Japan, discussed with the Chairman of the Cochin Port Trust the facilities available at Cochin Port for bunkering and supply of water to their fleet of trawlers operating on tuna fishing off the west coast in the event of their bringing them to Cochin Port.

(b) The Cochin Port authorities gave the information regarding the facilities available at the port. No formal request for the provision of any facilities was made by the party nor did the port authorities make any commitment in this regard.

**Industrial centre for building fishing
boats and other equipment
in Trichur (Kerala)**

1159. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is having any comprehensive plan for starting an industrial centre for building fishing boats and other fishing equipment near Cranganore, Trichur District (Kerala) ;

(b) if so, the outline thereof ; and

(c) when the decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c) . Government have no plan for starting any industrial centre for building fishing boats and other fishing equipment near Cranganore, Trichur District.

Treatment of Bronchial Asthma

1160 SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a major break-through in the treatment of bronchial asthma has been achieved by Dr. D. N. Shivpuri, Assistant Director, Vallabhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi ; and

(b) if so, whether Government has received any report on this subject ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Therapeutic claims for the plant *Tylophora indica* have been made in the treatment of Bronchial Asthma by Dr. D. N. Shivpuri. The work is still in an experimental stage and it is premature to say that a break-through in the treatment of Bronchial Asthma has been achieved.

(b) No, Sir.

**R.S.S. Elements in Banaras Hindu
University**

1162. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether R. S. S. elements are still active in Banaras Hindu University ;

(b) whether these elements have recently occupied some campus building ;

(c) whether the University was closed down due to the activities of these elements in the University ; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to clean the University of these elements ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAV) (a) According to the information furnished by the Banaras Hindu University the reply is in the affirmative.

(b) No, sir.

(c) The Vice-Chancellor has already published a detailed of the reasons which led to the closure of the University. A copy of the report will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) The University had appointed a One-Man Committee to enquire into the recent incidents in the University. The report of the Committee is under consideration of the University authorities.

**Production, sale profit/loss of
Modern Bakeries**

1163. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of AGRI-

CULTURE pleased to state :

(a) how many Modern Bakeries (State owned) have been catering to the public and the names of the places where they are functioning ;

(b) the total production and sale by these bakeries in 1970-71 ;

(c) profit or loss of those bakeries in the last three years ; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to cover more places by modern bakeries in the coming year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) to (c) : At present nine units of Modern Bakeries are functioning at various places. A statement showing the places, production sale, profit and loss is attached.

(d) : The question of establishing a few medium sized bakeries is under consideration.

Statement

Names of places of Modern Bakeries, their total production, sale and profit/loss.

Name of the place	Production & sale during 1970-71 (in lakhs of standard loaves)	Profit (+)/Loss (-) in lakhs of Rupees.		
		1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Ahmedabad	43.69	(-) 1.81	(-) 1.30	(-) 0.41
Bangalore	38.01	—	(-) 3.24	(-) 4.77
Bombay	104.95	(-) 0.65	(+) 0.42	(+) 3.74
Calcutta	54.95	—	—	(-) 5.11
Cochin	77.44	(+) 3.40	(+) 4.39	(+) 5.21
Delhi	101.62	(-) 1.00	(+) 2.19	(+) 2.88
Hyderabad	46.19	—	(-) 5.12	(-) 1.4
Kanpur	75.22	—	(-) 2.36	(+) 6.2
Madras	35.06	(-) 2.28	(-) 4.27	(+) 2.0
Total :—	577.12			

Price of Paddy in Assam

1164. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the demand by paddy growers in Assam that the price fixed for the paddy is not in consistence with the rising price of the consumer goods in the country ;

(b) if so, whether Agriculture Price Commission has reviewed the entire price policy; and

(c) whether the paddy growers in Assam have to sell their produce at a much lower price during harvesting season due to the anti-people policy of Food Corporation of India followed in Assam ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a): No such representation has been received by Government.

(d) : The Agriculture Prices Commission has reviewed the entire price policy of paddy for the kharif season for 1971-72 in their Report on Price policy for Kharif Cereals for 1971-72 season.

(c) The Food Corporation of India are the procuring agents for procurement of paddy on behalf of the State Government in the entire State of Assam excepting for the District of Darrang. In its area of operation, the Food Corporation of India provide price support at prices fixed by the Government for the procurement of paddy. There was no occasion for paddy growers in the area of operation of the Corporation to sell their produce at a price lower than the price fixed for the procurement. The F. C. I. commences procurement after the State Government declare their policy for the particular season. During 1970-71 kharif season, there was delay in commencing procurement operations as the State Government delayed finalising certain important aspects concerning procurement. For 1971-72 season, the Corporation have made all arrangements before 1.11.71 for procurement of paddy in

their area of jurisdiction which remains the same as during last year. The conclusion that the F. C. I. is following an anti-people policy in Assam in the matter of procurement of paddy is unwarranted.

Widespread tuberculosis among tribes of Malda district (West Bengal)

1165. SHRI DINESH JOARDER : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the tribal people of Barind area in the District of Malda in West Bengal are dispersing at large by leaving their bearth and home due to widespread tuberculosis amongst them as there is no scope whatever for their treatment ; and

(b) if so, the action Government are contemplating to counteract this problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHOTTOPADAYAYA) (a) : No such report has come to the notice of the Government of India.

(b) The tribal T. B. patients of the "Barind" area may avail themselves of the existing facilities in the Government and non Government Hospital and Chest Clinics in Malda District.

There are two Chest Clinics to provide domiciliary treatment of the T. B. patients in Malda District and 50 beds for the T. B. patients. Further, the State Government have maintained 4 beds in S. B. Day Sanatorium Kurseong for treatment of Tribal T. B. patients of North Bengal areas.

Deaths due to Road Accidents

1166. SHRI DINESH JOARDER : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the deaths due to road accidents have increased manifold in recent years ;

(b) whether the Government had conducted any survey or study about the road accidents; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) According to information received from various reporting States and Union Territories, the number of deaths due to road accidents in the country during the years 1968 to 1970 was as under :

1968	...	3716
1969	...	4238
1970	...	4794

(b) and (c). A Study Group on Road Safety was appointed by the Govt. on the 3rd June, 1969 to go into the whole question of road safety including collection and analysis of data. The Group has not yet submitted its report.

Scarcity of Foodgrains in Tripura due to lack of transport facilities

1167. SHRI BIREN DUTT : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to lack of transport facilities;

(b) whether the Government received any letter; telegram from prominent persons including M. Ps. about the need for releasing Indian Airlines Freighters for Transport of food to Tripura ;

(c) if so, the main features thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to meet this situation ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) There is no shortage of foodgrains in Tripura

at present and the facilities available for the transportation of foodgrains to stations in Tripura from other parts of the country have also been adequate.

(b) The Indian Airlines Corporation received a couple of requests for operating additional freighter services to Agartala. There was, however, no indication that the freighter operations were desired primarily carry foodgrains.

(c) and (d). A Viscount aircraft was positioned at Calcutta from the 13th to 19th September, 1971 for the air lifting of certain east-bound cargo. This aircraft operated quite a few flights between Calcutta and Gauhati clearing the bulk of cargo for Gauhati as well as other destinations in Assam and Tripura. The freight agents arranged further transportation of the goods to the concerned destinations. Because of operational difficulties, the Indian Airlines Corporation did not operate any freighter flight to Agartala direct.

Tenders for the construction of Zuari Bridge in Goa

1168. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tenders for the construction of the Zuari bridge in Goa have been accepted and finalised ;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any extra precautions vis-a-vis this construction Company especially in view of the 'long over-delay' in the construction of the Mendovi bridge, Goa earlier ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Views of R.B.I. Board regarding Production of Food Crops

1169. **SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Board of Directors of R. B. I. visualised a possible set back in the production of food crops due to the recent severe floods and droughts;

(b) if so, the remedies suggested by them; and

(c) the decisions of the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) In the Report of the Central Bank of Directors of the Reserve Bank for the year ended 30th June, 1971, a reference has been made in para 182 to the likely impact of severe floods, droughts, etc. on the growth rate. With regard to food crops, it has been stated that this may cause perhaps no more than a small set back to the growth rate.

(b) and (c). Para 188 of the Report refers to developmental efforts. The measures referred to therein viz., larger utilisation of irrigation potential, wider spread of improved seeds, fertilisers and better farming practices, development of dry farming techniques, further exploitation of ground water resources and strengthening of rice research, are already being pursued under the Fourth Five Year Plan.

The Ministry took steps for (i) organising more production as soon as flood waters receded, or the spell of drought ended and for (ii) increasing, to the maximum extent practicable, food production so as to balance the shortage arising in flood or drought affected areas.

Representation from Association of Taxi Drivers regarding facilities at Taxi stands in Delhi/New Delhi

1170. **SHRIMATI MUKUL BENERJI** : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND

TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether representations have been received from the Association of Taxi-Driveres in Delhi/New Delhi that covered sheds should be provided in taxi-stands to protect the taxi-drivers from sun and rain;

(b) whether it has also been represented that there should be provision of taps for drinking water in the taxi-stands; and

(c) if so, the action taken on the representations ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c). The information required is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received

Large scale transfer of teachers in Government Schools, Delhi

1171. **SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI** : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a large scale transfer of teachers in Government Schools in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, reasons thereof.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROP. D. P. YADAVA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Setting up of New Medical College in New Delhi

1172. **SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI** : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the present stage in the setting up of a new medical college in New Delhi.

(b) the number of seats provided therein;

(c) the qualifications, etc. required for admission of students; and

(d) whether all the students who passed the Pre-Medical examination of Delhi University in 1971 in First Division and failed to get admission in the existing colleges will be admitted therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) The Medical College in the Delhi University has started functioning with effect from 25th October, 1971.

(b) 125 in 1971.

(c) The eligibility conditions for admission to the course are as follows :

(i) Pre-Medical Examination 1971 of Delhi University in at least 1st Class (60% marks).

(ii) Children of Central Govt. Employees posted in Delhi during the period not exceeding last three years.

(d) All the students who applied for admission and fulfilled the eligibility conditions have been admitted to this college and to the L. L. R. M. Medical College, Meerut where 50 seats have been provided.

Health hazard due to open drain adjoining Lodi Colony

1173. SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the open drain adjoining Lodi Colony, New Delhi and contiguous to Kotla Mubarkpur (known as Ganda Nala) is a veritable health hazard and is breeding ground of mosquitos;

(b) whether the drain gets flooded during rainy season and causes considerable inconveniences to the local people; and

(c) whether any action is proposed to relign the drain or fill it up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

उत्तर प्रदेश में स्त्रियों में कैंसर को रोकने के लिये निरोधात्मक उपाय

1174. श्री महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या परिवार नियोजन के लिये लूप का प्रयोग करने और गोशियां खाने वाली 40 प्रतिशत स्त्रियों को कैंसर हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्तर प्रदेश में कुल कितनी स्त्रियां कैंसर से पीड़ित हैं और उनमें से उन स्त्रियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें सरकारी खर्चे पर विशेष इलाज के लिये पटना इन्स्टीट्यूट में भेजा गया है ; और

(ग) भविष्य में इस बीमारी को रोकने के लिये क्या निरोधात्मक उपाय किये गये हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) क्लिनिकल प्रयोग और निरीक्षण की वर्तमान स्थिति में यह निश्चित रूप से नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि खाने वाली गोशियां (गर्भनिरोधकों) या लूप से कैंसर नहीं होता। इसका कारण यह है कि मनुष्य में सभी विदित

कंकट जनक तत्वों का प्रभाव दस वर्ष की अवधि तक अप्रकट बना रहता है।

(ख) राज्य सरकार से इन तथ्यों का पता लगाया जा रहा है।

(ग) कैंसर एक ऐसा रोग है जो असामान्य सेलों की प्रतिक्रिया द्वारा उत्पन्न हो जाता है। यह रोग फैल सकता है और उपचार करना मुश्किल है किन्तु संभवतः भूखपाव करने, गर्म धूप में रहने, पान चबाने, बर्तन पान करने, गर्म और मसालेदार भोजन खाने, छोटी उम्र विवाह करने और बार-बार गर्भाधान होते जैसे कारणों को दूर करने के असावा कैंसर की रोकथाम के अन्य उपाय ज्ञात नहीं हैं। जन संचार के सभी उपलब्ध साधनों द्वारा आम जनता के लिए एक स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के जरिये इस कार्य की पूर्ति की जा रही है। खाने वाली गोलियों पर रखने या लूब पहनाने से पहले परिवार नियोजन चिकित्सा अधिकारी महिलाओं की जांच कर लेते हैं कि वे कैंसर के ग्रसित तो नहीं हैं।

Deterioration in the standard of Indian Football

1175. SHRI VIJAYPAL SINGH : Will Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the standard of Indian football has gone down in recent years ;

(b) whether Government have tried to find out the reasons for the extremely poor performance of the Indian team at the recent Merdeka football tournament at Kuala Lumpur ;

(c) if so, the reasons for the poor performance of the Indian team ; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the standard of football in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a). Yes, sir.

(b) and (c). Government are already seized of this matter. The All India Football Federation have been asked to set up an enquiry Committee to find out the reasons for their extremely poor performance. Findings of the Committee are awaited.

(d) It is primarily for the All India Football Federation to take steps to improve the standard of football in the country. Government will, however, study the findings of the Committee and take adequate steps in consultation with the All India Football Federation in this regard. Meanwhile, various facilities are now being offered by Government, e. g. appointment of coaches in the regional coaching centres in the States, assistance of University Grants Commission to the Universities for appointment of coaches, grant of sports talent scholarships etc.

Financial assistance for the projects by the Kerala Housing Corporation

1176. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government has approached the Centre for financial assistance for the projects put forward by the Kerala Housing Corporation ;

(b) if so, the nature and quantum thereof; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The relevant schemes of the Kerala State Housing Board with the

nature and quantum thereof are given below :

Name of the scheme	Nature of the scheme	Amount of loan involved.
		Rupees
1. Medical College Housing Scheme in Trivandrum.	Development of an area of 2.54 hectares and construction of 45 houses.	12.20 lakhs
2. Paroorakada Housing Scheme near Trivandrum.	Development of 112 plots and construction of houses thereon and development of 12 residential plots.	19 lakhs
3. Ullor Housing Scheme in Trivandrum.	Development of 104 plots and construction of houses thereon.	24.89 lakhs

(c) The first two schemes have been approved by the Board of Directors of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation on 4th October, 1971. Regarding the third scheme, the Kerala State Housing Board has been advised to consider drawing up housing schemes for more congested areas like Cochin and Calicut.

Request from Kerala Government to Allocate Funds for Development of Ernakulam Farooka Coastal Highway

1177. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government has requested the Centre to allocate Rs. 9 crore for the development of Ernakulam Farooka Coastal Highway in the State; and

(b) if so, that decision has been taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has not been possible to accede to the State Government's request as the Government of India are already providing 100% Central financial assistance for the development of the West Coast Road and it is not feasible to change the alignment of the existing West Coast Road which is already nearing completion.

Sub-Standard Samples of Drugs tested in Calcutta

*1178. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether 470 out of 1615 samples of drugs tested at the Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta in 1970 were found to be of sub-standard quality; and

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken against the manufacturers producing sub-standard drugs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) In the Calendar year 1970, 2177 samples were tested at the Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta, of which 511 samples were found to be of sub-standard quality.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Sabha in due course.

Recommended Increase in Price of Milk supplied by Delhi Milk Scheme

1179. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : DR. SANKATA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Governing body of the Delhi Milk Scheme has recommended an

upward revision of prices of standardised and toned milk supplied by the Delhi Milk Scheme; and

(b) if so, decision taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) Government have decided that the working of all departments of Delhi Milk Scheme should be studied in detail in order to effect maximum possible economies before considering the question of upward revision of prices. Meanwhile, the fat content of the standardised milk has been reduced from 5 percent to 4.5 percent with effect from 10th October, 1971 in order to reduce the anticipated loss of Delhi Milk Scheme.

Requirement and production of Foodgrains

1180. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated requirements of foodgrains for Bangla Desh refugees during the current year;

(b) the present position of stocks with the Government ; and

(c) the estimated production of foodgrains during the current year and the figures as compared to the last year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The total requirements of foodgrains (rice and wheat) for Bangla Desh refugees during the year 1971-72 are estimated at 10.7 lakh tonnes.

(b) At the end of October, 1971 the total stock of foodgrains with the Government, both Central and State, was about 73.5 lakh tonnes.

(c) The Total production of foodgrains during the year 1970-71 was 107.8 million tonnes. It is too early to frame any realistic estimates of the likely productions of foodgrains during the current year (1971-72) as the kharif crops are still in the fields and the rabi crops are being sown. The target of production for the current year is 112 million tonnes.

Abolition of Food Zones

1181. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether the desirability of abolition of food zones has been considered; if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : Food Zones as such exist now only in respect of rice. The movement of wheat and wheat products is free throughout the country excepting the statutorily rationed areas of West Bengal. Restrictions on the movement of coarse grains have been removed in most of the major producing areas.

Zonal restrictions on rice were reviewed at the Chief Ministers' Conference held on the 13th October, 1971. The consensus was that these restrictions should continue with a view to maximising internal procurement. The recommendation of the Conference has been accepted by Government.

Import of Rice

1182. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the rice position in the country and the quantity of rice proposed to be imported during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : Production prospects of rice generally appear to be satisfactory. The stocks position is adequate to meet the normal requirements. During the current year ending December 1971, about 2,000 tonnes of rice are expected to be received in addition 2,38,000 tonnes already imported.

Unemployment among iron ore loading workers at Visakhapatnam

1183. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been acute unemployment among iron ore loading workers at Visakhapatnam due to non-availability of railway wagons ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to solve the same ; and

(c) the result achieved so far and the steps proposed to see that such a situation does not occur in future ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) Iron ore exported through Visakhapatnam Port is being handled by mechanical means and no labour is employed either for unloading wagons or at the time of shipment.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Research on use of fertiliser on non-irrigated wheat crop

1184. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recent research at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has shown that the fertiliser application was beneficial in the case of non-irrigated wheat crop ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to propagate the result of the research made ; and

(c) the increase in production of wheat from non-irrigated areas expected as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes sir. A large number of trials on cultivators'

fields were conducted in the dry farming areas under the All India Coordinated Agronomic scheme of the I. C. A. R. during the year 1969-70 and 1970-71, in the States of U. P., Haryana, Punjab and Delhi. The results of these trials indicated that fertiliser application under un-irrigated conditions resulted in increased yields of wheat ranging from 25 to 100 per cent as compared to the plots given no fertiliser.

(b) The results of these experiments have been brought to the notice of wheat workers of State Governments and Agricultural Universities. They are also demonstrated under national demonstration and have been put into practice in I. A. D. P. districts

(c) It is difficult to give an estimate of the increase in production of wheat from non-irrigated areas expected due to the propagation of results of research as the final yield depends upon several factors : many of them beyond human control. However, as stated in answer of part (a) of the question, increases in yield to the tune of 25 to 100 per cent have been recorded in trials conducted on cultivators' fields during the last two years.

देहान्ती क्षेत्रों में स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं

1185. श्री रामाक्षर शस्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देहान्ती क्षेत्रों में स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं उत्पन्न करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उसे क्रियान्वित करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एस० के० कि०कू) : (क) जी

हैं ग्राम क्षेत्रों में स्वास्थ्य चिकित्सा एवं परिवार नियोजन सेवाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए मास्टर प्लान तैयार किया गया है।

(ख) इस मास्टर प्लान में निम्नलिखित आठ योजनाएं सम्मिलित हैं—

(1) प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों के साथ सम्बन्ध उपकेन्द्रों का संशोधित स्वरूप सहायक नर्स थायियों और बेसिक स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारियों को व्यवस्थित करना।

(2) जिन खंडों में उक्त सेवाएं मौजूद नहीं हैं वहां प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र खोलना तथा प्रत्येक प्राथमिक केन्द्र में परिवार नियोजन विंग खोलना—प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों के भवनों तथा कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों का निर्माण करना, कर्मचारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि करना और औषधि एवं उपस्को की व्यवस्था करना।

(3) रेफरल सेवाओं का विकास करना, प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों का दर्जा बढ़ाना—औषधालयों में 25 पलंगों वाला औषधालय खोलना।

(4) प्रशिक्षण सह-सेवा सचल अस्पताल और औषधालय खोलना।

(5) अस्पताल एवं औषधालय निरोधी एवं सुधारात्मक कार्य।

(6) चिकित्सा संस्थान चलाने वाले स्वेच्छिक संगठनों का योगदान।

(7) विशिष्ट शिविर चलाना।

(8) ग्राम सफाई कार्यक्रम।

(ग) कार्यवाही पहले ही शुरू कर दी गई है और इन आठ योजनाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति का व्यौरा सलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

क्र० सं०	योजना का नाम	टिप्पणी
1.	प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों के साथ सम्बन्ध उपकेन्द्रों का संशोधित स्वरूप — सहायक नर्स थायियों और बेसिक स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारियों की व्यवस्था करना।	इस योजना को 12.96 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से चौथे आयोजन के मध्यावधि मूल्यांकन में सम्मिलित करने का प्रस्ताव है ताकि यह इस पंचवर्षीय योजना के शेष वर्षों में कार्यान्वित की जा सके।
	जिन खंडों में उक्त सेवाएं मौजूद हैं वहां प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र खोलना तथा प्रत्येक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र में परिवार नियोजन विंग खोलना— प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों के भवनों तथा कर्मचारी क्वार्टरों का निर्माण करना, कर्मचारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि करना, औषधि एवं उपस्को की व्यवस्था करना।	इस विषय में राज्य सरकारों को लिखा गया था। 9 राज्यों और 5 संघ शासित क्षेत्रों से अब तक उत्तर प्राप्त हो चुके हैं। नए प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र खोलने और प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों तथा कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टरों के भवनों के निर्माण के लिए राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र आवश्यक कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं।

क्र० सं०	योजना का नाम	टिप्पणी
3.	रेफ़रल सेवाओं का विकास करना— प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों का दर्जा बढ़ाना—घोषघालियों में 25 पलंगों वाला अस्पताल खोलना ।	1,000 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों/जीवघालियों का दर्जा बढ़ाकर 25 पलंगों वाले अस्पताल खोलने के बारे में राज्य-सरकारों को लिखा गया था । 8 राज्यों और 3 संघ शासित क्षेत्रों से उत्तर प्राप्त हुए हैं । प्रत्येक राज्य और संघ शासित क्षेत्र अभी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहे हैं और योजना बना रहे हैं । आमतौर से राज्य इस योजना के हक में नहीं हैं क्योंकि अस्पतालों और घोषघालियों के विकास के लिए उन्होंने पहले ही धन का निर्धारण कर दिया है । 400 चुने गये प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य का दर्जा बढ़ाकर केन्द्रीय सहायता में 25 पलंगों वाले अस्पताल खोलने का एक प्रस्ताव भी विचाराधीन है ।
4.	प्रशिक्षण सह-सेवा सचल अस्पताल	21 सचल अस्पताल मंजूर किये गये हैं पर्याप्त स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय द्वारा 5 और सी० प्रार० दास शताब्दी समारोह के अर्धशताब्दी मंत्रालय द्वारा 16 । इनमें से स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के 4 और सी० प्रार० दास अस्पतालों में से 8 ने कार्य करना आरम्भ कर दिया है । हरेंद्र मेडिकल कॉलेज से और अधिक सचल अस्पताल सम्बद्ध करने का एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ।
5.	अस्पतालों एवं घोषघालय निरोधी एवं सुधारात्मक कार्य ।	राज्य सरकारों को लिखा गया था । अधिकांश राज्यों से उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।
6.	चिकित्सा संस्थान चलाने वाले स्वैच्छिक संगठनों का योगदान ।	इस योजना को पहले ही सिद्धान्ततः अनुमोदित कर दिया गया है । इस योजना के अर्धशताब्दी दिने जाने वाले सहायता अनुदान का 1/3 भाग देना वे मंजूर कर लें, इसके लिए राज्य सरकारों को लिखा गया था, अधिकांश राज्यों से उत्तर की अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।
7.	विशिष्ट विधिर ।	राज्यों को इस बारे में लिखा गया था । अधिकांश राज्यों से उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।
8.	ग्राम सफाई कार्यक्रम ।	इस विषय में राज्य सरकारों को पत्र लिखने का प्रस्ताव है ।

पब्लिक स्कूलों द्वारा दी जाने वाली शिक्षा
पर उच्च बनी बर्गों का एकाधिकार

1186. श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : क्या शिक्षा
और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में पब्लिक
स्कूलों द्वारा दी जाने वाली शिक्षा पर केवल
उच्च बनी बर्गों का ही एकाधिकार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे स्कूलों में शिक्षा
पाने वाले छात्रों की संख्या क्या है तथा अन्य
स्कूलों में शिक्षा पाने वाले छात्रों की संख्या क्या है,

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार समस्त
स्कूलों में एकसी शिक्षा दिये जाने की व्यवस्था
करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह योजना कब तक
क्रियाम्बित हो जायेगी ।

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय तथा
संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मन्त्री (प्रो० डी० पी०
पावक) : (क). जी नहीं, योग्य बच्चों को
पब्लिक स्कूल की शिक्षा का लाभ देने के उद्देश्य
से विशेषकर, उन कम आय वाले वर्गों को जो
अन्य प्रकार से ऐसी सुविधायें, प्राप्त करने में
असमर्थ हैं पब्लिक स्कूलों तथा अछड़े आवास
स्कूलों में अध्ययन के लिए 1953-54 में एक
योग्यता छात्रवृत्ति योजना आरम्भ की गई
थी । 970-11 तक कम आय वाले वर्गों के
बच्चों के लिये 2359 छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान की
गई हैं । योग्यता व साधनों के आधार पर सर-
कार द्वारा चुने गये छात्रों के लिए सरकार का
विचार सभी पब्लिक स्कूलों के नए दाखिलों में
25 प्रतिशत आरक्षण करने का भी है ।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और
सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ग) क्योंकि स्कूल शिक्षा राज्य सरकारों
का दायित्व है अतः भारत सरकार के लिए यह
सम्भव नहीं है कि सभी स्कूलों में एक रूप शिक्षा
लागू की जाए । इसके अनिश्चित, भारतीय
संविधान के अनुच्छेद 30 (1) के अधीन सभी
अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग चाहे वे धर्म अथवा भाषा पर
आधारित हों, अपनी पसन्द की शिक्षा संस्थाओं
को स्थापित करने तथा उनके संचालन करने का
अधिकार रखेंगे ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Annual increment to untrained
Teachers of West Bengal

1187. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received
representation from different Teachers'
Organisations for giving annual increment
in salaries to untrained teachers of West
Bengal; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Govern-
ment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DE-
PARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D.P.
NADAVA) (a) The State Government has
received representation from the Secondary
School Teachers and Employees Associa-
tion, West Bengal, for annual increment
in salaries to untrained teachers serving in
non-Government aided Secondary Schools
in West Bengal.

(b) The matter is under consideration
of the State Government.

Treatment of Snake-Bite in Sundarbans
of 24 Pargana (West Bengal)

1188. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND
FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of Hospi-
tals and health centres whether facilities

for treatment of snake-bite exist in Sunderbans of 24 Parganas.

(b) whether Government are taking up any scheme to help the private practitioners in villages with medicine and equipments in this regard; and

(c) if so, the main features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Information about the number and names of Hospitals and Health Centres where facilities for treatment of snake-bite exist in Sunderbans of 24 Parganas is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Research on effects of saline water on young paddy plants of 2/2 months

1189. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1607 dated the 5th August, 1971 regarding research on paddy cultivation under saline water and state:

(a) whether the research is being carried on fresh attack of saline water upon the paddy-plants of two-three months old; and

(b) if so, the progress thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

Launch Services for Kakdwip-Patharpratima Raidighi-Patharpratima and Kachuberia-Kakdwip (Sagar Islands)

1190. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme to operate two large-capacity

launch services for each of (i) Kakdwip and Patharpratima (ii) Raidighi and Patharpratima; (iii) Kachuberia (Sagar Islands); and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) and (b). The requisite information has been called for from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on receipt.

Quarters in occupation of retired Government Employees

1191. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the rule under which a retired Government servant can retain Government accommodation and for what period;

(b) the number of retired employees still in occupation of Government accommodation in Delhi/New Delhi after the retirement from service, category-wise; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government for their eviction from the Government accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI L. K. GUJRAL): (a) Under item (ii) of the Table below S. R. 317 B-11 (2) a provision exists that a Government (servant) retirement or terminal leave can retain the accommodation in his occupation for a period of two months. It is also provided under item (ix) that the officer who proceeds on Leave Preparatory to retirement or Refused leave granted under F. R. 86 can retain general pool accommodation in his occupation for the full period of leave on full average pay subject to a maximum of four months inclusive of the period permissible in the case of retirement.

(b) There are 220 retired employees who are still in occupation of general pool accommodation in Delhi/New Delhi and the break up is as under :

Type I	...	11
Type II	...	33
Type III	...	48
Type IV	...	65
Type V	...	57
Type VI	...	6
Total		220

(c) The allotment of accommodation in occupation of such officers has been cancelled and the eviction proceedings under the provisions of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 have been/are being initiated against them.

Retention of Government accommodation by the dependents of deceased Government Employees

1192. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK** : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the rule under which the dependents of deceased Government employee can retain Government accommodation and for what period ;

(b) the number of such dependents who are retaining Government accommodation in Delhi for more than the prescribed limit; category-wise; and

(c) the action taken by Government for their eviction from the Government accommodation in view of the large number of persons on the waiting list ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Under item (iii) of the Table below S. R. 317-B.11(2) of the Allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Rules, 1963, a provision exists whereby the retention can

be allowed to the dependents of a Government servant on the death of the allottee for a period of four months.

(b) 48 dependents of the deceased Government employees are retaining accommodation for more than the prescribed period. The break up is given as under :

Type I		15
Type II		9
Type III		9
Type IV		7
Type V		7
Type VI		1
Total		48

(c) The allotments have been cancelled and necessary action for evicting the unauthorised occupants has been/is being taken under the provisions of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971.

Allotment of Government accommodation to the dependent of the retired Government Employees

1193. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK** : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government accommodation is allotted immediately to the dependent of the Government employee on his/her retirement from service if the dependent is already in Government service; and

(b) if so, the justification for such a rule ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The regularisation/ad-hoc allotment on the retirement of a Government officer is made in the name of his son, daughter, wife, husband or father provided that the said relation is a Government employee eligible for allotment of general pool accommodation and had been sharing accommodation with the retiring officer for at least six months

before the date of retirement. Such regularisation/allotments are made within the concessional period admissible to the retiring officer to retain the accommodation.

(b) This provision has been made with a view to mitigate the hardship experienced by retiring officers and their families who cannot afford to hire houses from the private sector after their retirement.

12.01 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED EVICTION NOTICES SERVED ON CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES IN KANPUR

(SHRI S. M. BANERJEE) Kanpur : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Works and Housing to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :—

"The reported eviction notices served on 4,000 Central Government employees, including 3,000 Defence Employees, in Kanpur, living in various houses constructed under the Industrial Housing Scheme."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

A report has already been called for from the Government of Uttar Pradesh on the reported eviction notices having been served on 4,000 Central Government Employees, including 3,000 Defence Employees in Kanpur living in various houses constructed under the Industrial Housing Scheme. The report has not yet been received.

The Scheme was introduced by the Government of India in 1952 to help the State Governments, Industrial Employers,

and Cooperatives of industrial workers to build houses for providing accommodation at subsidised rents for workers falling within the meaning of section 2(1) of the Factories Act, 1948, and 'persons' employed in mines other than coal and mica mines within the meaning of section 2(b) of the Mines Act, 1952, and whose wages do not exceed Rs. 350/- p. m.

According to information available with us at present, the Government of Uttar Pradesh, with financial assistance from the Government of India (50 percent loan and 50 percent subsidy), built about 16,000 houses in Kanpur under the Subsidised Housing Scheme for industrial workers. State and Central Government Employees including those employed in Defence installations are not eligible for allotment of houses built under the Scheme. Central and State Governments are expected to build houses for their employees (whether industrial or non-industrial) wherever necessary, by providing requisite funds in their respective budgets.

2. Initially, the tenements were not very popular with the eligible industrial workers. Some of the tenements also fell within the security zone of certain Defence installations in the area and the local military authorities were not in favour of such houses being allotted to outsiders. In view of these factors, and in order to save themselves from loss of revenue, the Government of Uttar Pradesh allotted about 5000 tenements to ineligible persons (which included employees of Defence establishments as well), in contravention of the provisions of the Scheme. Ever since the matter came to the notice of my Ministry in 1958, efforts have been made to persuade the Government of Uttar Pradesh to get the houses under the occupation of the ineligible, vacated so that these could be allotted to ineligible industrial workers for whom these were built.

3. Expressing their inability to secure vacation of the houses occupied by the Defence employees, the Government of Uttar Pradesh, as an alternative solution, proposed that such houses might be purchased from them by the Ministry of

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Defence. This proposal was not acceptable to the Ministry of Defence. At a high level meeting held on 21st October, 1965, among the Minister of Defence, the then Minister of Works and Housing and the representative of the State Government, it was decided that the State Government could transfer such houses from the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers to the Low Income Group Housing Scheme w. e. f. 1st April, 1966 and repay the subsidy to the Government of India (as if it had been drawn as a loan) over a period of 20 years with interest thereon from the said date. The Government of India, as a measure of solution to this long pending problem, offered to waive the interest on the subsidy portion upto that date. This procedure would have enabled the Government of Uttar Pradesh to allot the houses to the Defence employees and others falling within the low income group i. e. those whose income did not exceed Rs. 600/- per month.

4. The above decision was communicated to the then Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh on 13th January, 1966. In November, 1966, the State Government communicated their inability to accept the above decision, and reiterated their earlier stand that the Ministry of Defence should purchase these houses. Since purchase was not acceptable to the Ministry of Defence, the State Government were advised in April, 1967 to send their alternative proposal. In July, 1969 the Government of Uttar Pradesh suggested enlargement of the scope of the scheme so as to cover the Defence Employees. Such a suggestion was also made by the Ministry of Defence. In view of the wide repercussions that it would have on the scheme all over the country, it could not be agreed to by this Ministry. The Government of Uttar Pradesh again stressed in January 1970, that the only logical and desirable solution to the problem would be for the Ministry of Defence to purchase the houses. This suggestion was again recommended in May, 1970 to the Ministry of Defence drawing their attention pointedly to the fact that a large number of houses happened to be located within the security zone, and these should not ordinarily be

occupied by those not in the employment of Defence establishments. The matter is under consideration by the Ministry of Defence.

6. Even though the houses have been built by the State Government with 100% Central financial assistance, the ownership and management of the houses vest in the Government of Uttar Pradesh, and they are fully competent to deal with the ineligible allottees according to their rules etc.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : They should read the statement. They are setting a very bad precedent.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : That is not the intention.

MR. SPEAKER : I don't agree that it is a precedent. If the statement is short it should be read, but if it is long, it should not be read. We have been following this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This statement was circulated to us at about 11 O'clock. But, sir, there are certain cases when we get the statement only 15 minutes in advance.

MR. SPEAKER : You come to me with a Motion and you give only 5 minutes for me !

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You know more than the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : All are human beings. If it is your case, you say all that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This was circulated at about 11. But in future, kindly see that they issue giving sufficient time, because, this is almost a direction from you.

MR. SPEAKER : It must be issued giving quite reasonable length of time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : In the Statement the hon. Minister has narrated the whole case. I am reading from the statement, which says :

"Some of the tenements also fell within the security zone of certain Defence installations in the area and

the local military authorities were not in favour of such houses being allotted to outsiders. In view of these factors, and in order to save themselves from loss of revenue, the Govt. of U. P. allotted about 5000 tenements to ineligible persons..."

at that time they were 'ineligible'...

"...(which included employees of Defence establishments as well...), in contravention of the provisions of the Scheme. Ever since the matter came to the notice of my Ministry in 1958,..."

that is, Mr. Gujral's Ministry...

"...efforts have been made to persuade the Government of Uttar Pradesh to get the houses under the occupation of the ineligible, vacated so that these could be allotted to eligible industrial workers for whom these were built."

Sir, the history of the case is like this.

When Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru visited Kanpur in 1956 and inaugurated the Employees' State Insurance Corporation there he visited some slum areas and he made the historic statement—"Why not burn the slums." That was his outburst, Sir, that these slums should be burnt, they should be demolished razed to the ground, and new houses constructed.

As a result of the late Pandit Nehru's announcement in Kanpur in 1956, these houses came up, and the first colony which was set up was called the Bapu Gurba colony in memory of Bapu Gandhiji. These houses were constructed on land which virtually belonged to the Defence establishment, that is, the Central Ordnance Depot. Because of this, when the commandant of that depot, namely Col. R. G. Naidu threatened to demolish these houses; these houses were allotted to the defence employees working in the Central Ordnance Depot. Since 1958, nearly 3000 of these houses have been occupied by the Defence employees, and

1000 more [houses occupied by the Postal and Telegraph employees and other employees belonging to the Central Government undertakings. There was a signed agreement with the Labour Commissioner or rather with the housing Commissioner of U. P. in Kanpur. These employees were paying regular rent. They are in authorised occupation. I can see that with all the honesty at my command, and this can be checked up. Now, suddenly they have become ineligible because of the rules framed by the Central Government which do not permit any employee other than an industrial employee under the provisions to occupy those houses.

This question was referred to the Defence Ministry and to the Defence Ministers Shri Jagjivan Ram, Shri Swarn Singh and Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan. When the Defence Minister Shri Jagjivan Ram went to Kanpur, he virtually made a definite statement that no employee was going to be evicted, and the occupation would be regularised.

Then, the suggestion came from the WHS Ministry that those houses might be purchased by the Defence Ministry. This matter is still under consideration.

Then, what did the UP Government do? I do not blame the UP Government in any way, because the Chief Minister of UP, and the Labour Minister of UP told us very frankly that if the rules were amended to include the defence employees and all other industrial employees and all employees working in the Central Government undertakings and the discrimination was removed, their occupation could be regularised.

The other day, that is, on the 15th November, 1971, I had put a question to the hon. Minister:

"(a) Whether the Ministry of Defence has approached his Ministry to agree to change the rules of allotment of houses constructed under the Industrial Housing Scheme in Kanpur and other places to include the Central Government employees working in the Defence industry and other Central Government undertakings; and

(b) if so, whether the rules have been amended and if not, the reason for the same?"

The answer was :

"(a) Yes, The Defence Ministry had appealed to the WHS Ministry to change the rules."

But then the answer to part (b) of the question was :

"The question of amending the rule does not arise because an amendment of this nature would have adverse repercussions on the provision of houses to the employees of all Government undertakings not liable to income tax and departmental undertakings all over the country."

I am surprised that today when we are supposed to be moving towards socialism, as they claim, there is a discrimination between employee and employee, between an industrial worker producing things in an ordnance factory and an industrial worker manufacturing cloth in a textile mill or working in a jute mill etc. This discrimination between an employee working in an ordnance depot and an employee working in a jute mill or a textile mill should be done away with.

The situation is extremely explosive, and we must thank you, Sir, for giving us an opportunity to raise this issue. Rents are not being taken from them. Each employee who is staying there has been given notices of damage charges to the tune of about Rs. 3000 to Rs. 4000, and there is a notice that the *kutli* Amin and Housing Commissioner would be visiting the place after the 30th of this month to auction their belongings. If the situation came to this, then it would affect about 3000 employees defence employees working in the defence production units, which is the prime need of this country today, and about 1000 employees belonging to the RMS and telegraph and telephone and others who are doing their best in the interests of the country at this crucial

hour. If their belongings are auctioned, and they are thrown out of the houses along with their family members, it is bound to become a law and order situation.

Therefore, in all humility, I would appeal to Shri I. K. Gujral and Shri Uma Shankar Dixit, both of whom know very well what is happening at this particular juncture in Kanpur, to have another meeting with the Chief Minister, the Housing Minister and the Labour Minister of UP and the Defence Ministry officials, and till such time, those people should not be asked to pay damage charges to the tune of Rs. 3000 to Rs. 4000, and these auction notices and eviction notices should be withdrawn.

From the statement I find that it is said :

"The matter is still under consideration by the Ministry of Defence."

When the Defence Ministry is considering the matter and when the UP Government are sympathetic, and when these men have spent nearly 10 to 13 years in these houses and there is an agreement signed by them as tenants, why should they be evicted at this hour and thrown out of these houses, since they cannot get other houses to live in now? The Government of India have no money to construct suddenly 4000 houses. When they have been living in these houses and paying Rs. 13 or Rs. 14 or Rs. 15 and regularly, why should they be evicted?

I do not want to make it a fighting issue as such. Nor am I trying to provoke the hon. Minister or threaten him with dire consequences, but definitely, it is a question of law and order. At this hour when the unity of the country is our primary interest and we want the unity of the country and we want to unite all the employees, let there be no discrimination between employee and employee, an employee working in a departmental undertaking or a public sector undertaking and an employee working in an industry. Let

the rules be amended, and till such time these notices should be withdrawn, and the Chief Minister may be asked to find out ways and means to solve the problem.

I would ask the hon. Minister to give a definite reply which may allay the lurking fear in the minds of these 4000 employees who cannot possibly work in the ordinance factories, all the time thinking that they and their family members including children and their luggages would be on the street the next day. This assurance can be given by the hon. Minister immediately, and that is my earnest request.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I might clarify one thing from the very beginning, namely that no eviction notices have been served on the occupants either on the initiative of the Central Government...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Eviction and damage notices have been sent to the tune of Rs. 4000 or so.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Neither eviction notices nor damage notices have been issued either on the initiative of the Central Government or at the behest of the Central Government. This should be very clearly understood. I have learnt for the first time now after I had received the calling-attention-notice that some such notices have been served by the State Government. The Housing Minister of the State is meeting me tomorrow, and I shall take this issue up with him about the eviction or damage notices.

So far as the main issue is concerned, these houses were built under the Industrial Housing Scheme. The genesis of the Industrial Housing Scheme is that the different State Governments are given 50 per cent loan and 50 per cent subsidy for building such houses. About 16,000 houses were built by the U.P. Government on this basis, and we gave them 50 per cent loan and 50 per cent subsidy. But for some reason these houses were not given to industrial workers.

My hon. friend Shri S. M. Banerjee is not the leader of only the defence production unit employees, but is also a leader of industrial labour, I presume...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : But they were not occupying it, I think I am being misunderstood....

MR SPEAKER : Let the hon. member hear the answer of the hon. Minister now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am not raising a controversy now. But they were not occupying it.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him listen now to what the hon. Minister has to say.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Whatever the reasons might be, these houses were given to employees other than industrial workers. So, they had three options open to them. One option was that the Defence Ministry should take over these houses and give them to their own employees on whatever terms and conditions they liked. So, we took the matter up with the Defence Ministry time and again, but unfortunately we did not succeed with them, and they would not agree. The Defence Ministry suggested that we might sell the houses to the occupants. We requested the State Government to explore that possibility also. But only two or so odd applications were received, and most of the people were not interested in purchasing the houses. We wanted those houses to be converted into houses under the low income housing scheme.

Another option that arose was that the U. P. Government might take over these houses and refund the money given to them under the Industrial Housing Scheme, but the U. P. Government were not willing to do so.

The difficulty, so far as we are concerned, is that we are averse to giving it to the Defence Production unit for only one reason, not because we discriminate between an industrial worker and an industrial worker, but because if Government starts giving subsidy for housing its own employees under one Department or the other, then Shri S. M. Banerjee will come forward tomorrow and say that the housing scheme for industrial workers is not

[Shri I. K. Gujral]

making any progress and all the money is getting absorbed in this. Now even at this stage, we have only approached the Defence Ministry again that they may take them over at cost, and the cost is very low—about Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 per unit—at book value. We are willing to give at that value also.

The only point is, if we get back this money, which is not going to the Consolidated Fund, this money will be used again for industrial housing, because the industrial housing is badly needed in this country. There is an extreme shortage of industrial housing. Either the Uttar Pradesh Government should take them over and refund the money or the Defence Ministry should take over and refund the money. If my friend feels that the money for industrial housing should be used for housing Government servants, I think tomorrow he will come back or his friends will come back with a great deal of grievance, because we are keen that not only Government servants should get houses but people who are not in the Government service should also get houses.

In this case, I for one feel that the Defence Ministry on the Defence Production Unit—should have taken over those houses long ago, because some of the houses are built in the security zone, and that is why even when they sell them to others, I think it is a risk even then because the property will pass from one hand to the other and a stage might come when they do not like the people to be sitting or staying in the security zone itself. That is why we have pointed out these facts, and I am sure this will be sorted out very soon. So far as the eviction and damages are concerned I will bring it to the notice of the State Minister of Housing tomorrow when he comes tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKER DIKSHIT) : May I add a few words ? I feel—I have gone through it yesterday - that something has gone wrong somewhere in my opinion. It is a matter of co-ordination. The Uttar Pradesh

Government or the Defence Ministry along with our Ministry have to find a solution instead of asking the occupants to get out. I hope we shall be able to sort it out.

These are some of the delays and puzzles in the democratic processes whether three or four departments and the State Government are concerned. I assure the house that we will try to sort it out as quickly as possible.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Sir, after the Minister's reply, I do not suppose any more information will be forth-coming. As Mr. Dikshit has just intervened, I would like to raise one or two questions. He says this is a question of lack of co-ordination in the democratic system. If you go through this statement reciting the whole history of this case, it will be quite clear that this is quite a scandalous story of bureaucratic bungling not only bureaucratic bungling but the inter-ministerial, and as between the Central Government and the State Government, a criminal callousness and negligence towards this whole question. It has been dragging on for years. From his statement, it first came to the notice of the Ministry in 1958. It is now 1971 ; almost over now. Now, we are told these houses were built in the security zone of the defence undertaking. But why were they built in the security zone ? Was it not known to be the security zone at that time ? Kanpur is one of the biggest centres of Defence production in this country, and I am very sorry that this matter has come to a head at a time when the whole world will know that when this country is girding up its loins to defend its borders against the possibility of a foreign attack, at such a time, thousands of defence workers who are involved in defence production are facing the uncertainty about where they are going to live with their families tomorrow. Is this matter to be brushed aside so easily ? Therefore, what I would say is that these Ministries of Works and Housing, Defence, and so on should cease to function as independent empires ; they run according to their whims and they do not have the minimum amount of co-ordination with each other. These houses

were allowed to be built in the security zone, and these defence employees were allowed to become the allottees of these houses; they have not trespassed; they have not forcibly occupied these houses Mr. Banerjee has quite correctly said that they have entered into an agreement. A tenancy agreement was made with them and, therefore, they are all lawful occupants; they are not unlawful occupants in any sense of word. Therefore, the Defence Ministry which of course is under an obligation to build houses for its own employees but possibly is notable to spare money from its huge defence budget at this moment because of the other priorities, are being given the option of taking over these houses at cost price; even that they are not prepared to do. The Ministry here says that it cannot change or relax the rule because it will have repercussions throughout the whole country. Are these technical rules, inter-ministry wranglings and bunglings to be allowed to go on at this time when the defence production employees are facing the danger of eviction? It is scandalous and should not be allowed to be brushed aside so lightly. Therefore, it is not only a question of stopping these evictions or damage notices; that, I am sure, the Ministry will try and do; but some early remedy must be sought to this particular problem and this must be put on a proper and stable footing. Either the Defence Ministry or the Works and Housing Ministry or the State Government has got to take the responsibility; they cannot go on passing the buck to each other in this way. This is supposed to be one Government, not so many separate Governments in each Ministry.

Therefore, I should like to know, apart from stopping these notices, what is the concrete line of thinking of the Minister so that they can get some early solution to this problem so that it can be settled once and for all?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I may say this, that whatever discussions might have been going on in the past between the two Ministries at the Centre and the U. P. Government, so far as the occupants are concerned, they are not to be bothered. Let

that be clearly understood... (*Interruptions.*) I shall see that they are not evicted. That is our stand clearly.

So far as financial adjustments are concerned, whether this Ministry or that Ministry bears it or the U. P. Government bears it that is an inter-ministerial adjustment which will be made. I can assure here and now that so far as the occupants are concerned, they will not be bothered.

श्री सज्जू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : माननीय दीक्षित जी ने कहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से इस मामले पर बातचीत वह कर रहे हैं। लगातार इसी तरह के आशवासन इस सदन को दिये गये हैं। पिछली बार जब वर्क्स हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स पर बहस चल रही थी तो मैंने सवाल को उठाया था। तब भी श्री गुजराल ने कहा था कि ये लोग नहीं निकाले जायेंगे। इसके बावजूद उनको नोटिस दी गई है। यही नहीं बल्कि उनसे डेमेजिज चार्ज किये जा रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या फौरन आदेश जारी होंगे कि उन से डेमेजिज चार्ज न किए जायें और आगे नोटिस न निकाले जायें? तब तक दोनों सरकारें बैठकर बातचीत न कर लें, तब तक के लिए इस तरह के आदेश फौरन अधिकारियों को दिये जायेंगे?

श्री आई० के० गुजराल : उत्तर प्रदेश के हाउसिंग मिनिस्टर यहाँ आ रहे हैं। उनके साथ बातचीत करके मैं सारे मामले को हल करने की कोशिश करूँगा।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : May I take two submissions?

MR. SPEAKER : I will not allow, unless I have notice of them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have given notice and I want your ruling. One is about the Finance Secretary. What he said has been widely covered and it does not require verification. Mr. Pandey has been reported and what he has said has been given full coverage by the National press.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

The second thing is about tomorrow. Last year Guru Tegh Bahadur's Martyrdom day was a holiday.

श्री ज्योतिर्मोय बोसु (ग्वालियर) :
कल अगर गुरु तेगबहादुर शहीद दिवस है तब तो.....

MR. SPEAKER : I have no information.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I want your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER : No ruling is required on holidays. It is not my job to declare holidays.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Why not ? You are the supreme head of this House.

MR. SPEAKER : You do not recognise it sometimes.

12.26 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST NAVBHARAT TIMES

MR. SPEAKER : I may inform the House that on the 10th August, 1971, Shri B. P. Maurya raised a question of privilege in respect of an article published in the *Navbharat Times*, Delhi, in its issue dated the 6th August, 1971, allegedly casting reflections on him.

I then said that the Editor of the newspaper would be addressed to state what he had to say in the matter.

The Editor of the newspaper sent me a letter dated the 11th August, 1971, in which he had stated *inter alia* as follows :—

"We had no intention of hurting the feelings of the Member or the Honourable House. As Mr. B. P. Maurya has taken objection to the publication of this item, as Editor of the paper, I hereby tender my apologies to the Member and to the Honourable House."

I passed on a copy of the Editor's letter to Shri B. P. Maurya. As desired by Shri Maurya, the Editor of the newspaper was asked to have his own and the writer *Viveki's* apology published in the *Navbharat Times*. This, the Editor has done in the issue of the newspaper dated the 24th September, 1971. Shri Maurya in his letter dated 18th November, 1971, to me has said that in view of the apology published by the newspaper, the matter may be treated as closed.

So, the matter is closed.

As far as this privilege motion raised by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is concerned, I have my own doubts about it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I have not raised a privilege motion. I only want to raise it before the House under rule 377.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a matter to be brought up under rule 377. Shri Bosu says in his letter to me :

"That the Finance Secretary Mr. B. D. Pendey has reportedly disclosed on Saturday before a Tax Executives' Conference organised by the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry in New Delhi that a new Central Excise Bill is proposed to be introduced during the next session.

"I maintain that these utterances on the part of a civil servant had not been quite proper particularly when parliament..."

I agree, but I have to examine it. It should have been the Minister to give the intention of the business, and not the Secretary. When the House is sitting. Many things are within your knowledge, and sometimes they creep out, but especially a responsible person like the Secretary should be very careful about his observations. I am going to examine it and later on let you know as to what comes out.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : I wrote to you...

MR. SPEAKER : That is a matter not for any point to be raised after the Question Hour. He says that the Chinese attitude is anti-Indian, as if it is something new. When the foreign affairs debate comes, you may participate. I am not going to allow it.

SHRI P. K. DEO : It is a matter of great concern and surprise. I do not know when the foreign affairs debate is likely to take place.

MR. SPEAKER : It is coming, we will have to discuss many things, but not that anything may come up after the Question Hour. I can appreciate your anxiety, but it is not the proper occasion.

—

12.30 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

BOMBAY MOTOR VEHICLES(GUJARAT AMDT.) RULES AND A STATEMENT IN REGARD THERETO

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Bombay Motor Vehicles (Gujarat Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G/G/71/76/MVR/1070/26850/E in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 24th June, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Mothor Vehicles Act, 1939, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 13th May 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat.

- (2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Noti- fication. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1061/71*]

NATIONALISED BANKS (AMENDMENT) SCHEME

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Nationalised Banks (Manage- ment and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Amendment) Scheme, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) under sub section (5) of section 9 of the Banking Companies Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1062/71.*]

SUGAR (CONTROL) AMDT. ORDERS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub- section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—

- (1) The Sugar (Control) Amendment Order, 1971 published in Notificat- ion No. G.S.R. 1266 in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1063/71.*]
- (2) The Sugar (Control) Second Amendment Order 1971, publi- shed in Notification No. G. S. R. 1380 in Gazette of India dated 17th September, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1064/ 71*]

ACCOUNTS OF I. I. T. BOMBAY STATEMENT AND ANNUAL REPORT OF KHUDA BAKHSH ORIENTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts of Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1969-70 along with the audit Report thereon under

[Prof. D. P. Yadava] :

sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons as to why the Hindi version of the above Accounts could not be laid on the Table simultaneously. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1065/71.]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library Patna for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (4) of section 21 of the Kudha Bakhsh Oriental Public Library Act, 1969.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. 11066/71.]

12.31 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose copy of the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1171, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th November, 1971."
- (ii) "In accordance with provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business

in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on 18th November, 1971 agreed without any amendment to the prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Bill, 1971, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th August, 1971."

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (AMENDMENT) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I also lay on the Table of the House the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1971, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12 32 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH REPORTS

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee :

- (1) Eighteenth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Third Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) relating to Medical Stores Depots (Department of Health).
- (2) Nineteenth Report regarding action taken by Government on their recommendations contained in their Eighteenth Report (fourth Lok Sabha) an Audit Report (Civil), 1969 and Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1967-68 relating to the Department of Rehabilitation.

**PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION
(EXTENSION TO KOHIMA AND
MOKOKCHUNG DISTRICTS) BILL***

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKER DIKSHIT) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to extend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, to the Kohima and Mokokchung districts in the State of Nagaland.

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to extend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, to the Kohima and Mokokchung districts in the State of Nagaland."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI UMA SHANKER DIKSHIT : I introduce the Bill.

12.33 hrs.

SMALL COINS (OFFENCES) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : On behalf of Shri Y. B. Chavan, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of melting or destruction of small coins, hoarding of small coins for the purpose of melting or destruction thereof, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of melting or destruction of small coins, hoarding of small coins for the purpose of melting or destruction thereof, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I introduce the Bill.

**STATEMENT RE. SMALL COINS
(OFFENCES) ORDINANCE**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Small Coins (Offences) Ordinance, 1971, as required under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

12.34 hrs.

TAX ON POSTAL ARTICLES BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for of a tax on certain postal articles.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the levy of a tax on certain postal articles."

Mr. Banerjee and Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu have written to me saying they want to oppose the introduction of this Bill. I will allow them.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बारे में मैंने भी सूचना दी है कि मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास तो कोई सूचना आई नहीं है।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : मैंने इसके लिए सूचना दी है, समय से पहले।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 12 बजे के बाद आई है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) :
11 बजे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर 11 बजे भी दी है
तब भी लेट है ।

श्री बनर्जी—

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) :
Sir, I rise to oppose the introduction of
this Bill seeking to replace the ordinance
promulgated by the President in October.
My objection is that this was not
necessary. The Statement of Objects and
Reasons says :

"In Order to meet the expenditure on
the relief of Bangla Desh refugees, it
was agreed at the meeting of the
Governors and Chief Ministers of
States held at New Delhi on the 12th
October, 1971, that both the Centre
and the States would levy tax, duty or
surcharge..." etc.

The Governors, Chief Ministers, and
Central Ministers who agreed to this,
never, thought that Parliament is a forum
which should also be consulted.

The manner in which Parliament has
been ignored in this case is something
unimaginable. When was it to come into
force? From the 15th of November, the
opening day of the present session? Sir,
you have already expressed your view that
Ordinances should not normally be brought
in I am not against Ordinances as such.
Suppose an Ordinance is necessary to
prevent the closure of a unit, I am all
for it. But what was the fun of promul-
gating an Ordinance which will come into
force from the opening day of a session?

Apart from that, I feel that taxation
has reached saturation point and people
are unable to pay anything more. If
government need more money for refugee
relief there are other sources which they
can tap like black money, income-tax
arrears and so on. Therefore, I do not
agree to this measure. I oppose it tooth
and nail from the stage of introduction.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond
Harbour) : I rise to oppose the introduc-
tion of this Bill vehemently. It reveals
the bankruptcy of the government which is
trying to exist through Ordinances. We
understand from this note that the Chief
Ministers were consulted. But the Chief
Ministers and the Governors are not the
supreme people. Did you consult the
Assemblies where the representatives of
the people have a say?

The meagre taxation provision in the
original budget this year was with a view
to hoodwinking the people. The actual
deficit was Rs. 400 crores to 475 crores
though it was mentioned as Rs. 235 crores.
This shows the inefficiency, dishonesty and
political gimmicks. People are groaning
under the galloping price rise and yet there
is no tightening of the belt, so far as
government is concerned. A Minister
today costs between Rs. 25,000 to 50,000
a month and a meeting of the Prime
Minister cost Rs. 80,000 towards security
arrangements. Very recently a Mercedes
car, a very fine six door car has been
bought for the government; I do not want
to say for whom it is bought.

MR. SPEAKER : All this is not rele-
vant. Further, on details he can speak
later on.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I want
to oppose if from the beginning.

Very recently I asked a Financial
Commissioner how much of the Fourth
Plan allocation have been set aside for
generation of basic wealth or increase in
GNP. He said : it is very little, I am
sorry to say.

This blanket taxation shows that there
is an element of discrimination in the
fiscal policy pursued by the government.
The post budget jubilation amongst the
businessmen in Calcutta we noticed with
great concern. The corporate sector is
doing fine but it was left alone. There is
industrial stagnation. Why? Because, big
business is very capable of concealing its
real profits which it siphoned into black
money. Today there is arrears of tax
to the extent of Rs. 900 crores.
The report of the Auditor-General

is a revealing document. A major portion of the arrears is in corporate and personal taxes. Today smuggling is making you lose to the tune of Rs. 400 crores every year. Loss on account of under invoicing and over-invoicing is to the tune of another Rs. 400 crores. God alone knows whether the black money in circulation is Rs. 3,000 crores or 4,000 crores.

When this is the situation you want to impose a levy on postal articles. You handle about 700 million postal items out of which the yield is Rs. 20 crores. Then you impose a levy on newspapers in a country where the newspaper reading public is not more than 68 per cent in the best of areas and not more than 22 per cent in the worst of areas. I know that because of the existing fiscal measures that have been enforced by the government, they will find it very difficult to survive. I oppose this Bill with all the power at my command.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: डाक्टर पांडे, आज आप कह लीजिए लेकिन आगे से आपकी सूचना लेट नहीं आनी चाहिए।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : मैं दो आघातों पर इस विधेयक का विरोध करता हूँ। पहला आघात तो यह है कि 22 अक्टूबर को यह अध्यादेश निकाला गया और 15 नवम्बर से इसके लागू होने की बात थी जबकि ठीक 15 नवम्बर से ही यह लोक सभा प्रारम्भ होने वाली थी। ऐसी दशा में इसको निकालने का कोई औचित्य नहीं था और न ही कोई औचित्य सरकार की ओर से बताया गया है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि लोक सभा की परम्परा के अनुसार और भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष श्री मावलंकर और प्रधान मंत्री के बीच हुए पत्र-व्यवहार द्वारा सिद्ध किया जा चुका था कि कभी भी इस प्रकार के आर्डिनेन्स, जब सत्र निकट भविष्य में प्रारम्भ होने वाला हो, नहीं निकाले जायेंगे। पहले तो इस प्रकार के आर्डिनेन्स निकालने का औचित्य नहीं है। फिर विस्तीय मामलों से

सम्बन्धित किसी ऐसे आर्डिनेन्स को तो बिल्कुल ही नहीं लाना चाहिए जिससे लोक सभा के अधिकार पर आघात पहुँचे। ये दो आघात हैं जिनके अनुसार इस प्रकार के आर्डिनेन्स को नहीं लाया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि इसका प्रभाव साधारण जनता पर बहुत ज्यादा पड़ने वाला है। विधेयक में 20 करोड़ की आमदनी आँकी गई है तथा अन्य करों से टोटल रेवेन्यू 70 करोड़ की आँकी गई है। बंगला देश के शरणाथियों के नाम जो कुछ किया जा रहा है उसका भी प्रतिदिन का व्यय बहुत ज्यादा है और इससे पूरा होने वाला नहीं है। ऐसी स्थिति में इस विधेयक से कोई अर्जेंसी या इमर्जेंसी भी प्रकट नहीं होती जिसके कारण इस आर्डिनेन्स को लागू किया जाना आवश्यक था।

इन दो आघातों पर मैं इस विधेयक के प्रस्तुत किये जाने का विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस सत्र के पहले दिन मैंने यह लिखा था कि अध्यादेश जारी करने का यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है और आपने भी उस वक्त यही कहा था। अब अध्यादेश को कानून बनाया जा रहा है। अध्यादेश के द्वारा टैक्स लागू करना.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब इसको कहने से क्या फायदा कि इसको कानून न बनाया जाय ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कानून तो बन ही रहा है लेकिन यही मौका है जब विरोध किया जा सकता है। यह मिद्दान्त का सवाल है। पार्लियामेंट बनाये रख कर आर्डिनेन्स के द्वारा टैक्स लगाने के मामले को श्री मावलंकर ने उठाया था। सारी पार्लियामेंट्री डिमांडेसी की लड़ाई इसी बात पर हुई है।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : In the inter-session period there were 12 or 13 Ordinances but these Ordinances, which are now being presented in the form of Bills, relate to additional measures of taxation. They are different from the other Ordinances.

MR. SPEAKER : An Ordinance is an Ordinance, whatever it might be.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Can you cite any precedent ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry, I am not sure of the distinction. Have you any instance where it is mentioned that Ordinances are to be demarcated into financial and non-financial...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It was brought into force from the date Parliament was due to open.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जो टेक्स लगाये गये हैं वह 15 नम्बर से लगाये गये हैं। 1 दिसम्बर से लगाये जाते तो कोई आसमान टूटने वाला नहीं था। यह आर्डिनेन्स बनाने के हक का दुरुपयोग किया गया है।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Apart from the Minister's reply, we would like to have your observation.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इसके बारे में पहले ही कह चुका हूँ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That was about the general tendency.

MR. SPEAKER : I will request you not to ask me to repeat the observation that I had already made in very strong terms. But if you think that there should be some distinction between financial and non-financial, tax and non-tax Ordinances, there is nothing in my knowledge on which I can base my ruling. All I can say is

that I do not approve of an Ordinance just at the time when the House is about to meet.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka) : In all these years this is the first time...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : It is not the first time.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इंग्लैण्ड में पार्लियामेंट्री डिमाक्रेसी की लड़ाई ही इस बात पर हुई कि इस तरह से टेक्स नहीं लगाये जा सकते।

SHRI H. M. PATEL : This is the first time that a financial matter has been passed by an ordinance. An ordinance has been used for other purposes.

MR. SPEAKER : After all, you must have been advised by some old colleagues in the civil services. I must say that I do not approve of an Ordinance at so late a stage as 15th November. I made my observations just at the outset of this session. What else you want ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उनसे पूछिये कि 1 दिसम्बर से क्यों नहीं लगाते (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Will the Minister say if there is any justification why this was done on the day when Parliament was meeting ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : As the House is aware, we are really in an extraordinary emergent situation.

AN HON. MEMBER : What ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Every day you speak about that. On every question you speak about that. We are aware of that and I do not have to put it before you. The House is also aware that there is a tremendous financial burden of maintenance of Bangla Desh refugees.

This question was discussed with the Chief Ministers and a consensus was reached that one of the ways of meeting the tremendous burden and one of the ways of fighting the consequential problems that have arisen as a result of the huge budgetary deficit was to raise more resources...

MR. SPEAKER : I must say that we do recognise that there are very exceptional circumstances. But, I hope, you will not continue this practice in future unless there are similar exceptions.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : Whenever it is unavoidable we do it. My friends will bear with me that it was very extraordinary situation. We never had wanted to by pass Parliament nor do we intend to bypass it. We knew that we had to face you here and we are facing you... (Interruptions)...we will convince you that it was unavoidable...(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The Chief Ministers did not suggest that you should issue Ordinances.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Sir, when the Minister says that this was unavoidable, it is really very strange. We are not disputing that there is need for more money, etc. Certainly, it may be raised. But what was the necessity for not waiting untill 15th of November ? Even on their own, they are saying that they do not expect to collect money before the 15th November. These measures could have been introduced on the 15th November. What harm would it have done ? On that argument, you might say that all legislation should be done by Ordinances.

MR. SPEAKER : On the first day, I made certain observation.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : There must be special circumstances under which an ordinance may be issued. In this case, no special circumstances have been given. They have not said anything except that they discussed it with the Chief Ministers.

Is that a special reason ? An emergency is there. We need more money undoubtedly. These measures could have been introduced on the 15th November. They have an enormous majority. They could have got the Bills passed within two days.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप को याद होगा कि पार्लियामेंट की पिछली बैठक में फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से पूछा गया था कि क्या बंगला देश से आने वाले विस्थापितों के खर्च को ध्यान में रखकर कोई सप्लीमेंट्री बजट वह पेश करने वाले हैं। उन्होंने कहा, नहीं सप्लीमेंट्री बजट पेश नहीं करेंगे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उस वक्त ऐसा ही विचार था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी सरकार 15 तारीख तक रुक सकती थी। उसके बाद मंत्री जी विधेयक लाकर 1 दिसम्बर से टेक्स लगा सकते थे, लेकिन वह तो संसद की अव-हलना करने पर तुले हुये थे। आर्डिनेंस के द्वारा टेक्स लगाना.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डिनेंस तो पहले से ही चले आते हैं। आर्डिनेंसों के बारे में श्री मावलंकर के सामने प्राइम-मिनिस्टर ने जो जवाब दिया था वह यह कि आर्डिनेंस लाने का तो सरकार को अधिकार है, लेकिन आज यह देखने की बात है कि जब सेशन बिल्कुल नजदीक हो तब उसकी प्रोप्रायटी है या नहीं, और इसके बारे में मैं ने पहले ही कह दिया है। उन्हीं आर्डिनेन्स में से एक आर्डिनेन्स यह है और इनके बारे में मैं कोई आम्बर्वेशन करूँ तो कोई नई बात नहीं होगी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नई बात यह है कि उनके पास कोई जस्टिफिकेशन नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने अभी बताया कि पिछले सेशन में क्या हुआ था। पिछले सेशन के बाद भी यह मामला चलता रहा और आज भी रिफ्यूजीज चले आ रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी सत्तर करोड़ के टैक्स लगाये गये हैं। रिफ्यूजीज पर छः सौ करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो गया है। जरा बताइए सत्तर करोड़ से कैसे मामला हल हो जायगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर किसी और वक्त डिबेट कर लें।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Outcome of one-man rule. This is nothing but a dictatorial rule.

MR. SPEAKER : Please don't make such observations.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Your ruling is being disregarded by the Government every time. What is it other than dictatorial rule ?

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) : Last session it was said that the Government had no intention to levy any tax because the refugee influx was only 25-30 Lakhs then. But, now it has shot up to 1 crore. This is the information which I am submitting to Mr. Vajpayeeji.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The hon. members also would realise that we are in a very emergent situation. Therefore, additional resources have got to be raised.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Not at all.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Now, Sir, the only point is...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPEYEE : Not by ordinance.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Sir, your remarks are there on the ordinance. The Government are aware of the remarks. We are not going into that.

I am trying to place before the House...(Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे कहते हैं कि आपने लगा तो देने हैं, हमें बोल तो लेने दीजिए।

SHRI K. R. GANESH : In each of the levies and taxes that have been introduced, certain administrative arrangement have to be made. For instance, regarding the stamp duty and the tax on postal articles, all these require tremendous administrative preparation and that is why the date of 15th November was fixed because every day lost is a loss to the resources mobilisation that is taking place. This is all I am submitting.

There is a statutory resolution by hon. Members disapproving the ordinance which shall be considered at the consideration stage and the Government's viewpoint on this will be placed.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the levy of a tax on certain postal articles."

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 2]

[12-58 hrs.

AYES

Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna

Ahmed Shri F. A.

Appalanaidu, Shri

Arvind Netam, Shri

Balakrishnaiah, Shri T.

Banerji, Shrimati Mukul

Basumatari, Shri D.

Bhuvaram, Shri G.

Bisht, Shri Narendra Singh

Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Choudhary, Shri B. E.
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Dalip Singh, Shri
Darbara Singh, Shri
Deo Shri S. N. Singh
*Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
Doda Shri Hiralal
Dube, Shri J. P.
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gangadeb, Shri F.
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohain Shri C. C.
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chander
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.
Kailas, Dr.
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kendar Nath Singh, Shri
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Krishanan, Shri G. Y.
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mauraya, Shri B. P.

Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mohammad Tahir, Shri
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Nepi, Shri Pratap Singh
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Oza, Shri Ghanshyam
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Panigrahi Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Pratap Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Patel, Shri Ramubhai
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K
Raj, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Parasada
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma Dr. Shankar Dayal
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Sher Singh, Prof.

*Wrongly voted for Ayes.

Shivnath Singh, Shri
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sonar, Dr. A. G.
Sunder Lal, Shri
Tewari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
Tewari, Shri Shankar
Ulkey, Shri M. G.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Vekaria, Shri
Yadav, Shri R. P.

NOES

Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chaudhary, Shri Ishwar
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Godfrey, Shrimati M.
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
Gowder, Shri J. M.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Lalji Bhai, Shri
Manjhi, Shri Bhola
Mayavan, Shri V.
Mehta, Shri P. M.
Mody, Shri Piloo
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Panda, Shri D. K.
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Patel, Shri H. M.

Ramkanwar, Shri
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Reddy, Shri B. N.
Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara
Sezhiyan, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Sivasamy, Shri M. S.
Subravelu, Shri
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari.

MR. SPEAKER : The result* of the division is :

Ayes 102; Noes 32.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I introduce† the Bill.

— —

12.57 hrs.

**STATEMENT *Re.* TAX ON POSTAL
ARTICLES ORDINANCE**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : On behalf of Shri Y. B. Chavan, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Tax on Postal Articles Ordinance, 1971, as required under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha

— —

RAILWAY PASSENGER FARES BILL‡

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the levy of a tax on railway fares.

* The following members also recorded their votes :

Ayes : Sarvashri B. K. Daschowdhury, Sheopujan Shastri and R. V. Swaminathan.

Noes : Sarvashri Birender Singh Rao, Sarjoo Pandey and C. T. Dhandapani.

† Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

‡ Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 22-11-71.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I am extremely sorry to oppose the Bill. The hon. Minister also comes from Kanpur, but still I oppose her Bill because she is levying taxes, on poor people. Sir, my grounds are the same. Sir, from the notices given by me, you will kindly see that I am opposing item No. 12 and this one. I am not opposed to increase of tax on air travel. I know people who can possibly go by plane can pay more. They don't bother about 5 per cent increase. But here what will happen if you charge higher rates for the third-class passengers, the second-class passengers and the sleepers? I do not mind if they tax only the air conditioned accommodation. They can pay more. There is this particular class of Government servants, getting between Rs. 200 and 300, who are entitled to First Class. They are also affected. I would only request you, Mr. Speaker to ask her to withdraw this Bill. I oppose this Bill lock, Stock and barrel. I hope there will be a chain reaction in the country because of this, which will not be in the interest of the country.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I oppose this Bill. That they have introduced such a measure shows only the bankruptcy of this Government. The Railways during the last 25 years of Congress rule has been only in doldrums. The increased fares that are charged on passengers who have very limited income are very high. They have introduced again another rise. The Government was apprehensive of the mood of the House. If they had brought it in the shape of a Bill on the 15th November, they could get it through with the vast majority that they enjoy. But they chose to take this line.

13.00 hrs.

In spite of that, they have chosen to bring it in the shape of an ordinance. 13 ordinances have been brought forward in one inter-session period. It is really a record in history. So, I would request you to turn down this Bill and not allow this Bill to go through and not allow that ordinance to be regularised through this forum. So, I oppose this Bill once again.

MR. SPEAKER : Now the hon. Minister.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने मुझे लिखकर नहीं भेजा है ।

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : At the very outset, I would like to clarify a few points.

The first point raised with the greatest emphasis was that the ordinance had been brought into force on the day that parliament was meeting. We quite share the concern and the anxiety of hon. Members, and I would like to tell them that Government under no circumstances would do so unless it be that it was absolutely essential or urgent. It is rather a coincidence that the dates have synchronised. The urgency can be explained by the fact that when the Chief Ministers and the Governors and the Finance Ministers met on the 12th October, it was realised...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It was a meeting with Governors and no M. Ps. or representatives of the people.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : I am sorry to oppose Shri S. M. Banerjee because we both happen to come from the same town and it is no pleasure either for me to oppose him. But I would only like to say that the urgency behind this has been stressed by almost all the parties irrespective of their affiliations, namely that the Bangla Desh crisis exists and resources are necessary. As regards the ordinances coming into force on the 15th November, it just happens to be so, and there is nothing political behind it. The fact is that we would be collecting it for one month more only, when throughout the year, we may be collecting nearly Rs. 70 crores; and we need quite a lot of money. Since the money is going for a good object, I do not think that this opposition, lock, stock and barrel, should have come from hon. Members.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) :
Why should the rich men's money not be taken for this ?

Therefore, I would request hon. Members to withdraw their disapproval of this Bill.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI :
The second point to which I would come was the point raised by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, namely : पालियामेंट की उपेक्षा की जा रही है, उसकी व्यवहलना की जा रही है ।

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the levy of a tax on railway fares."

Let the Lobby be cleared.

The Lok Sabha divided :

I would only like to remind him that it was the very same Government which brought forward in the last session the Constitution (Twenty Fourth) Amendment Bill which had raised the prestige of the House to a much higher level and restored to Parliament the right which it possessed.

Division No. 3]

13-08 hrs.

AYES

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : After giving Rs. 20 lakhs as compensation every month for nationalisation of general insurance.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI :
So, how could the same Government be now expected to erode and erode the powers of Parliament ? I do not think, therefore, that he really meant it when he said that. There is no question of treating the House contemptuously whatsoever. It is just a coincidence that 15th happened to be the date on which the ordinance come into force and 15th happened to be the date on which Parliament was also meeting.

Especially when we are dealing with railway passenger fares Bill, hon. Members know that advance reservation can be done 20 days earlier. If people had started their journey by that time and made reservations, then it might have been rather delicate and difficult to realise money at that stage.

So, while Government share the concern on hon. Members that taxation normally should not be resorted to by ordinance, I would like to say that there have been a number of ordinances, issued earlier, but we would not like to repeat that history. It was only because of the extreme urgency of the case that we had to issue the ordinance.

Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna

Ahmed, Shri F. A.

Ambesh, Shri

Appalanaidu, Shri

Arvind Netam, Shri

Bahuguna, Shri H. N.

Balakrishaniah, Shri T.

Banerji, Shrimati Mukul

Basumatari, Shri D.

Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.

Bhuvarahan, Shri G.

Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao

Chawla, Shri Amar Nath

Chellachemi, Shri A. M.

Choudhary, Shri B. E.

Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque

Dalip Singh, Shri

Darbara Singh, Shri

Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.

Deo, Shri S. N. Singh

Dharia Shri Mohan

Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad

Doda, Shri Hiralal

Dube, Shri J. P.

Dumada Shri L. K.

Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar

Gandhi, Shrimati Indira

Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Gohain, Shri C. C.
 Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chander
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
 Gowda, Shri Pampan
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri
 Jitendra Prasad, Shri
 Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.
 Kader, Shri S. A.
 Kailas Dr.
 Kamakshalaiah, Shri D.
 Kamble, Shri T. D.
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
 Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.
 Laskar, Shri Nihar
 Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath
 Malaviy, K. D.
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Maurya, Shri B. P.
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mishra, Shri Jagannath
 Mohammad Tahir, Shri
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Nabata, Shri Amrit
 Oraon, Shri Tuna
 Oza, Shri Ghanshyam
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
 Pandey, Shri R. S.
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
 Partap Singh, Shri

Parthasarathy, Shri P.
 Patel Shri Ramubhai
 Patil, Shri Krishnarao
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaif
 Raghu Ramalah, Shri K.
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
 Raj Bahadur, Shri
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Parasada
 Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
 Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
 Satpathy, Shri Devendra
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
 Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Sher Singh, Prof.
 Shrivnath, Singh Shri
 Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
 Sonar, Dr. A. G
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
 Tewari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Uikay, Shri M. G.
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Vekaria, Shri
 Yadava, Prof. D. P.

NOES

Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
 Birender Singh Rao, Shri
 Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy

Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
 Chaudhary, Shri Ishwar
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
 Godfrey, Shrimati M.
 Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
 Gowder, Shri J. M.
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
 Lalji Bhai, Shri
 Mayavan, Shri V.
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar
 Nayak, Shri Baksi
 Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Patel, Shri H. M.
 Ramkanwar, Shri
 Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
 Reddy, Shri B. N.
 Subravelu, Shri
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

13-07 hrs.

**STATEMENT *Re.* RAILWAY PAS-
SENGER FARES ORDINANCE**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
 MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI
 SUSHILA ROHATGI) : On behalf of Shri
 Y. B. Chavan, I beg to lay on the table...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
 (Gwalior) : This is not proper. The hon.
 Minister Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan is
 himself present here. So, he should lay it
 on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER : What has happend is
 that I have already received intimation
 that the Deputy Minister would be laying
 it on the Table of the House

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
 (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :
 It is just because of the division that I
 happen to be here.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष
 महोदय, हम डिप्टी मिनिस्टर को श्री चव्हाण
 की उपेक्षा नहीं करने देंगे। वह इस सदन में
 सशरीर मौजूद हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : The result* of the
 division is :

Ayes : 105

Noes : 28

The Motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI :
 I introduce† the Bill.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
 I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the
 explanatory statement (Hindi and English
 versions) giving reasons for immediate
 legislation by the Railway Passenger Fares
 Ordinance, 1971, as required under rule
 71 (1) of the Rules of Procedure and
 Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

* The following members also recorded their votes.

Ayes : Sarvashri Y. S. Mahajan, T. Sohan Lal and M. Bheeshmadev.

Noes : Sarvashri Lambodar Baliyar, M. S. Purty and M. S. Sivasamy.

† Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

srh 90-31

INLAND AIR TRAVEL TAX BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the levy of a tax on inland air travel.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the levy of a tax on inland air travel."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I introduce† the Bill.

3.10 hrs.

STATEMENT Re. INLAND AIR TRAVEL TAX ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Inland Air Travel Tax Ordinance, 1971, as required under rule 71 (1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

MR. SPEAKER : Item No. 18. Shrimati M. Goefrey—She will continue after lunch.

13-12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Twenty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MOTION RE : REPORT OF UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION 1969-70—(Contd.)

SHRIMATI M. GODFREY (Nominated Anglo-Indians) : As I said on Friday, there is a disease eating in to our educational system, and this disease should be rooted out. It should be possible to find out where the roots of this disease lie. I am sure that if the bigger people put their heads together, they will be able to find it out exactly.

It is impossible to build a beautiful or strong structure on a weak foundation. Although we are discussing the University Grants Commission's Report, we should begin from the very beginning, and the rest will follow smoothly. We should first give sound primary education to our younger children, and for this we need experienced teachers who will really impress the children. Many think that primary education can be given by any one. This is absolutely wrong. It is at this stage that the child imbibes a love for learning or dislike for studies and grows up with that feeling. It is important, therefore, that we inculcate in the child a desire for learning. Once that is done, the child will want to go forward without any pressure and will go through the college stage of study with great ease.

We are proud that our country has a high percentage of literates and our standard of education is high when compared to other countries. But we find that in the last few years, the standards have been deteriorating. I cannot blame the youth for this fall in standards. The fault definitely lies with the teachers.

* Published in Gazette of India extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 22-11-71

† Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shrimati M. Godfrey] :

Government is responsible for prescribing the book etc., and the teachers are responsible for teaching the children. It is either that the matter taught is not quite interesting or the way it is presented is not testeful, which is resulting in student indiscipline, which is so often the order or disorder of the day. I quite agree with the Government in restricting admission in the technical colleges, because after spending large sum of money and a good number of years, the technically qualified person cannot find a suitable job, with the result he is forced to take any job, which does not answer to his qualification; and, he is therefore generally a misfit. But according to our Constitution, we cannot refuse anyone the right to education. We are proud that India has the third largest number of college-going students in the world, the other two being USA and USSR. I suggest that more technical colleges should be opened in all parts of the country and I request the Government allot more funds for this education. Technically qualified hands like engineers, doctors of medicine, etc. should be provided with good jobs. In case this cannot be done, as we know the stagnation in these technically qualified personnel, they should be given loans, so that they may at least start their own business, which will also give employment to others.

I would like to say a few words on the participation of students in the affairs of universities and college. I do agree that students' participation should be there in the governance of colleges and universities and serious minded children should be given a chance to have a say in the governance of their colleges. This would also help the functioning of the faculties and it would be more meaningful, fruitful and significant if the students themselves are allowed to take part in the governance of their own colleges. If this is to be performed successfully, a leadership course should be conducted in colleges and universities from time to time, so that the talented students may be given a chance to develop and enrich their personality and help other students by bringing to focus all their grievances. We

have seen that of late there is so much of unrest in universities and colleges. I do not know whether it is that they all want to follow a new mode of education. I suppose the students are tired with their outmoded books or the presentation of the subject-matter.

I would request that this should be looked into very carefully to find out whether we could answer the needs of the new generation by prescribing perhaps some new methods of teaching them or by finding some ways by which we could make them more interested in their college books.

I think I could conclude on this note of what Shri Jawaharlal Nehru said while he was addressing the graduates of the Allahabad University :

"Universities stand for humanism, for tolerance, for reason, for the adventure of ideas and for the search of truth. It stands for the onward march of the human race towards even higher objectives. If the Universities discharge their duties adequately, then it is well for the nation and the people."

So, with these words I conclude : if we all could take in the deep meaning of the words uttered by our great leader, I am sure our universities will prove to be what they have been made to be for the country and in the very near future we will be very near to our desired end.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana) :
Sir, the report of the University Grants Commission for the year 1969-70 makes one feel hopeful about the future of university education in the country. Ever since its establishment by statute in 1956 it has endeavoured with considerable success to achieve its two objectives, namely, promotion and coordination of higher education in India and, secondly, the determination and maintenance of standard in teaching, examination and research. During the last 13 or 14 years the UGC has tried to do things in two ways; firstly, by improving the material conditions of the universities and colleges

by giving grants for developing science departments, laboratories and libraries and, secondly, by trying to raise the standards of teaching and research by methods such as establishing centres of advanced research and by arranging seminars, particularly summer institutes, in which training or guidance is given to the science teachers in the basic sciences. In this way, a good deal of work has been done which is useful and which has promoted or tended to promote the standards of teaching and examinations in the universities and colleges.

But there are certain things on which emphasis is necessary. First of all, take the correspondence courses. From the report it is clear that only four or five universities have started these courses whereas there are millions of young men and women in this country who cannot afford to go to the colleges and universities and who are desirous to acquire knowledge. If the correspondence course could be adopted by other universities we could cater to the needs of millions of young men and women. I think the UGC should push through this with greater vigour than before.

At present summer institutes are arranged only in basic sciences. I think it is necessary to arrange them in social sciences also. I can say that as a result of the summer institutes the standards at the M. Sc. level have increased. But there is no emphasis on social sciences and no such institute has so far been held.

Then, take the case of examinations. There is usually unanimity on this subject but still as a result of the recommendations of the UGC only a few universities have adopted the semester system and methods of evaluating the student's work for the entire period.

The report says that a number of universities have accepted these proposals but I find that there are a large number of old universities which have not accepted these new methods of assessing the students work. Unless we give up this system of one

examination at the end of the year on which the future of the student's, depend it will not be possible to make any progress in raising standards in our universities. If we accept the method of evaluating the student's work throughout the term, it will make him study better than before.

Taking the question of affiliated colleges, we find that 88 per cent of the students taking higher education are in affiliated colleges and 83 per cent of the teachers in the higher educational field are from the affiliated colleges. The report, I think, errs on the side of understatement when it says that the colleges represent an important part of higher education. I should say, the colleges represent the major part of higher education in our country. If we want to raise standard in higher education, we must see that there is improvement in this particular field. But so far as the affiliated colleges are concerned, I must say, the University Grants Commission has not been able to do much. Out of Rs. 24 crores or Rs. 25 crores spent during the year under review, only Rs. 3.6 crores has been spent on giving grants to the 3,300 colleges

The report is also deficient in that it does not mention how many colleges have been benefited by these grants. Out of 3,300 colleges, I believe, quite a large proportion is not eligible for grants from the University Grants Commission. Therefore, unless we change the policy of the University Grants Commission radically, it will not be possible to raise standards in the thousands of colleges spread over the length and breadth of the country. I think, it is there that the standard of university education must be raised.

I must admit that they have a number of schemes for improving standards in the colleges, both materially and academically. Though the University Grants Commission has done much within the resources at its disposal, there is one thing which requires our attention, namely, student indiscipline. The result of indiscipline in the campuses is that standards are going down precipitously. Even at the time of examinations we find that people copy and the

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

supervisors can not interfere with them. At one place it so happened that the superintendent was very resolute and determined. When he found that the boys had written answers in their pockets, he ordered that they should take off their coats and write with their underwear on. The correspondent of the paper also reported this and added that it was not known whether there were any lady students at that time.

Indiscipline is so rampant that it is difficult to raise standards in the *mofussil* areas. Of course, there are many reasons for indiscipline. We cannot blame the Government or the authorities of the colleges and universities alone; the blame attaches to the parents and students also. The University Grants Commission has tried to improve the welfare conditions of students by providing funds for centres for non-resident students, for playgrounds and for buying books for libraries. In this way a number of schemes have been elaborated and funds provided to colleges for improving their conditions and for reducing their material deficiencies and encouraging students to study more and maintain higher standards.

Finally, throughout the report we find that the University Grants Commission has been hampered by lack of resources. An hon. Member said that the University Grants Commission has emphasized that point too much. But I do not see how the University Grants Commission can do anything in the absence of funds. Considering the number of colleges and universities the University Grants Commission has to support or help, the resources at its disposal are very small. Rs. 26 crores for promoting higher education in the whole of India is a very small amount. As the report itself has pointed out, the expenditure per student in our country is not even one hundredth of that in America. We cannot hope to raise expenditure to that level, but I do think that we can afford to spend a larger proportion on education.

I believe, we do not spend more than 2 per cent of our G. N. P. on education, primary, secondary and higher. I think, if we spend more, that is, invest more in

human resources, it will make for a higher standard of achievement in our country. We have to raise standards to such a level that our graduate will be comparable to a graduate of western countries. I hope, the Commission will get a large allocation and will as a result function more adequately than before.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after carefully going through the University Grants Commission Report for 1969-70, I have come to the conclusion that in many aspects the entire Report has been touched in vague generalisations and high platitudes.

I am reminded of a foreigner who in order to locate the geographical position of Delhi enquired as to what is the latitude and longitude of Delhi, and humorously came to the answer, 'Delhi is not concerned with latitude and longitude, Delhi is merely concerned with high platitudes.' The remark was humorous. But, I think, there was an element of seriousness in that remark. The general attitude of Delhi seems to be that let there be high platitudes in various Reports of the Commissions and let there be as wide a gulf between precept and practice as possible.

For instance, I may briefly refer to the Chapter in this Report regarding Reforms in Examination System. Whatever be the inference of this Report, the fact of the matter is that many universities and many constituent colleges conduct examinations which are just memory-tests and nothing more than that. No doubt, there is a reference in the Report that semester and trimester systems have been operating in a number of universities. But again, we find, a lacuna in the list of these universities and all the details have not been mentioned. As a teacher of long standing, it has been my experience that in a number of universities, even today the examination system continues to be based merely on memorisation tests. I think, this system has to be changed.

In this connection, I may make a specific reference to one thing and the hon. minister may take note of that. He might remember that as early as in

April, 1969, a Vice-Chancellors Conference was held and some of the recommendations of that Conference are mentioned in the Report. Some of the important recommendations that were made are :—

- (1) Introduction of sessional work and internal assessment in the evaluation and grading of student performance.
- (2) Introduction of problem-oriented questions in place of information and memory-oriented questions.
- (3) Holding of the examination in part and spacing them conveniently.
- (4) Semester system should not imply the fragmentation of courses but it should necessarily involve restructuring of courses so that the system provides opportunity for reviewing and modernising syllabi.

Again, a Conference of Student's representatives was held in 1969. By and large, the same recommendations were accepted even by the Conference of Student's Representatives. It appears to be something strange that what the Vice-Chancellors had to say concurred with what the student's representatives had to say. That fortunately happened in this case. But after these recommendations—and these were not new recommendations—all of us who have been in the education field for a long time have always felt that the performance of the students in the course of the year has to be given more weightage. All that the report says is that the Commission, by and large accept these recommendations and they have been sent to the universities for their necessary action. No concrete steps have been taken. I feel, unless these steps are taken, the reform of examination system cannot take place.

Then, there is a reference to post-graduate teaching. Here, again, I as one

who has been associated with post-graduate teaching for a considerable part of my university life can say that an urgent need is more financial assistance to universities in order to ensure academic excellence at the post graduate level. Today, our experience is that although the scheme of post-graduate teaching is over hauled and made more elaborate, no financial assistance is coming forward.

Sir, permit me to narrate only a personal experience of mine. In the Bombay University, a few of us who belonged to the physics faculty, in cooperation with some of the professors of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, prepared a scheme of post-graduate teaching. We wanted to see that the equipment of students who go for training to foreign countries is improved. We wanted to see that their knowledge and equipment is complete and upto-date.

Therefore, we wanted to give more vigorous training to our students. We prepared an elaborate scheme, subjectwise. It was sent to the authorities of the Bombay University and the Vice-Chancellor said that the scheme is wonderful, 'but we have no financial resources' and the net result was that the scheme could not be implemented. Therefore, more financial assistance coming forward from the University Grants Commission, probably, will be able to make the Universities implement all these schemes.

I would say a word about inspection of various colleges. I am deliberately avoiding all those arguments which I made during the discussion on the Education Ministry's Demands. Now, eliminating all those, I am trying to put forward new arguments. As far as inspection of colleges is concerned—I do not want to name those institutions—I wish to state very clearly and explicitly that when some Commissions go to visit the new colleges to see whether their laboratories are well equipped, at a number of *mofustil* places we always find that there are no proper electrical instruments and there is no spectroscopic equipment. When the Inspection committee comes to inspect, then all the equipment

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

from the neighbouring colleges is brought there. Those who come for inspection are very much satisfied. They probably say, 'we have never seen such modern equipment, and when they go back, there is also the mobility of the equipment and it is transferred to the college from which it had come and on the basis of such inspections, recognitions are given to some institutions. If all this is to be changed, with a full sense of responsibility as a teacher, I would say that the scheme of surprise inspections should be introduced so that the colleges do not lack in equipment and the students are not made to suffer because of inadequate resources.

A word about the admissions, especially to the Medical Colleges and a number of vocational institutions. We always talk of socialism in terms of 'preferential opportunities to weaker sections.' But in some Medical Colleges, we always find preferential opportunities for the richer sections. If a student is prepared to pay Rs 5000 or Rs. 10,000 as donation, there are some medical colleges where admissions are available not by merit but on the basis of the capacity of the student and his guardian to pay the donations...*(Interruptions)* This is, what I call, preferential opportunity, not for the weaker sections, but for the richer sections. I think that has to be completely stopped and the University Grants Commission will have to stop this.

I would like to say something briefly on the medium of instruction at the University level. This problem has been occupying the minds of the University authorities and also the members of the University Grants Commission. I personally feel that the problem of medium of instruction at the University level has to be tackled on the basis of concrete criteria and to me the criteria would be (1) the need to maintain access to modern—knowledge, (2) desirability to maintain inter-university communication and mobility and (3) the legitimate desire on the part of a free nation like India to give an increasing place to the Indian languages in the University and last, but not the least, the realisation on our part that the

unqualified *status quo* cannot continue as far as the medium of instruction is concerned. If all these criteria are taken together, then the only inference would be that if you want to have a switch-over from the present English medium, the switch-over can only be from English medium to some all Indian language like Hindustani or Hindi, by whatever name you may call it. If to some South Indian Universities Hindi is not acceptable, we may permit them to continue English as the medium of instruction, but, at other places, it is very dangerous to introduce regional languages as the medium of instruction because thereby the intercommunication between various Universities will be lost. Here we always ask, 'How many students are there who go from one University to another? But in the academic field it is not only the number that is important. It is also the quality that is important and if you are interested in maintaining this inter-University communication, in the place of English we must have Hindustani or Hindi and only in marginal cases English may be permitted. I think that will have to be the attitude. On this point, I will cite one interesting example and the minister should take note of that. There is a college in Bombay, the Siddhartha College, with which I was connected for 25 years. Last year we circulated a questionnaire among the students and gave them the options whether they want English, Marathi, or Gujarati medium or the simultaneous existence of all the media? And you will be surprised to know that though majority of the students were Marathi-speaking students 95% of them said, 'we would like the continuance of English as the medium of instruction'. To understand a cross-section of opinion, I contacted a few of them and asked them as to why they gave the reply to the question that way. They said, 'we consulted our guardians and our guardians told us that so long as in All India Services and in job opportunities, there is a premium placed on English language as an All India language, it is not worthwhile going in for regional language at all.' The guardians felt, in principle it is sound to have regional language but if my son happens to be a student who is educated with the medium of instruction which is Marathi or

Gujrati or Kannada Or Telugu, he would suffer in the All India services and therefore regional language is not acceptable. If a medium is to be selected, we must have an integrated outlook. The Government agencies, local agencies, private entrepreneurs, everyone must make up his mind that undue weightage is not to be given to one particular language so that other languages may suffer.

Having said this, there is another important point to which I would like to make a reference before I conclude my speech. There is a deliberate flouting of the authority of the University Grants Commission by a number of institutions. This is done in a clandestine manner. The UGC has come forward with a number of recommendations: they have prescribed certain scales for lecturers, tutors and for demonstrators in laboratories. Our experience in a number of colleges is this. They prescribe certain scale for demonstrators. We find that the management of various institutions are just flouting those recommendations. What they do is this. Before the completion of the probationary period, the services of these demonstrators are terminated, so that they are not eligible to be brought on to the new scale. This type of flouting of the authority of the UGC is going on by the back door.

I would conclude by saying that the University Grants Commission authorities must take a very stern view and they must take adequate steps to see that the flouting of the authority of the recommendation made by them does not take place under any circumstances, so that whatever they have recommended is adopted in the interest of the students and teachers. Certain running grades have been demanded by the University teachers but they could not be made available because of the paucity of resources and if these aspects are looked into, I hope the University Grants Commission will be able to see that whatever may be their intentions noticed in the form of various recommendations the results are achieved in practice. Thank you.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR
(Hamirpur): The report of the UGC

for the year 1969-70 reveals a few of the important aspects of the educational scene. We should make a note of the staggering expansion that has taken place in the field of education. About a decade back, in 1961, we had 46 universities in this country in the year 1969, which is the year of this Report,—the number has gone up to 79 and at the moment this number is 83. So, this number has doubled in a decade. The number of colleges has gone up from 1683 to 3297... that is almost doubled. Similar expansion has taken place in the population of teachers and students also. But a similar betterment has not taken place with regard to the equally important aspect of the improvement in quality. The UGC has been primarily concerned with what it calls, excellence or quality. And, in one of the quotations it brings out from the Education Commission Report (1964-66), this point is brought out. That report mentions that the greatest need is the need for qualitative improvement and therefore there should be a selective approach.

There are certain fields for excellence in the study and programme for higher education and in the University of Delhi, to which I belong, there is a special department for the study of Chinese and Japanese. With regard to African studies and Pakistani studies, these are also special fields which are selected by Delhi University and the field of Soviet studies is selected by Bombay University. But do we fulfil the popular aspirations of higher education?

Now, the problem before us is not that we should have certain peak of excellence. Like climbers of Mount Everest or certain special areas where only the high-ups can go, we only seem to cater to this elite. The problem at the moment to my mind, is conditioned by the new situation that has arisen in independent India and in most other developing countries the same situation has arisen. There is a keen desire to have education. This education is not sought for its own sake as was the case in the days of the hoary past. This education has become the prestige symbol and because of this prestige symbol a pattern has been set for some

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

sort of search. Therefore, the students want to join and avail themselves of the opportunity for higher education, but at the moment of getting this higher education and after that, they are conditioned by the old prestige patterns of job and employment. This is what a leading authority on education has said in a very interesting book *The World Education Crisis*. This applies to almost any developing country, the more so to India. This is what he says :

"When a society decides—as many have lately done—to transform its 'elitist' educational system into one that will serve the mass of people, and when it further decides to use that system as an instrument for national development, it is beset by many novel problems. One is that while many more people want more education, they do not necessarily want the *kind* of education that under new circumstances is most likely to serve their own future best interests and the best interests of national development."

So this is the problem ; the interest of the national development, the interest of the student community, do not become coterminous. As a result, there is a crisis where there is some kind of maladjustment. This is because :

"Most students naturally hope that education will help them get a good job in their developing society, but their job preference are often dictated by a prestige-carrying hierarchy of jobs, set in the past."

This prestige carrying hierarchy of jobs is at the moment the root cause of so many problems. Most of our students find that there are opportunities for industrial development in the country, for agricultural work, for manual labour, but they are unable to tune themselves to these new tasks. The jobs they are hankering

after are the prestige-carrying jobs, those symbols of higher services, these symbols of executive management in the industrial field. They should be available to them, and when they are balked of it, the result is that the whole purpose is defeated.

The other side is the darker side of the problem. When the month of university admission starts, there is a gradual demand by the university authorities all over the country that the students should be selected only on merit basis and that for higher education a certain percentage of marks should be fixed, 45 per cent for M. A. and so on. There is a good deal of pressure from the general population, from the large number of leaders of this party or that for bringing down the percentage requirement to the barest possible and there are demands that everybody who has passed the matriculation examination or the higher secondary examination should be admitted into a college.

Now the question is, what is to be the solution, if everybody is to be admitted into college, if everybody is to be given a seat in college. Naturally, the hunger for education would increase, tenfold, hundredfold. When at the end of the course, they pass out and find themselves helpless in getting jobs which they had hoped to get at the time they sought admission, there is frustration and then a desire for revolution comes up. We find there are slogans of revolution written on the walls of the university, whether, it be Delhi, Punjab or any other university.

And what happens ? These students who have passed out and are without jobs join hands and clamour for some sort of revolution in the country. Now they are not sure as to what they want. When they sought admission and got admission, they were not sure as to what is to be their goal. So no amount of reform in the education system is going to do anything and the UGC will certainly fail in its purpose in this field unless the basic problem is solved, of how to link higher education with our national development. If we are able to have a clearcut idea of this, how to utilise this mass of educated youth in

national development, if we are able to find a solution to this, I think most of our problems will be solved. We have failed so far because we have not been able to tackle this problem; a solution to this is still eluding our grasp.

15-00 hrs.

The UGC thinks of resources. It envisages peaks of excellence, it thinks of higher education, media and so on. But what is to be the aim if those young men who have attended colleges and are frustrated at the end of their course? The number of colleges may be doubled.

What are we to do? Therefore, we have to find out and arrange for diversification of course at the level of matriculation or higher secondary. If we are not able to provide these students some opening into the future for setting themselves up as useful members of society, all our educational effort will fail of its purpose. It does not matter whether the students pass out of M. A. examination, whether they got first class in literature and so on, if after that they are unable to get jobs. The problem of the unemployment of the educated, the graduates and post-graduates is at the moment more dangerous than that of the uneducated youth who are unemployed illiterates. There is no difference between the two in human material, but the uneducated man will take to manual labour, he will work on the road, join a factory or do jobs like that. But the graduate who had taken his degree with certain hope for the future will not like to do that.

So I come back to the UGC Report. I think there is no provision for some kind of uniformity for the whole country. When we were debating the Grants for the Ministry of Education earlier this year in this House, I pointed out a certain anomaly that existed in the Punjab. Two or three universities were quarrelling among themselves on the question of jurisdiction which was not easily solved. They had to go to the High Court. Certain students had to approach the High Court Judges for getting a decision in their favour.

Now, unless we are able to solve this problem at this level, at the co-ordinating level, at the UGC level, nobody else will do that. The States will not do that, because one State Himachal, another Punjab, another Haryana and a fourth Tamil Nadu, they will all quarrel among themselves on the question of medium of instruction and so on.

I do not totally subscribe to what Prof. Madhu Dandavate said regarding the medium of instruction. He says the medium of higher education should only be English or Hindi, and that English should be allowed in marginal cases. On the other, I think our regional languages should be encouraged and developed. It is true that it would mean a very great setback for students if they are allowed only...Hindi or English as the medium of instruction. For that I propose that the UGC should ensure that each and every university of the country should have facilities for three types of media. Let the students opt for whatever medium they would like to have. If some of them want Hindi; let them have it. If some of them want to specialise in regional languages or wish to pass out through the medium of a regional language, let them have the option to do so. There should be no bar on this. If we declare a ban on any regional language becoming the medium of instruction at the university level all creative work in the field of literature, science and technology will be stunted and any critical appreciation of our literature would be useless. Our university centres will become places where the capacity and creative faculty of our boys and girls will be dwarfed and they will not be able to grow. We should provide for the proper development of our regional languages and cultures. For this, we should see that there is no bar on the students opting for any of these media of education. Let the students have their choice. If the majority feel like having Hindi or English, let no restriction be put in their way. If they want some kind of specialisation in a regional language, let them have the facilities for it. This will ensure that side by side in each university students have their freedom of choice in this respect.

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

Now I have to refer to a few of the problems be setting the world of education. First, student indiscipline. It has been said that students defy authority. But while students defy authority, the greatest tragedy of our educational system today is that we of the older generation look at the problem of education from the point of view of the elders. If we are able to grasp the educational scene today from the angle of the students and if we have a fresh look at that, we are able to get a picture of what the students are clamouring for. No student wants to break or destroy a window; students do not want to *Gherao* their Vice-Chancellor for its own sake. The students want to be heard. Unless those who are responsible for the system of education in the country give a hearing to the students, who have grown in a new set-up after independence, no educational reforms can mould the students' approach in the way desired. Student agitation is a world-wide phenomenon. It started in France, caught on in Germany and erupted in England and many other countries. But the correct approach to tackle this problem is to see that the student is heard. Just as we have provision for representation for each and every section of society in Parliament and the State legislatures, so too the students must be given some representation in the Senates of Universities.

I am happy to say that a few days back, I read in the newspapers that the Rajasthan University has decided that students will be represented in the senate of that University, and that their viewpoints would be heard. This would be going a long way in meeting one of their grievances. Today, the Karamchari Union, the Sweepers' union, the clerks' union, the non-teaching staff unions, want representation in the universities. What crime has the student done that he should not be given the right of representation on the university bodies? So, I think if we want to fashion our educational system according to the new and modern lines, we must give representation to the students.

Then, we must have to care about teachers. Teachers are often praised;

sometimes national awards are given to them. Only yesterday, some awards were given. But this is some kind of ritual that is soon forgotten. What happens is that the teacher gets a national award and one forgets about him.

He becomes a useless, discarded member of society. For that, we must see that the society comes up and gives him some respect which he deserves. Similarly, he must be enabled to have a good say. There are some universities in the country which, I am ashamed to say, do not wish to give representation to the elected representatives of the teachers on their university bodies. What more can we demand? What more can we give if we are not able to recognise a teacher as a representative on the senate of the university which he serves for 25 years? If we do it, we are only doing the least possible for him to give him respect.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : One minute, Sir. Lastly, since the University Grants Commission deals with higher education and secondary and primary education are out of its purview, I would suggest that so long as we are unable to place higher education on the concurrent list, we are unable to do anything because the University Grants Commission deals only with higher education. When I was talking to the Minister of Education, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, about the crisis of the universities in Punjab, he told me that since education was a State subject, we were not expected to intervene, so that, in the consequence, the State Government does not want to intervene; the Central Government cannot intervene. Who will intervene? Unless we are to have to the whole country as one country, unless we are able to give to the whole country one uniform system of education, it becomes difficult. We are not able to do anything. For that matter, we must see that when the top goes the bottom will always be with the States. Primary education cannot be managed by

the centre, and so the higher secondary education also. We must make university education, college education a concurrent subject so that we are able to set right the fault wherever it lies, and we are able to give the country a bright view of the system of education as a whole.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Telli-cherry): When we are discussing the report of the University Grants Commission for 1969-70 and the Gajendragadkar Commission report on the governance of universities, I find that various interesting points were raised by various hon. Members.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : May I just clarify one point? We are only discussing the annual report of the University Grants Commission and not the report of the Gajendragadkar Commission.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : The Minister need not be afraid.... (*Interruptions*). He can rest assured that we are discussing only the report of the University Grants Commission.

When I look at that side, I find that the Ministers, the Government, are sitting on a volcano which is about to erupt and that there is indecision and reluctance to take a bold decision regarding many aspects of education. That is what was happening in our country in the field of education in the past, and that is so much revealed again in this report also.

For example, this report deals with the problem of examination reform. May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the Radhakrishnan Commission report which is one of the oldest reports. Hon. Members have a faint memory of it because it is too decades old. In that report, he had said that the prime concern of that Commission was to get implemented some sort of reform in the field

of examination. I can quote from that report. But what happened all these years?

I have gone through the report. There were various committees and conferences and seminars; yet no final decision has been taken.

What is happening today? In the universities you find the examiners are being stabbed by the students. Copying is very rampant in the examination halls today. You find it easy to blame the student. It is not at all fair to do so because there is this failure of the Government to implement the recommendations of their own commissions regarding examination reform. That is the reason for this. I am not pleading for any student who is going to his classroom with a dagger in his hand or who sends a proxy to write the examination on his behalf.

But I ask : Why do you not implement those methods which can bring about real and meaningful result? You are trying to test his memory. You are always trying to crucify him by failures. It is not necessary. Various commissions have recommended various systems : internal assessment system, semester system, etc. The report says that various universities are trying to implement them, even after two decades of Independence and two decades after the first recommendation on examination reform was made by the Radhakrishnan Commission.

You need not blame the students for the indiscipline; you have to blame yourself. Can you say the whole question of indiscipline is totally unrelated to the life and reality in the country? The Kothari commission says that the system of our education is so unrelated to life and realities in our country and it is totally insufficient to meet the needs of our country today. What is the objective of our education today? All the reports are unanimous that the 18th and 19th century concept of bringing in a new citizen having a sense of discipline is no more considered the primary purpose of education today. Today our education should be linked up

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

with industry and agriculture. A student who comes out of the university should be able to serve society in a meaningful manner, in a fruitful manner.

When you come to the question of educated unemployment, what is the reality? You say the students of Bengal are totally indisciplined. It should be so; otherwise I will be surprised. Why? Because 45 per cent of the educated people of West Bengal are unemployed. If you cannot find a solution to the problem of educated unemployment, you will not be able to run the universities in a peaceful atmosphere congenial to academic discourses and intellectual exercises. You want to evade this question by appointing committees after committees, commissions after commissions.

Just now I heard another interesting argument about the medium of instruction in the universities. When we wanted linguistic States, our national movement stood committed to this country and its younger generation that the medium of instruction in the highest stages of university education will be the regional language, the mother tongue.

Today, do you want to have it reconsidered? I do not hold that view. It may be difficult because you failed during the last 20 years to bring modern knowledge into the regional languages by bringing out modern text books for university education. So, today you find it rather inconvenient and you again refer the matter to various commissions and committees.

What is happening in the Central Universities which are directly under your control, run by the Central Government as their own responsibility? You know that last year the vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University resigned. And in the Banaras Hindu University what is happening today is a shameful chapter in the history of our education. You should understand that this ancient seat of education was not built for the purpose of the RSS

training its Shakas inside the university campus. Dr. K. L. Shrimali, who once upon a time was the Education Minister have tried a do away with that building of the RSS, which is a den from where all the goondalism...

श्री हेमन्त सिंह बनेरा (भीलवाड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। वहाँ पर प्रार० एस० एल० की बिल्डिंग का जो मामला है, वह ग्यावालब के विचाराधीन है, इसलिए संजुडिस है और उस पर वहाँ चर्चा नहीं हो सकती।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : I do not want to bring in any *Sub Judice* matter here, but I have to state a fact, and the fact is this, that in an editorial in the *Times of India* it was said that the vice-Chancellor, Dr. Shrimali, wanted the RSS to vacate that buildings. The demolition of the building was recommended by the Gajendragadkar Commission, as, from the point of view of aesthetics. It gives a bad appearance to the university, and from that building all the anti-social activities were conducted. When Dr. Shrimali wanted it to be demolished, the Central Government could not help him, the State Government could not help him. This is not *Sub judice*, the RSS are conducting their regular training in the University campus in the name of a cultural organisation. I do not know whether that is the only cultural organisation in the country, and they are training their volunteers. These Volunteers remind us of the S. S. troops of Hitler. When Dr. Shrimali wanted the demolition of the building, 1,600 of these people surrounded the building and then where did your law and order go? The police of the U. P. Government, the PAC which is notorious for murdering students, were sent to the University campus to protect the RSS building. It is not a shame on you, I would like to ask you, when you speak of secularism.

The hon. Members from the minority community should not flare up when I mention certain facts about Kerala. Two months back higher education in Kerala

State was held to ransom because of a strike of the University teachers which is well known to the Education Minister. The State Government came out saying that they were ready to concede the demands of the teachers. What were their demands? The demands were that payment should be made direct to the teachers and appointments should be made through the proper channel. You should know that 80 or even 90% of the Colleges in Kerala are run by private management which claims to belong to the minority community.

If I understand it correctly, when article 30 was introduced to protect the interests of minorities, it never visualised this possibility that in the name of minorities, the higher education of a State will be held to ransom by a group of managers, belonging to the Christian community and other communities. I am not attacking these communities. I agree their legitimate interests should be protected. Article 30 was introduced to prevent their legitimate interests from being crushed. But today a shield has turned into a sword in Kerala. Although that State Government is headed by Mr. Achutha Menon of the C. P. I., it is a coalition ministry in which the Congress also is a partner. They have jointly declared that article 30 should be amended if necessary. Otherwise, education in Kerala will have a very bad future. In the name of minorities, a group of people are conducting education as a business with lucrative profits. This should not be allowed. I hope Government will clearly say what they propose to do about it.

I do not know where the Government stands in regard to university unions and students' democratic rights. Various commissions from the Radhakrishnan Commission to Kothari Commission have recommended that democratic rights of students should be protected and there should be statutory provision for that. We are talking so much about students' participation in university affairs. It is interesting to note that through the U. G. C. they are circulating it to the universities to know their opinion. Why don't they take the concrete instance? In Kerala, the students have been given representation in the

Senate and it has proved to be useful and successful. It has been welcomed by all the parties. It was found that on many issues, students' views could be ascertained if their representatives are included. But on this matter the Government is still undecided.

While replying to a Congress (O) member during the discussion on the Twenty-fourth Constitution Amendment Bill, our Cabinet Minister in charge of Education said :

"She did not say 'yes' ;
 she did not say 'no' ;
She did not say 'stay' ;
 she did not say 'go' ;
She did not climb for fear
 she would fall ;
She bided her time and kept
 on clinging to the wall."

This would fit on his head in relation to the policy on education. He is biding time by clinging to the wall. There is indecision and uncertainty about everything. This will lead to miserable exploitation in the field of education. When students legitimately demand for a change, and even when that change is reasonable, in most cases it is viewed as a law and order problem, as an 18th century concept.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If he had stopped with the question it would have been more effective.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : I would conclude by saying that there should be an entire change in the whole attitude towards education.

श्री राजाराम शास्त्री (वाराणसी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यूनिवर्सिटी ग्राण्ट्स कमिशन की रिपोर्ट एक मौका देती है कि ग्राज शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो काम हो रहे हैं और जो परेशानियाँ पैदा हुई हैं उनके बारे में हम कुछ विचार कर सकें। जहाँ तक रिपोर्ट का तात्लुक है, रिपोर्ट बहुत अच्छी है। जो काम लिए जा रहे हैं बहुत अच्छे लिए जा रहे हैं और जो समस्याएँ हैं उनका भी उल्लेख उसमें हुआ है। मैं इस रिपोर्ट के लिए यूनिवर्सिटी ग्राण्ट्स कमिशन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

[श्री राजाराम शास्त्री]

जो सवाल आज हमारे सामने बहुत जोरों से पैदा हुए हैं जैसे विद्यार्थियों की परेशानियाँ, विद्यार्थियों के उपद्रव—ये सब सवाल बहुत दिनों से हमारे देश के सामने हैं। जो कोठारी कमीशन बैठा था उसने भी तब इस सवाल पर गौर किया था और वह भी इसी नतीजे पर पहुँचा था कि इन परेशानियों का एक बहुत बड़ा कारण रोजगार की कमी है। उसने यहां तक सुझाव दिया था कि जहाँ तक रोजगार का ताल्लुक है, हर एक यूनिवर्सिटी के विद्यार्थी का जबकि वह ग्रेजुएट होकर निकलता है तो वॉकेशन के समय में ही उसको एक काम वा रुकका मिल जाना चाहिए कि यह काम उसके लिए तैयार है और यहां से जाकर वह उस काम में लगेगा। लेकिन आज के हालात इससे बहुत मुश्किलफ है। वे सब बातें तो नहीं हुई बल्कि यह मामला इतने जोर से उभर कर आज सामने आया है कि एक नयी हालत पैदा हो गई है। जिस समय कोठारी कमीशन बैठा था उस समय विद्यार्थियों की परेशानियों का कोई एक ही कारण नहीं था, बहुत से कारण थे और वे सब कारण आज भी हैं। लेकिन जिस तरह से आज बात साफ हुई है कि रोजगार के न होने का कारण सबसे बड़ा कारण है, उस जमाने में यह बात इतनी साफ नहीं थी। और बहुत सी परेशानियाँ इन दिनों में ऐसी बढ़ गई हैं कि मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ कि, हालांकि हमारे एक भाई साहब कमेटीयों के बहुत मुखालिफ है और अभी उन्होंने बतलाया कि कमेटीयाँ नहीं बननी चाहिए, कमीशन नहीं बनने चाहिए लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि कोठारी कमीशन ने यद्यपि बुनियादी उसूलों को बता दिया है लेकिन उन्हीं उसूलों की माफत आज की स्थिति में क्या करना चाहिए—उसने बहुत से प्रोग्राम बताये थे वे प्रोग्राम भी सब लागू नहीं किये गए, यह

भी एक बड़ी शिकायत की बात है लेकिन अब तो सवाल यह है कि उन प्रोग्रामों में भी प्रायर्टी किसको दी जाये, आज के हालात में जो सवाल तो बहुत उभर कर आये हैं उनके लिए उन प्रोग्रामों में से कौन से प्रोग्राम चलाये जायें जो कि आज बहुत जरूरी हैं इस बात के लिए मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ कि एक कमेटी एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री को बहुत जल्द बनानी चाहिए जिसमें हमारे प्लानिंग कमीशन के लोग हों, एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री के लोग हों और जो लोग मैन-पावर वर्ग से ताल्लुक रखते हैं वे भी। इस काम के लिए एक छोटी सी कमेटी हो जो इन बातों पर विचार करे कि आज के मसलों को हल करने के लिए कोठारी कमीशन ने ही क्या बुनियादें बनाई हैं और उन बुनियादों से किस तरह से इन मसलों को हल करने की तरफ हम जा सकते हैं।

जहाँ तक रोजगार का ताल्लुक है, यह जाहिर है कि हमारे यहां इतना रोजगार नहीं है जितने कि पढ़ने वाले हैं। यह भी जाहिर है कि शिक्षा को हमें रोजगार से जोड़ना चाहिए। यह बात तो सभी लोग जानते हैं लेकिन इसमें कुछ क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाये जाने चाहिए जिसकी हिम्मत लोगों को नहीं होती है। मैं बहुत मुबारकवाद देता हूँ कि हमारे दक्षिण भारत के एक वाइस चांसलर ने यह मामला उठाया है और उन्होंने यह कहा है कि हम इस तरह से रोजगार का शिक्षा से जोड़ेंगे कि हमारा हर लड़का बारखाने में काम करे। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह के कोई क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाये जायें और केवल एक ही वाइस चांसलर ऐसा न करे बल्कि सारे भारत के लिए एक ऐसी स्कीम बने। अलग अलग अपना रवैया रखने से उसमें कमजोरी आती है और वह बात ज्यादा चलती नहीं है। लेकिन अगर

सारे भारत के लिए इस तरह की योजना हो जो उससे कुछ काम बन सकता है।

फिर भी मैं जानता हूँ कि आज जो हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति है उसमें न हम सबको रोजगार दे सकते हैं और न हम सबको पढ़ा सकते हैं। अब इसके बारे में एक परेशानी और पैदा होती है। जैसा कि अभी हमारे दोस्तों ने बताया है कि शिक्षा के लिए बहुत जोर है और एक बड़ी आकांक्षा है लोगों में कि सभी शिक्षित हों। इसके पीछे कुछ ऐतिहासिक वास्तविकताएँ भी हैं और शिक्षित होना अब एक प्रतिष्ठा का मामला हो गया है। रोजगार तो अनग बात है; प्रतिष्ठा के लिए भी लोग पढ़ते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ जहाँ तक प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल है जिस तरह में शिक्षा को रोजगार से जोड़ना चाहिए उमां तरह से प्रतिष्ठा को भी शिक्षा से जोड़ना चाहिए। कोठारी कमीशन ने बहुत ही शुभाव दिए हैं कि हावर सैकेन्ड्री लेवल पर या लोअर सैकेन्ड्री लेवल पर लोगों को रोजगार की तरफ रूजू कर दिया जाये, कुछ ऐसी ट्रेनिंग दी जाये कि बहुत से लोग उसमें चले जाएँ और ऊँची शिक्षा के लिए, जो बहुत कारगरियत रखते हों वे लोग ही जायें यह बात बिल्कुल सही है लेकिन सवाल यह है कि अगर कोई आदमी टेक्निसियन की शिक्षा लेता है, प्रशिक्षण या ट्रेनिंग लेता है तो उसको वह प्रतिष्ठा नहीं मिलती है, वह मेट्रिक नहीं कहलाता, वह बी० ए० या एम० ए० नहीं कहलाता। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन दोनों बातों को जोड़ा जाये। इस मामले को हल करने के लिए आज देश में इस बात की बहुत जरूरत है। आज जो जोश शिक्षा की तरफ या डिग्रियों की तरफ है उसकी पूर्ति के लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि जिन लोगों को किसी रोजगार की ट्रेनिंग दी जाये, चाहे एग्रीकल्चर में, चाहे इंडस्ट्री में या रोजगार में या किसी चीज में, उनको वही

डिग्रियाँ दी जायें जो कि सामान्य शिक्षा के पाने वालों को दी जाती हैं। इस बात को देखते हुए कि कितना समय किस ट्रेनिंग में लगता है उसका सामान्य शिक्षा के समय से मुकाबला करके ये डिग्रियाँ बनाई जायें और वह डिग्रियाँ उन लोगों को भी मिलें। मैं समझता हूँ इससे बहुत कुछ मामला हल हो सकता है।

एक बात और भी है कि सभी लोग इसलिए नाराज नहीं हैं कि सभी को शिक्षा नहीं मिल पाती या सभी को रोजगार नहीं मिल पाता। यह तो नाराजगी का एक कारण हो सकता है लेकिन देश की जनता के अन्दर एक इंसिंकट होती है, एक सहज आभास होता है इस बात का कि हमारी सीमाएँ क्या हैं। हम किस तरह से महसूस हैं अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति में, अपनी सामाजिक स्थिति से कि हम जो कुछ चाहें वह सब कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। जो परेशानी की वजह दूसरी है। परेशानी की वजह यही है कि वे देखते हैं कि चाहे शिक्षा का मौका हो, चाहे रोजगार का मौका हो उसमें सामाजिक भेद नहीं है। यसन में परेशानी यह है कि वे देखते हैं कि दस हजार रुपया कैपिटेशन फी देकर कोई आदमी डाक्टर बन सकता है और डाक्टरी की जिम्मे प्रतिभा है उसको डाक्टरी की शिक्षा भी नहीं मिल सकती। इसलिए परेशानी तब पैदा होती है जब लोग देखते हैं कि जो कुछ भी अवसर है वह गरीबों को नहीं मिलते, जो आर्थिक स्थिति से दबे हैं; जो राजनीतिक दृष्टि से दबे हैं उनको अवसर नहीं मिलते, और जो बड़े खानदानों के लोग हैं, जो अमीर हैं, जिनके पास राजनितिक ताकत है जोकि रिश्वतसंपुल कहलाते हैं उन्हीं लोगों को अवसर मिलते हैं।

अगर इन बातों का इलाज किया जाय और यह देखा जाय कि शिक्षा पाने के लिये वही लोग

[श्री राजाराम शास्त्री]

ऊपर जायें, जिन में लियाकत हो, चाहे आप इसका पता इंटरव्यू से करें वा इम्तहान से, मगर यह बात तय रहे कि जो लोग सबसे ऊँचे दर्जे के हों, लियाकत वाले हों, उन्हीं को शिक्षा दी जायेगी, तो शिक्षा का स्तर ऊँचा हो सकता है। अगर उनके पास पैसा नहीं है और पैसा है भी तो कम है, उन की आमदनी गैरह देखकर यह निष्कर्ष निकाला जाये कि जरूरत के अनुसार उन के पास पैसे की कितनी कमी है और सन्निधि देने की आवश्यकता है तो इसका प्रबन्ध किया जाये और उनको उचित रूप से शिक्षा दी जाये। उन लोगों को जो लियाकत में कम है लेकिन फीस दे सकते हैं या कैंपिशन फी दे सकते हैं अथवा प्रभाव डाल कर किसी तरह से दाखिल हो सकते हैं, ऐसे लोगों को शिक्षा न मिले। यह सामाजिक न्याय का सवाल है और मैं समझता हूँ कि ज्यादा परेशानी का बायम यही है बनिस्बत और बातों के।

एक बात आखिर में और बहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में नेशनल इंटेग्रेशन की दृष्टि से, राष्ट्रीय एकता की दृष्टि से भी कुछ शिक्षा सम्बन्धी सवालात हैं। लोग समझते हैं कि आमतौर से यह मसला मैदान का है, व्यवहार का है, उसमें कोई अकैडेमिक मामला नहीं है। मेरा ऐसा ख्याल है कि हमारे यहां जितना कम्यूनलिज्म है, जितना सम्प्रदायवाद है, सबकी बुनियाद में एक अकैडेमिक कन्फ्यूजन है, एक सैद्धान्तिक व्यामोह है, और वह व्यामोह यह है कि हमारे यहां धर्म संस्कृति को एक ही समझा जाता है। लोग बात करते हैं भारतीय संस्कृति की लेकिन बात करते करते धीरे धीरे वह धर्म के ऊपर उतर आते हैं और कहते हैं कि यह भारतीय संस्कृति है। हर बात में धर्म सम्मिलित

हो जाता है। यह लाबिकल ट्रैजिशन कहां से हो जाता है, इसका पता नहीं चलता। नेशनल इंटेग्रेशन कमेटी बनी हुई है। परन्तु उसके सामने कोई उसूली या बुनियादी प्रोग्राम नहीं है। यहां के सिद्धान्तवादियों की सोचना चाहिये, अकैडेमिक लोगों को सोचना चाहिये कि वह कन्फ्यूजन कैसे दूर हो। हमें हर एक को बतलाना चाहिये कि हमारे देश में जो संस्कृति है वह सबकी है और वह एक बहनी हुई और रवां चीज है। वह बनती है, बिगड़ती है, सिमटती है, फैलती है। लेकिन धर्म सनातन है। धर्म खुदा और इन्सान के बीच की चीज है। संस्कृति एक अलग चीज है और धर्म एक अलग चीज है।

टेक्स्ट बुक बनाते वक्त यह सब सवाल आ जाते हैं। कोई कहना है कि गंगा को कैसे पवित्र नदी बतला दिया। यह मसला गम्भीर है। आपको देखना होगा कि गंगा को आप भारतीय संस्कृति का हिस्सा मानते हैं या हिन्दू धर्म का हिस्सा। ऐसे सवाल हैं जिन में कन्फ्यूजन है, सफाई नहीं है। अगर इस बात की सफाई हो जाये तो बहुत से भगड़े मिट जायें। लोगों को मालूम हो जाये कि यह संस्कृति है, इस में सबका योगदान है, सबकी बफादारी है। और जो धर्म है वह हर एक का अलग अलग मसला है। इस दृष्टि से यहां कार्य होना चाहिये जिससे इतना पंदा हो। अगर यह सब बातें की जाती हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन का काम पूरा होता है।

मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

श्री हेमन्त सिंह बनेरा (भीलवाड़ा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग पर सदन में बहस हो रही है। हमारे देश में डा० राधाकृष्णन और डा० आकिर हुसैन

जैसे शिक्षा शास्त्री राष्ट्रपति के महत्त्वपूर्ण पद पर प्रतिष्ठित हुए हैं, इसलिये कि हमने शिक्षा-शास्त्रियों को सर्वोच्च मान दिया। परन्तु क्या हमने शिक्षा की प्राथमिकता दी है।

जहां तक शिक्षा नीति की बात है, सरकार ने शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो नपुंसकता दिखाई है वह इस हद तक पहुंच गई है कि विरोधी दल वाले ही नहीं परन्तु सत्तारूढ़ दल के सदस्य भी वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली पर प्रहार करते हैं।

[SHRI T. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का गठन इस लिये हुआ था कि देश के कोने कोने में जो विश्वविद्यालय हैं उन का आपस में समन्वय हो सके, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय भावना उभरे और केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल से विश्वविद्यालयों का सम्बन्ध मधुर रहे। हमारा उद्देश्य यह था कि यह आयोग राजनीति से दूर रहे, लेकिन जिस प्रकार से हम राजनीतिक लोगों को इस आयोग के अन्दर दाखिल करते हैं एक विचारणीय बात है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस आयोग की रिक्मेन्डेशन्स और डिस्मिजन्स सब से ऊपर होने चाहियें क्योंकि यह आयोग हमारे देश के ऊँचे स्तर के शिक्षा-शास्त्रियों को ले कर बनाया गया है। हमारे यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन के बनने के बाद भारत में विश्वविद्यालयों की संख्या 46 से बढ़ कर 83 हो गई है। एक विकासशील देश में इस प्रकार की संस्थायें और हों यह आवश्यक है, हम आगे चलते जायें यह भी ठीक है, लेकिन हम केवल आगे ही चलते जायें, राज-नीति से प्रभावित हो कर विश्वविद्यालय खोलते जायें और स्थापित विश्वविद्यालयों की व्यवहलना हो, वह ठीक नहीं है। आज इतने विश्वविद्यालय हमारे देश में हैं लेकिन उन के ऊपर हम पूरा ध्यान नहीं दे पाते हैं। यह हमारे लिये घातक सिद्ध होगा।

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की रिपोर्ट से यह स्पष्ट है कि सरकार इस आयोग की उस की मांग के बराबर धनराशि उपलब्ध नहीं कराती है। हमारे यहां प्रशासन के ऊपर अनाप शनाप खर्च होता है। क्यों नहीं जो अधिक खर्चों के डिपार्टमेंट हैं उन के खर्च कम करके इस आयोग को अधिक महायता दी जाय। सन् 1968-69 की रिपोर्ट में आयोग ने स्पष्ट किया है कि अजमेर में विश्वविद्यालय खोलने का प्रश्न सामने आया था, 1968-69 की रिपोर्ट में आयोग ने उसको स्वीकार नहीं किया, मध्यावधि चुनावों के दौरान राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री और हमारे सत्तारूढ़ दल के अजमेर के माननीय सदस्य ने अजमेर के लोगों को विश्वास दिलाया था कि वहाँ पर दयानन्द सरस्वती के नाम से एक यूनिवर्सिटी की स्थापना होगी, लेकिन वह वोट बैंक करने के लिये एक स्टंट था। जब विद्यार्थी आज यूनिवर्सिटी की मांग करते हैं वह उनकी नहीं सुनी जाती।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से स्पष्ट जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह अजमेर के अन्दर बहुत शीघ्र ही विश्वविद्यालय खोलने वाले हैं या नहीं। अजमेर राजस्थान में शिक्षा का केन्द्र रहा है। जोधपुर में छात्रों की जितनी संख्या है उससे भी कहीं अधिक छात्रों की संख्या अजमेर में है। यदि आपने अजमेर में यूनिवर्सिटी बनाने का विचार कर लिया है तो उसको आप शीघ्र कार्यान्वित करें, यह आपसे प्रार्थना है।

छात्रों की समस्याएँ हमारे देश के अन्दर भंयकर रूप धारण किये हुए हैं। हमें देखना होगा कि छात्रों की समस्या शुरू कहाँ से होती है? छात्रों में जो उग्रता है वह शुरू कहाँ से होती है? जब हम इसका पता लगा लें तो उसके बाद हम इसका हल भी निकालें। अभी मेरे माननीय मित्र ने आर० एस० एस० के ऊपर आरोप लगाया.....

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (बीछा) : आप जी
आर० एस० एच० में हैं क्या ?

श्री हेमन्त सिंह बनेरा : मैं आर०एस०एच०
में स्वयं सेवक हूँ और मैं अपने आपको लोक
सभा का सदस्य होने से कहीं ज्यादा आर० एस०
एस० का स्वयं-सेवक होना माननेबल समझता हूँ।

जब बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय का—
इस खदन में मामला आता है तो आर. एस. एस.
की उल्लेख जोड़ा जाता है। बनारस हिन्दू विश्व-
विद्यालय के उपकुलपति ने जो हमें स्पष्टीकरण
भेजा है, इसकी ओर मैं मन्त्री महोदय
का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।
बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के
विद्यार्थियों में जो उग्रता है उसका कारण क्या
है ? कारण एक है कि बीस सूत्री मंत्रिपत्र को
लेकर वहाँ के छात्रों ने आन्दोलन किया था और
वहाँ के उपकुलपति ने उन मांगों को पूरा करने
का आश्वासन दिया था। बाद में मुझे अफ़सोस
के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि साम्यवादी तत्वों के
दबाव में आकर उपकुलपति ने जो आश्वासन
दिया था उससे इन्कार किया और यही कारण
है जिस की वजह से बी० एच० यू० के छात्रों में
उग्रता आई है। यू०जी० सी छात्रों की समस्याओं
के प्रति उदासीन हैं और उस उदासीनता का
उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट में उल्लेख किया व एक ही
कारण बताया है और वह यह है कि सरकार
उसको अधिक अनुदान नहीं देती है।

बीसरी योजना में यह कहा गया था कि 45
प्रतिशत छात्रों के लिये आवास की व्यवस्था हो
जायेगी। लेकिन आज जबकि बीसरी योजना
चाबू है केवल आठ दस प्रतिशत छात्रों के
आवास का ही प्रबन्ध हम कर पाये हैं। मैं
अर्पणा करता हूँ कि सरकार विश्वविद्यालय
अनुदान आयोग को आवश्यक अनुदान दे और
इसकी जो बिफारिशें हैं उनके प्रति सख्त रहे

और साथ साथ हमारे विश्वविद्यालयों की राज-
निति से दूर रहें। यही मेरा निवेदन है।

श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह (छपरा) :
सभापति महोदय, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान
आयोग पर जो चर्चा चल रही है उसको मैंने
बहुत ध्यान से सुना है। हमारे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने
जिनका सारा जीवन शिक्षण कार्यों में लगा है,
अपने विचार इस पर प्रकट किए हैं। प्रो०
राजाराम शास्त्री जिन के नेतृत्व में मुझे काम
करने का अवसर मिला है, उन्होंने भी इस
आयोग के विषय में अपने विचार प्रकट
किए हैं। जो विद्वत्पूरे विचार इन सभी
महानुभावों ने आपके सामने रखे हैं, उनको
दोहराना मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैं इस आयोग
की रिपोर्ट पर अपने विचार और जो हालत
आज देश में बिद्यमान हैं, उनके बारे में विचार
आम जनता की हैसियत से आपके सामने रखना
चाहता हूँ। मैं गांवों का रहने वाला हूँ और
गांवों के लोग जिस तरह शिक्षा के प्रति रुचि
रखते हैं और जो उन लोगों शिक्षा के बारे में
विचार हैं, वे मैं आपके समक्ष रखना चाहता
हूँ।

शिक्षा का ध्येय केवल भाषा का ज्ञान ही
कराना नहीं है, केवल तकनीकी बात को सम-
झना ही नहीं है बल्कि ऐसे सच्चरित्र और
सुयोग्य व्यक्ति पदा करना है जोकि देश के
शासन को अच्छी तरह से चला सकें और जो
शीघ्र प्रगति हम देश की चाहते हैं
उन में सहायक हो सकें और देश को शीघ्रता से
प्रगति के पथ पर ले जा सकें। आज दुनिया में
कम्पीटीशन का युग है और उस कम्पीटीशन में
यह देश बरा उतरे, यह भी शिक्षा का एक
मुख्य ध्येय है।

सभापति महोदय, शिक्षा का विषय मुख्य-तया राज्य सरकारों का विषय है। केन्द्रीय सरकार तो केवल कार्यक्रम बना देती है, सिद्धान्त तय कर देती है और यू. जी. सी. के माध्यम से कुछ गाइड लाइन्ज निर्धारित कर दी जाती हैं और कुछ हद तक वह विश्वविद्यालयों को कंट्रोल भी करती हैं लेकिन उन कार्यक्रमों का अनुपालन और उनको कार्यक्रम में परिणत करना राज्य सरकारों का काम होता है। जो कार्यक्रम आप बनाते हैं उनका किस प्रकार से पालन या अनुपालन होता है यह मुख्यतया राज्य सरकारों के ऊपर निर्भर करता है, उनकी योग्यता, उनकी क्षमता और उनकी इच्छाओं पर निर्भर करता है। देखने में आया है कि स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद देश में कालेजों की भरमार हो गई है। देश में यूनिवर्सिटियाँ बनती चली जा रही हैं। लेकिन उसके साथ साथ शिक्षा का स्तर भी बिल्कुल गिरता जा रहा है। आज यूनिवर्सिटी से जो ग्रेजुएट निकलता है और जो दस बरस पहले निकला था उन दोनों के स्तर में बहुत अन्तर देखने को आपको मिलेगा। एम० ए० तक का विद्यार्थी मेट्रिकुलेशन में कोई क्लास एक लेने में असमर्थ रहता है। इसका कारण यह है कि आज राज्य सरकारें जो यूनिवर्सिटियाँ बनाती हैं उनमें उपकुलपतियों की बहाली तथा और भी जो नीचे स्तर के—लोग होते हैं उनकी बहालियां राजनीतिक दृष्टि से की जाती हैं और जो शिक्षा में रुचि रखने वाले लोग होते हैं, जो उच्चकोटि के विद्वान होते हैं, जो योग्य होते हैं वे पीछे रह जाते हैं और उनको इस काम में नहीं लिया जाता है। जब राजनीतिक दृष्टि से इन बातों पर विचार होता है तो इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो प्रगति होनी चाहिए और शिक्षा के स्तर में जो सुधार होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो पाता है और यह भी एक मुख्य कारण है जिसकी वजह से विद्यार्थियों में अनरेस्ट पैदा होता है

और विद्यार्थियों और शिक्षकों में सदमाचना पैदा नहीं होती है। शिक्षकों और विद्यार्थियों के सम्बन्धों में कटुता पैदा होती है और वे लड़ते रहते हैं, झगड़ते रहते हैं। यह भी देखने में आया है कि इम्तहानों में चोरी होती है, नकल होती है। जो अच्छे लड़के होते हैं, जिन्होंने ज्यादा मेहनत की होती है, यह भी देखने में आया है कि यदि उनके सम्बन्ध शिक्षकों से निकट के नहीं होते हैं, तो उनके अच्छे नम्बर नहीं आते हैं और जो कम योग्य छात्र होते हैं लेकिन जिनका सम्बन्ध शिक्षकों से रहता है, वे अच्छे नम्बर पा जाते हैं। जो विद्यार्थी शिक्षकों से दूर रहते हैं चाहे वे कितने ही योग्य क्यों न हों, वे अच्छे नम्बर नहीं पाते हैं लेकिन जिनका सम्बन्ध शिक्षकों से किसी प्रकार से जुड़ा रहता है चाहे रिजनेल बेसिस पर या किसी और तरह से वे अच्छे नम्बर पा जाते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में हरिजन और आदिवासी या छोटे ठकके के लोग ऊँचे दर्जे के शिक्षकों और यूनिवर्सिटी से सम्बन्धित लोगों के साथ सम्बन्ध नहीं रख पाते हैं और वे लोग ऊँचे दर्जे में, अच्छी क्लास में इम्तहान पास नहीं कर पाते हैं।

इससे यूनिवर्सिटी में असन्तोष और अज्ञानि फैलती है। हमारे देश में दो प्रकार की यूनिवर्सिटियाँ हैं : एक तो वे यूनिवर्सिटियाँ हैं जो कालेजों को एफिलिस्ट करती हैं और दूसरी वे जो टोचिंग यूनिवर्सिटियाँ होती हैं। आज जब जिन कालेजों की मन्जूरी दी जाती है, उनमें कई बातों की कमी रहती है—साइबेरी में पुस्तकें नहीं होती हैं, विद्यार्थियों की संख्या के मुताबिक शिक्षक नहीं होते हैं, लड़कों के खेलने के लिए सामान नहीं होता है, साइंस का एपरेटस नहीं होता है, आदि। पोलिटेक्निक प्रैक्टिस और कुछ लोगों के प्रभाव के कारण ऐसे कालेजों को बँचूरी मिल जाती है। इस प्रकार के कारणों

[श्री राम शेखर प्रसाद सिंह]

खोलने का नतीजा यह है कि लड़के पढ़ते नहीं हैं और छुरा दिखाकर इम्तहान पास करते हैं, या लाउञ्जस्पीकर से उनको सवालियों के जबाब लिखवा दिये जाते हैं। इस प्रकार के कालेज और यूनिवर्सिटीयां खोलने से देश की समस्या को हल नहीं किया जा सकता है। यह जरूरी है कि मैथड आफ टीचिंग, पढ़ाने की व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन करना होगा, सिलेबस को बदलना होगा और इस समय विद्यार्थियों और शिक्षकों के बीच में जो शासक और शासितों के बीच की भावना है, जो ब्यूरोक्रेटिक ढंग का भेद है, उसको हटा कर उन में सद्भावना और आपसी मेलजोल की भावना पैदा करनी होगी। जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जाएगा, तब तक हमारी शिक्षण संस्थाओं में शांति नहीं हो सकती है और शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में उन्नति भी नहीं हो सकती है।

शिक्षकों की पे और सर्विस कन्डीशनज में सुधार की दिशा में भी उचित पग उठाये जाने चाहिये। प्राइवेट कालेजों में जो शिक्षक काम करते हैं, उन को सर्विस में कोई स्थिरता नहीं होती है। इन कालेजों की मैनेजिंग कमेटीयों पर यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन का, और कभी कभी यूनिवर्सिटी का, कन्ट्रोल न रहने से ये मैनेजिंग कमेटीयां अपनी इच्छानुसार शिक्षकों को नियुक्त करती हैं या हटाती है। इस प्रकार कोई कालेज ओवरस्टाफ्ड होता है और कोई अंडरस्टाफ्ड। मान लीजिये कि कालेज के अधिकारियों से सम्बन्धित कोई व्यक्ति हिन्दी या किसी अन्य विषय का शिक्षक है, तो उस विभाग में दो की जगह तीन प्रोफेसर बहाल कर दिये जायेंगे और अगर किसी विभाग में उन को अपनी मर्जी का आदमी नहीं मिलता है, तो उस विभाग में किसी की बहाल नहीं किया जायेगा और वह

विभाग अंडरस्टाफ्ड रहेगा। इस से विद्यार्थियों की शिक्षा को हानि पहुँचती है। इस प्रवृत्ति को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिये।

यूनिवर्सिटी और कालेजों के प्रोफेसरों की सैलरों में जो गैप है, उसको दूर किया जाना चाहिये और सब की सर्विस कन्डीशनज में समानता लाई जानी चाहिये। इस से प्रोफेसरों को अपने काम में रुचि होगी। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में दूसरे क्षेत्रों की तुलना में एक सी योग्यता वाले व्यक्तियों को समान तनख्वाह मिलने पर भी अधिकतर लोग शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जाना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं, बल्कि वे एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव क्षेत्र में जाना पसन्द करते हैं, क्योंकि प्रोफेसर या प्रिन्सिपल बनने पर समाज में उन को इज्जत और प्रतिष्ठा रही मिलती है। इसीलिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि शिक्षकों की तनख्वाहों और सर्विस कन्डीशनज में सुधार किया जाये। उच्च शिक्षा की प्रगति के लिए यह भी जरूरी है कि यूनिवर्सिटीज को आटोनोमी दी जाये।

बनारस हिंदू यूनिवर्सिटी और अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी जैसी कुछ यूनिवर्सिटीयों को कुछ सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट कन्ट्रोल करती है। मुझे पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय और डा० रामाकुण्डलन् के प्रधान बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी में शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ। स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद जिस तरीके से उस यूनिवर्सिटी को इस्तेमाल किया गया है, उस पर मुझे बहुत दुःख है। वह कभी भी कम्युनल इन्स्टीट्यूशन नहीं रहा है, और न ही रहेगा। आज इस यूनिवर्सिटी की स्थिति को देख कर पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय की आत्मा रोती होगी। शरीरों से चन्दा माँग कर राष्ट्रीय स्तर के ऊँचे स्तर पर पैदा करने के लिये जो विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किया गया था, आज उसकी स्थिति बहुत खराब है।

इस के लिये मैं भारत सरकार को जवाबदेह मानता हूँ।

16.00 hrs.

मेरे पास यह कुक्लेट है, जिसको मैंने ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ा है। इसमें जो छोटी छोटी बातें दी गई हैं, अगर वाइस-चांसलर साहब उन को मान लेते, तो वहाँ का झगड़ा टल सकता था। वह ठीक है कि कुछ पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के लोग इस विवाद को पोलिटिकल बनाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन सभी विद्यार्थी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज से सम्बन्धित नहीं हैं। अधिकतर विद्यार्थी वहाँ विद्याध्ययन के लिये जाते हैं। उस की जिम्मा में बाधा पैदा कर के यूनिवर्सिटी को बन्द कर देना उचित नहीं कहा जा सकता है। इस पर सरकार का इतना पैसा लगा है। स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद हम उस यूनिवर्सिटी को न चला सकें, यह दुख और शर्म की बात है।

इस पुस्तिका में दो बातें कही गई हैं। लोगों ने वाइस-चांसलर मोदय से एक दिन रुकने के लिए कहा था, लेकिन उन्होंने थने में जाना पसन्द किया और विद्यार्थियों के साथ मिल कर मामले को मुलकाना पसन्द नहीं किया। आप जानते हैं कि एजुकेशन इंस्टीट्यूशन में भी लोग ब्यूरोक्रेटिक ढंग से काम करने लगे हैं। इसका नतीजा यह है कि छात्रों को जबरदस्ती रस्टीकेट कर दिया जाता है। इसमें दूसरी बात यह कही गई है कि जिन लड़कों को ब्यूरोक्रेटिक तरीके से रस्टीकेट कर दिया गया है, उन के मामलों की पुनः जांच की जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन दोनों बातों को मानने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिये थी।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वाइस-चांसलर का झीलाटाइम ज़ाब है और इस के

लिये उनको पैसा दिया जाता है। तो फिर उन को थाने में जाने की क्या जरूरत थी? उन के लिये यूनिवर्सिटी के भविष्य को देखना जरूरी था, या थाने में जाना? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी में सारी परेशानी और दिक्कत डा० श्रीमाली के कारण पैदा हुई है। जब वह एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर थे, तो उस यूनिवर्सिटी के सब भगड़े उन्होंने ही शुरू किये। बाद में उन्हीं को वहाँ का वाइस-चांसलर बना कर भेजा गया। इस तरह वहाँ की स्थिति दुस्त नहीं हो सकती है। जब तक डा० श्रीमाली वहाँ वाइस-चांसलर रहेंगे, वह दुस्त नहीं हो सकेगा।

बहुत दिनों से प्रलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में एक माडल एक्ट बनाने की बात चल रही है। वह कोई बहुत बड़ी बात नहीं है। दो तीन बरस हो गये हैं। उसमें देर क्यों हो रही है? वहाँ के लोगों की भावनाओं और इच्छाओं के अनुकूल कोई व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। स्वतंत्रता-संग्राम में उस की भूमिका चाहे जो भं रही हो, लेकिन आज वह भी एक नेशनल यूनिवर्सिटी है और उस को एक नेशनल यूनिवर्सिटी का रूप देना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा किया जायेगा, तो वहाँ के स्टूडेंट्स आगे चल कर राष्ट्र के निमाण में अपना योगदान कर सकेंगे।

रांची में बेसरा इंजीनियरिंग कालेज बिड़ला का कालेज है। बिड़ला के लोगों ने वहाँ के कुछ विद्यार्थियों को रस्टीकेट कर दिया है। मैं इस बारे में वाइस-चांसलर और चांसलर से भी मिला हूँ। लेकिन वहाँ के अधिकारी कहते हैं कि उस कालेज पर यूनिवर्सिटी या चांसलर का कंट्रोल नहीं है। अगर इस प्रकार रूप्यों वालों की इच्छानुसार कालेज चलेंगे, तो हमारी शिक्षा की क्या दशा होगी? एग्जामिनेशन यूनिवर्सिटी लेती है। डिग्रियाँ वह देती है। लेकिन

[श्री राम बेखर प्रसाद सिंह]

चूंकि वह अपने वैसे से चलाते हैं इस लिये उस को कंट्रोल नहीं करेंगे तो काम नहीं चलेगा। राज्य मंत्री महोदय जो अभी भाये हैं शिक्षा विभाग में बिन का कि 29 वर्षों तक शिक्षा के काम से सम्बन्ध रहा है, मैं उनका स्वागत करता हूँ और उनसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि वह बेखरा वाले मामले को देखें।

एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय नेताओं के नाम पर कई यूनिवर्सिटियाँ आप ने खोली हैं। राजेन्द्र बाबू हिन्दुस्तान के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति बने हैं, उन के नाम पर यूनिवर्सिटी न बोलें लेकिन छपरा राजेन्द्र कालेज जो चल रहा है उस की कौन सी बुद्धिशा हो रही है, यह आप जानते हैं। जो राजेन्द्र कालेज आजादी से पहले 1937 में ही बना था, जिसमें गरीबों का पैसा लगा, वह आज जाति पाँत की लड़ाइयों का भ्रष्टाचार बन गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि नये स्टेट मिनिस्टर्स साहब जिनकी उपाति शिक्षा के मामले में है, वह इसकी तरफ ध्यान दें। पूज्य राजेन्द्र बाबू के नाम पर जो अहिंसा के पुजारी थे, आज वहाँ दिन दहाड़े जाति पाँत के झगड़े के कारण कत्ल हों, यह किसी तरह भी उचित नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सेंटर उस कालेज को अपने हाथ में ले जिस से कि उन के नाम और प्रतिष्ठा के अनुकूल वह कालेज चल सकें और जो लड़के यहां पास होकर निकलें उन को अभिमान के साथ यह कहने का मौका मिले कि वह ऐसे कालेज के विद्यार्थी रहे हैं।

श्री नाथू राम मिर्चा (नागौर) : सभापति महोदय, यह विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की 1969-70 की रिपोर्ट पर जो बहस हो रही है...

श्री हुकम चन्द कडवाय (गुरेना) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ, सबन में मनपूर्ति नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : कोरम के लिये बंटी बज रही है... अब कोरम हो गया है। माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री नाथू राम मिर्चा : सभापति महोदय मैं आप से यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि आयोग की जो रिपोर्ट पेश हुई है उस को पढ़ने के बाद हम इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचते हैं कि हमारे देश में आजादी के बाद और आस तौर से पिछले दस वर्षों में शिक्षा का और उच्च शिक्षा का काफी विकास हुआ है और जो अधिक इस रिपोर्ट में दिये हुए हैं चाहे वह विश्वविद्यालय की संख्या हो चाहे विद्यार्थियों की संख्या हो, चाहे टीचर्स की संख्या हो, चाहे धन का खर्च हो इन सारी बातों को देखने से हम इस नतीजे पर पहुँचते हैं कि शिक्षा का विकास हुआ है तादादी तौर से ! जहाँ तक उस की क्वालिटी को सुधारने का सवाल है उसके बारे में इस आयोग के प्रयत्नों से और यूनिवर्सिटी के अंदर जो वाइस-चांसलर हैं, टीचर्स हैं, स्टूडेंट्स हैं, सब लोगों के सहयोग से समय समय पर कुछ कमितियों की मिटिंग बुला कर निर्णय लिए जाते हैं। टीचर्स के स्टूडेंट्स में सुधार के लिए विदेश के कुछ लोगों की सहायता भी ली जाती है और हम उस दिशा में भी आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। उस में भी धन की कमी है। देश हमारा गरीब है और उसके मुकाबले में यह भी कहा गया है कि अमेरिका के अन्दर जो कुछ शिक्षा पर खर्च हो रहा है उसका सौवा हिस्सा भी हम वहाँ खर्च नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। दुनिया के और देशों भी जो खर्च हो रहा है उस का आधा भी हम खर्च नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इस लिये अनुदान

आयोग भी एकत्र की माँग करता है और हमारे सदन के बहुत से माननीय सदस्य भी शिक्षा पर और ज्यादा खर्च किया जाय, और ज्यादा उन्नत बुझाया किया जाय, इस बात पर जोर देते हैं। पर हमको यह मानकर चलना होगा कि हमारा देश गरीब है, चारों तरफ गरीबी है, बेकारी है और हम इसके अन्दर तेजी से आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं हमको इन सारी प्रायोरिटीज और प्रापोजेन्स पर ब्यास रख कर चलना होगा। खास तौर से मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि शिक्षा का जो हमारा उद्देश्य है जिसको हमारे बहुत बड़े बड़े नेताओं ने समय-समय पर देश के अन्दर रखा है, हम उन को भूलते चले जा रहे हैं और खास तौर से शिक्षा जिस दिशा में आगे बढ़ रही है और जो कुछ भी हालात सदन के माननीय सदस्यों ने वहाँ पर बताए हैं उन को देखने से ऐसा लगता है कि बाबजूब टैकनिकली और दूसरे तरीके से सुधार और विकास करने के हमारी शिक्षा सही दिशा में नहीं जा रही है। मेरा ऐसा मानना है कि हमारी दिशाएं आज सही नहीं हैं और उसमें बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर कुछ फेंसने करने होंगे, खास तौर से राजनीतिज्ञों को और हमारी सरकार को फेंसने करने होंगे और मजबूती के साथ करने होंगे। हम इस सदन में बैठने वाले माननीय सदस्य किसी न किसी राजनीतिक दल के लोग हैं और राजनैतिक दल का सब जगह देश के हर आदमी और नागरिक के साथ सम्बन्ध है, कालिजों में उच्च शिक्षा में पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों से भी हमारा सम्बन्ध है, पर आज जिस प्रकार से हालात खड़े हो रहे हैं, हम इस सदन में बैठने वाले माननीय सदस्य, चाहे वे किसी भी दल के सदस्य हों, इस बात का सम्भोरता से सोचने के लिए तैयार हैं या नहीं कि हमें किस हद तक इन बातों के अन्दर जो यूनि-वर्सिटीज में पढ़ाने वाले टीचर्स हैं; उन के साथ जाना है, किस हद तक विद्यार्थियों के साथ जाना है। हिन्दुस्तान डाइम्स का जो स्पेशल ईस

निकलता है, कल उस को मैं देख रहा था। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में जो अभी चुनाव हुए, यूनियन के, 312 मतदाता थे, चार उम्मीदवार खड़े हुए, 50-50 और 45-45 हजार रुपया खर्च कर के कोई प्रेसिडेंट बनने के लिए खड़ा होता है। आखिर यह जो हर साल कहीं पर डायरेक्टली/इनडाइरेक्टली यूनियन्ज के चुनाव होते हैं, क्या उन को इतनी महत्त्व है कि इतना रुपया खर्च करने के बाद जो कोई उन के आफिस-बीछर बनने, वह आफिस-बीछर बनकर के आखिर करें क्या—यहाँ कि हम इतने बड़े पढ़ेंगे, इससे ज्यादा नहीं पढ़ेंगे, हम को यह पेंपेंस इस तरह से दिये जाय, हम इन्तहान में बैठकर नकल भी करेंगे और नकल नहीं करने दिया जायेगा तो मुकाबला भी करेंगे क्या यह सारे यूनिवन्ज के चुनाव का इस प्रकार का बातावरण यूनिवर्सिटीजों में इसी लिए बनाया है? ये विद्यार्थी क्या इसी तरह आगे चलकर देश की सेवा करेंगे और इस देश की गरीबी मिटावेंगे? हम चाहते हैं कि देश के अन्दर लोकतन्त्र रहे, शान्ति से परिवर्तन हो और उसके जरिये देश विकास की ओर आगे बढ़े, गरीबी मिटाये, उत्पादन बढ़ाये, हमारे विद्यार्थी कारखानों में काम करें, खेत में काम करें, लेकिन क्या विश्वविद्यालय से निकलने वाले लड़के अपने आप को भ्रम से जोड़ते हैं? शुरू से लेकर आखिर तक कोई काम या मेहनत शरीर से 99 प्रतिशत लड़के नहीं करते हैं। न कभी किया है और न कभी आगे करने की उन की वृत्ति है। मैं दुनिया के कई देशों में गया, इजरायल में गया, मैंने वहाँ देखा कि 12 वर्ष के लड़के और लड़कियों को चार घंटे की पढ़ाई के बाद 6-7 घंटे फार्म में या कारखाने में काम करना पड़ता है। क्या हम इस प्रकार की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं करना चाहते कि आगे चलकर जो लड़के और लड़कियाँ स्कूलों और कालिजों से पढ़ कर निकलें उनकी आगे जाकर कुछ काम करना है, देश को बनाना है, गरीबी मिटाना है, वह इसकी

[श्री नाथूराम मिर्चा]

शिक्षा पायें। लेकिन वह लड़के यहाँ से निकल कर यह चाहें कि बिना पढ़ाई किये मुफ्त में डिग्री मिले और जो मुफ्त में डिग्री न दें तो तो डरा के ले ली जाय, फिर उसके अन्दर शासन दबता चला जाय, हमारे राजनीतिज्ञ किसी न किसी तरह से अपने काम को उसमें इन्जाब कर के इन सारी चीजों को लगातार बढ़ाते चले जायें, तो आखिर हम इस देश को किसके ले जाना चाहते हैं? हम को यह सोचना पड़ेगा और मजबूती के साथ हमारी शिक्षण संस्थाओं में कुछ इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करना पड़ेगी। आज टीचर्स का क्या है? रविन्द्र नाथ टैगोर सोचते थे कि टीचर्स एक लैम्प है जिन के जरिए कई लैम्पस जलाए जाते हैं, जिसके लिए पहले उनको स्वयं जलना पड़ता है, उसके बजाय आज हमारे टीचर्स गुटबन्दी और पार्टी-बाजी के शिकार हैं। कोई वाइस चांसलर के साथ है कोई उसके विरोध में है। कोई राजनीतिज्ञ किसी के साथ चिपका हुआ है, कोई राजनीतिज्ञ किसी हमारे के साथ चिपका हुआ है। जहाँ टीचर्स में इस प्रकार की गुटबन्दी हो, जहाँ विद्यार्थियों में इस प्रकार की अनुशासनहीनता हो, जिनके फेंकाने में हम राजनीतिज्ञ लोगों और खास-तौर से इस सदन में बैठे हुए लोगों की मदद हो, विधान सभाओं के सदस्य मदद करने वाले हों, मन्त्रालय के लोग मदद करने वाले हों, तो फिर शिक्षा का वातावरण कैसे सुधर सकता है—यह एक बड़ा गहराई का प्रश्न है।

मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—अगर हम चाहते हैं कि छात्रों में अनुशासन हो, तो हमें देखना चाहिये कि महात्मा गांधी जी के इस के बारे में क्या विचार थे। गांधी जी चाहते थे—इंसान को ब्रिटिश इंसान बनाना, उस की

प्रवृत्तियों को बनाया करना, हिन्दुत्व के अनुसार ऐसा इंसान तैयार करना जो सारे जल कर जीवन के हर दायरे में कामयाब हो। लेकिन आज क्या हो रहा है? शिक्षा समाप्त कर के निकला हुआ छात्रजी, पाठे टैकटिलियम हो या कोई भी हो, सब जा कर कुर्सी पर बैठना पसन्द करते हैं। एक ओवरसीयर मशीन के नीचे घुस कर काम करना पसन्द नहीं करेगा, राज्य की नौकरी में जाकर कुर्सी पर बैठना पसन्द करता है, जहाँ बुक्त का खाने के लिये मिलता है। आज गाँव में बैठ कर एक नान-डिप्लोमा वाला आदमी पचास रुपये रोज कमाता है, लेकिन उस से ज्यादा नवालीफाइड आदमी राज्य की 150 रुपये महीने की नौकरी को ज्यादा पसन्द करते हैं। ऐसा क्यों है? इसलिये कि हमारे शासन का तरीका डिफेक्टिव है; उच्च के सोचने का तरीका डिफेक्टिव है। हमारे शासन में काम करने वाले लोगों के मन में यह धारणा बस गई है कि हमारा लड़का किसी न किसी तरह से राज्य की नौकरी में भरती हो जाय, राज्य कितनों को नौकरी दे सकता है। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस पर सोच समझ कर फैसला करें।

हमारे वाइस-चांसलर्स हैं। और हमारी सरकार में बैठे हुए लोग उनको सही तरीके से मजबूती प्रदान नहीं करेंगे तो अनुशासनहीनता खत्म नहीं होगी, टीचर्स की गुटबन्दी खत्म नहीं होगी और आज हमारे यहाँ शिक्षा का जो स्तर गिरता चला जा रहा है, वह शिरछा ही जायेगा जब तक हम श्रम को विद्यार्थियों के जीवन के साथ नहीं जोड़ेंगे, हमारी यूनिवर्सिटीज किसी भी प्रकार से उनके अन्दर अनुशासन की प्रवृत्तियों को जागृत नहीं कर सकेंगी। ओरछुद्ध में जो सगड़ा हुआ, वह क्या था? इन्वीजिगेशन कालिज के लड़के कहते थे कि हम 6 घंटे से ज्यादा नहीं पढ़ेंगे, सुबह सात बजे आयेगे और 12 के बाद वहीं पढ़ेंगे। वहाँ के उपकुलपति ने कहा—यह क्या है

वहाँ के टीचर्स ने भी विद्यार्थियों को बाध दिया, क्योंकि टीचर्स भी 12 बजे के बाद आराम से सोते थे, प्राइवेट नौकरियाँ करते थे, इस लिये उन को भी फर्क बढ़ता था, उन्होंने भी लड़कों के साथ मिल कर किसान खड़ा करा दिया। बाइस-चॉस्लर कीई बात कहे और टीचर्स तथा विद्यार्थी मिल कर उसका विरोध करें और यह कहें कि हम तो इतना काम करेंगे, इतना पढ़ेंगे तो आप बतलाइये, क्या यह टीचर्स और विद्यार्थियों के फैसला करने की बात है या बाइस-चॉस्लर के फैसला करने की बात है वहाँ इतना भगड़ा हुआ कि बाइस-चॉस्लर को पत्थर मार दिया गया। कहीं गुरु और विद्यार्थी, किसान ब्रह्मण करने वाले लोग, वहाँ इस प्रकार की स्थिति पैदा हो जाये, तो उसका क्या नतीजा निकलेगा।

इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करने की जरूरत है। गांधी जी के शिक्षा के बारे में क्या आदर्श थे, स्वामी विवेकानन्द शिक्षा के बारे में क्या सोचते थे, टैगोर ने शिक्षा के बारे में क्या कहा था, हमें उन सब का रिप्यू करना पड़ेगा और देश के लिये एक नया वातावरण तैयार करना पड़ेगा। भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकारों को जो लोग चलाने वाले हैं, उन को मजबूती से बैठ कर विचार कर के इन समस्याओं के बारे में निर्णय करना चाहिये और अपने शिक्षा बोर्डों को अधिकार से सुसज्जित कर के इन तमाम खराब प्रवृत्तियों को हटाने के लिये कदम उठाना पड़ेगा।

इन संख्याओं के साथ मैं कमीशन को रिपोर्ट का सर्वेयन कहते हुए अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ।

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO
(Mithankotgarh) : Sir, we are discussing

the report of the UGC for 1969-70. Earlier this year, we received the report for 1968-69. The latest report for 1970-71 is still awaited. I cannot understand why the UGC cannot publish its reports immediately as the year is out. Things are in a very bad shape in the country in the field of education. But fortunately for us today, we have got a very able man as Chairman of the UGC—Dr D. S. Kothari. He commands great respect and I wish he continues for some years to improve things. Also, fortunately at this time, we have a good team of ministers looking after the ministry of Education. I have developed some respect for the Minister of Education, may be because he looks a pugilist. He has also a very awe-inspiring Minister of State and a young Deputy Minister. He must have been General Patton of the Union Ministry to have been entrusted with the difficult task of creating order out chaos in Bengal, but I want to warn him, through you Sir, that if he does not make a mark in this field, the field of education, which he is in-charge of, his conquests in Bengal may not be of much avail because it is the education in this country which needs looking after very badly and more urgently.

Violence is increasing, there is no respect for teachers among the students, universities are closing every day and colleges are not at all catering for the studies of the students but the principals and the teachers are busy appearing the students in the coffee houses and there is a great national wastage of money.

I have only glanced through this report within a very short time. There is not much about which we can discuss. It should have given much more information. This report does not at all tell us how much amount has been spent on various developmental schemes of campus for each university and we do not know what portion of the money has been given to each State. I would request the hon. Minister to ensure that in future these reports are more informative.

[Shri Birender Singh Rao]

We have been setting up commissions, and Committees, one after the other—committee to draft model legislation for universities, Gajendragadkar Commission, Kothari Commission, Committee for the welfare of students and so on. Then there are sub-committees and working groups. Yet, no concrete results have been achieved. It is like wheels within wheels. It is like a car engine which is running very fast, but there is no propeller shaft and so the motion is not being transmitted outside. These reports only show that things have got to be attended to very urgently. Yet, much time has been lost since independence in attending to them and our universities and colleges are where they were.

I am very sorry to notice from this report that even today nine-tenths of the load is being borne by private institutions. The report says that 90 per cent of the students for science, technical and other professional courses go to the affiliated colleges and the universities look after only one-tenth. Again, 99,000 teachers are employed by affiliated colleges and 19,000 by the universities. Yet, there is not a word of appreciation, no encouragement for these various private trusts which have done so much in the field of education. Most of our politicians, educationists and professors would not have been educated today and they would probably have been breaking stones on the roads if the D.A.V. institutions and S.D. colleges started by Christian missions and various other philanthropists had not come into being in this country. Actually, there is contempt for these trusts now which does not help the cause of education. I know it to my cost, because, I also unfortunately started a college in Delhi a few years back and I had a very sad experience. We have spent about Rs. 8 lakhs to 9 lakhs raised from the public but not a single paise has come from the UGC towards the building of this college because the University does not send the grant papers to the UGC on one excuse or the other. The rules are so bad, and these are being misused.

Why is their indiscipline in colleges ? I am very certain that it is because the

universities are concentrating all the power in their hands, whereas they talk of decentralisation of power in colleges. Could you imagine that in the Delhi University, which is a Central university, the principal has got no powers. He cannot even fine a student. All the powers of the principal vest in the staff council. You must have read in the papers sometime back that a few colleges in Delhi set up staff councils and in their first meetings there were fights among the staff. The principals had to run away. These are the things which are happening.

I would request that to maintain discipline among students Government has to be firm. I am all for participation of students in university administration in the various bodies where students' welfare is concerned, where students' extra-curricular activities are concerned and where the improvement of courses of study is concerned; but to give students participation in the higher bodies concerned with the maintenance of discipline would, I think, pamper students too much. They are already spoilt. There are so many cases of violence every day.

What are the students doing ? There is politics of the dagger in the University Students' Union. I know for certain that any group of students, which is backed by 10 to 15 ruffians carrying daggers in their belts, win the election and then they force the other students to come out of classes and observe *hartal* on trivial matters.

If students have to be given participation, I would suggest that they should be students who are at the top in academic examinations, students who are the first five in various courses—science, humanities, law and other technical courses—and the best sportsmen in the university. They should be given participation on behalf of students so that students who really want to study, who have come here to achieve something and to serve the country, do not suffer at the hands of these anti-social elements or the thugs employed by certain political parties, who get their pocket money from some political parties and whose only job is to go on loitering in universities

[Shri Birender Singh Rao]

and coffee houses threatening students. Girls particularly suffer because they are serious students and they are not allowed to join the classes. I would suggest that there should be a model Act for universities should be enforced first in the four Central universities.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : बन्टी बजाई जा रही है ... अब कोरम हो रहा है, माननीय सदस्य जल्दी समाप्त करें।

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Most of these ills in the universities creep in because of internal politics among teachers of the universities. You would be surprised to know that in some universities some teachers have taken too much power into their hands against rules and regulations. For instance, in Delhi University a head of department has more powers in the matter of employment than even the Prime Minister or the Education Minister or the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission.

He dishes out jobs to about 50-100 lecturers in his Department, in various colleges in Delhi every year. They have a list in their pockets. They go to the Selection Committee meetings. The U. G. C. rules provide that a head of the Department would only be an adviser. But the practice is that a head of the Department in Delhi university has the final word in the selection of a teacher. They employ their own students. They do not like anybody coming from outside, from any university in India. There are universities as good as Delhi University, some of them, and there is no reason why equal chance should not be given in employed people who have passed out from various other universities in the country. These people are responsible for most of the politics in the university.

With these words, I would urge upon the Ministry of Education that these things should be properly looked into.

श्री मनमथ प्रसाद ब्रुसिया (बस्ती) : सभापति महोदय, निवेदन यह है कि स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद एजुकेशन में एम्प्लॉयमेंट प्रश्न हुआ है लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि इसको एजुकेशन कहा जाये या न कहा जाये इस बात को हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब, हम लोग जो एजुकेशन में विलचस्पी रखते हैं या जो एजुकेशनविस्ट्स हैं वे जानें लेकिन मेरे क्वाल में तो इसको एजुकेशन न कहना ही अच्छा होगा। जिस एजुकेशन से कोई मारल करैक्टर नहीं बनता, जिससे कोई प्रोडक्शन नहीं होता उसे हम एजुकेशन कैसे कह सकते हैं ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस देश में हम एजुकेशन के लिए अंग्रेजों को हजारों गालियां देते रहे हैं। लार्ड विलियम बेंटिन के जमाने से आज तक हमारे सिस्टम आफ एजुकेशन में कितनी तरक्की हुई है ? जिसने कमीशंस घाये हैं, मैंने भी कुछ कमीशंस की रिपोर्टें देखी थी, उनमें कोठारी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट और वहां के कुछ मेम्बर्स ने रिपोर्टें दी थी उनकी वह रिपोर्ट बहुत बेहतर थी लेकिन उनका किस्सा हिस्सा इम्प्लीमेंट किया गया इसे हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब, गवर्नमेंट और दूसरे एजुकेशनविस्ट्स ही जानते हैं। प्रेजेन्ट एजुकेशन क्या है ? या एजुकेशन इंस्टीट्यूशन क्या है ? मैं समझता हूं वे पालिटिक्स के अखाड़े हैं। आप निश्चित मानिए जब तक इस एजुकेशन में पालिटिक्स रहेगी तब तक यह कभी भी फ्लोरिड नहीं कर सकती है और न अभी तक फ्लोरिड की है। आज हर एक इंस्टीट्यूशन में चाहे वह यूनिवर्सिटी हो, कालेज हो या प्राइमरी स्कूल हो वहां हर जगह ग्रुपीजम, पालिटिक्स और कास्टीज्म चल रही है। यह इस देश का दुर्भाग्य नहीं तो और क्या है ? क्या वही हमारे एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट का काम है ? जिस एजुकेशन में कास्टीज्म

(बी अनन्त प्रसाद ब्रुसिंघी)

युनी बड़ी हो—जबकि वहाँ से इनको बिल्कुल प्रेरण रखना चाहिए—तो वहाँ पर एजुकेशन कैसे हो सकती है ? क्या वहाँ पर कास्टीज्म और जातीयता पढ़ाई जायेगी ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एजुकेशन में चार-पाँच आल्फेबट्स हैं—जैसे टीचर, टाट, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, सिस्टम आफ एजुकेशन और ग्रान्ट्स। अब मैं हर एक के बारे में तो कह नहीं पाऊंगा क्योंकि आपने मुझे पाँच मिनट ही दिये हैं। इसलिए सबसे पहले मैं टीचर्स के बारे में कहना चाहूँगा। यूनिवर्सिटी को ले रहा हूँ। हमें सभी यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में कुछ न कुछ मालूम है लेकिन मैं आपसे यू० पी० की यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में कुछ सच्य बतला रहा हूँ।

हमारे भारत में इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी बहुत पुराने उमाने से और आज भी अच्छी यूनिवर्सिटी में गिनी जाती रही है। लेकिन आप देखिये कि वहाँ के चांसलर का प्रोवाइंटमेंट कैसे होता है। बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि जो आदमी डाइरेक्टर के पद से रिटायर होता है वह एक्स्टेंशन के लिए दरखास्त देता है एक तरफ तो उनका एक्स्टेंशन नामंजूर होता है और दूसरी तरफ उसको इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी का वाइस चांसलर बना दिया जाता है। इनके खिलाफ अनेक अभियोग हैं जिनको दबा दिया गया है। इस वकत वह हजारत इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइस चांसलर बन कर बैठे हुए हैं। आज कल वहाँ की हालत जैसी खराब हो रही है उसके बारे में मैं आपको क्या बतलाऊँ। इसी तरह कोरकपुर यूनिवर्सिटी की भी हालत है।

दूसरी चीज मैं धीपड़ी टीचर्स के बारे में बतलाऊँ। हर एक टीचर किसी न किसी पोलिटिकल पार्टी में बैठा हुआ है, चाहे वह यूनिवर्सिटी का टीचर हो चाहे कॉलेज का हो चाहे हायर सेकेण्डरी स्कूल का हो या प्राइमरी स्कूल का हो।

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : गणपूर्ति के लिए बंटी बजाई जा रही है।—अब गणपूर्ति हो गई है। माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद ब्रुसिंघी : हर एक यूनिवर्सिटी में आज झगड़े हो रहे हैं और वहाँ पर यूनिवर्सिटी बन रही है। हर एक टीचर किसी न किसी रूप में उनमें शामिल है। एक तरह से टीचर ही उनका जीवर होता है लेकिन छिपे तौर से। मेरा पर्सनल एक्सपीरिएंस है कि जो भी यूनिवर्सिटी होती है उसका 60-60 हजार रु० का खर्च होता है। बाकिर यह 50-60 हजार रुपया कहाँ से आता है ?

इसके बाद मैं आपको ऐडमिनिशन के बारे में बतलाऊँ। सदन के और माननीय सदस्यों ने भी इस बारे में बतलाया है। वर्तमान आज कल यूनिवर्सिटीज में जास कर टेक्निकल इन्स्टीट्यूशन्स में गरीब बच्चों की, जिनको हरिजन कहा जाता है, कोई सम्मान नहीं है, इस लिए कि वे विद्यार्थी अपना खर्च नहीं कर सकते। हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब एजुकेशनिस्ट रहे हैं, क्या यह बात उनको मालूम नहीं है ? उनको खरब मालूम होगा और जाने भी मालूम होगा रहेंगे।

यन्त्र में ऐसा सुझाव यह है कि इस एजुकेशन को सख्ती बनाने के टेक्निकल एजुकेशन को यूनिवर्सिटी स्टेज तक लाया जाये और टेक्निकल एजुकेशन के साथ इंडस्ट्रियल एजुकेशन को भी सम्बन्ध किया जाये। साथ ही एप्लीकेशनल एजुकेशन को भी रखा जाये।

यूनिवर्सिटी या स्टूडेंट कमीशन ने कुछ कहा है वह ठीक है, लेकिन जो कुछ मैंने कहा है उस पर ध्यान दिया जाये, विशेषकर मेडिकल कास्ट्स के लड़कों के प्रवेश की ओर ध्यान दिया जाना आवश्यक है।

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU (Visakhapatnam): I would like Education to be linked with Industry. Without Education linked with Industry, there will be no progress in the country. I would like to say that in this respect there are certain theoretical difficulties because Primary, Secondary and High School Education are State subjects, but University and Technical education is in—charge of the University Grants Commission. I feel that the UGC should take up the technical and basic education throughout the country as a Central subject. Technical education should not be left in the hands of the States. It should become a Central subject. And therefore I would like to point out that in regard to this Concurrent subject there should be more power in the hands of the Centre.

In this connection I would like to give the example of Japan. In Japan, between primary and Secondary education and high-school education, there is a bifurcation so that people going into higher education are not sent to industry and given a practical process of learning. The students are bifurcated at the secondary stage between those who go to industries and those who go to the arts. It is my view that we should become more practical in our Education just like Japan than what we are at the present moment. In Japan there is the Meiji system. This system should be introduced in India.

In this connection I may be permitted to point out that at the moment primary education and high school education is a State subject. Therefore, we don't have uniform terminology throughout India. We cannot have progress unless we have uniform science terminology throughout the country. I saw this in Varanasi. It is almost my second home because my uncle lived there and my grand-mother lives there. The number plates of cars is something which I cannot read. I find that they use only Hindi numerals. I have nothing against Hindi numerals. But I would like to say that if you use Hindi numerals, it should be used throughout India, from Kanyakumari to Badrinath. We should have only one numeral. If you have roman numeral, it should be there throughout India. When I go to Varanasi I cannot read the number plates of cars. I may confess that although I am an Andhra, I cannot read the Telugu numerals because everybody used only Roman numerals.

Therefore I feel that we should have a single numeral and single science terminology throughout the country, if we want to make the country united. Otherwise we will have so many language media.

If my friends permit me, I would like to quote the Bible which talks of the Tower of Babel. Tower of Babel was a place where they used to speak different languages. And, therefore, there was a burst-up of the area and it was supposed to have been broken up by the devil. I hope that India will not become a Tower of Babel, the way we are developing our educational system.

Therefore, Sir, in conclusion, I would like to stress that the University Grants Commission should take a more practical and a greater and deeper interest in linking industry with technical education. We should have uniform science education and science terminology throughout the country. With these words I close. Thank you.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): The report of the UGC is being

[Shri P. Venkatasubbalah]

discussed threadbare on the floor of this House. In the present context of things, the UGC is playing a very pivotal role in the cause of furthering the interests of education in the country. Unfortunately, since we attained Independence, several experiments have been done in the field of education with the result that there is chaos rather than any improvement in educational standards.

There has been a phenomenal growth in the number of educational institutions in our country at the secondary as well as at the college level. Many new universities have also sprung up. Barring one or two States in the south, there are more and more universities in every part of the country.

Judging from the standards and also the increase in the number of educational institutions in the country, we can say that the percentage of literacy has increased considerably. But we cannot say in the same breath that there has been a qualitative improvement in the education that is being imparted to the students in the different spheres of it.

Especially in the field of technical education. I feel that there is a lot of imbalance and a sort of ill-conceived planning. At one time, the engineering colleges, the medical institutions and the polytechnic institutions that had sprung up in the country were expected to cater to the need of the students going in for technical education. If we compare the phenomenal growth in the facilities for technical education with the spectre of growing unemployment that we are facing in the country we find that there has been something wrong somewhere. I cannot say anything about the condition of the polytechnics in other States, but so far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, there is at least one polytechnic in each district, and in some districts there are even two or more. But in the present state of things, no student is coming forward to seek admission in these institutions. The same thing is happening with regard to engineering colleges

also. But what is the reason for the plans going wrong? Why are we getting more and more persons in the unemployed category? Why are the students who have obtained technical education roaming on the streets with a sense of frustration and with no sense of involvement in nation-building activities?

From this viewpoint also, I feel that the UGC should go into this matter deeply and see that these imbalances are corrected so far as technical education is concerned.

I wish that the UGC also takes note of some of the malpractices that some of these institutions are indulging in, especially with regard to admission in medical colleges. The capitation fee charged by some of the medical colleges is abnormally high, and they are of the order of Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 40,000 and I feel that this does not speak well in manner in which our medical colleges are conducting themselves.

Regarding the medium of instruction, I fear that a stage may come when one Indian has to speak to another Indian through an interpreter. The change-over to regional languages as media of instruction is going to such an absurd length that it would lead to a sort of compartmental thinking in various part of the country.

The three-language formula which had been suggested a long time back has not been adhered to with the result that we are reaching a stage when each State is acting as though it is an independent sovereign State. I share the feelings of my hon. friend Shri P. V. C. Raju who preceded me that when we travel to other States we find it difficult even to read the numbers on the car-plates and the road signs where the different numerals are written. I would like to ask whether we are going to seriously think of introducing the three language formula so that this country can be kept together or not? Of course, there has been a controversy with regard to the status of English and also whether Hindi alone should be the link

language or English should be associated with Hindi as link language. Until these factors are settled, I would earnestly hope that the UGC and also the Ministry of education must impress upon the various State Governments to go slow with the policy of introducing the regional languages as media of instruction. Many students who want to go in for post-graduate education to other States or for technical education to other parts of the country are being handicapped because of the lack of a common language. The aspect has to be considered.

Now in universities in post-graduate courses, medium of instruction in the regional languages is introduced. But what is the response? Very poor and discouraging. Many parents or their wards are not willing to have the regional language as the medium of instruction. May be that regional languages have not been developed. To that extent, so far as technical education is concerned proper care has to be taken to give more grants to encourage the imparting of technical education in regional languages. Then alone will the students be encouraged to go in for the regional languages as the media of instruction. Otherwise, it will be just like putting the cart before the horse. Before we develop regional languages to enable technical education to be imparted in it, it will be suicidal and will be spoiling the career of the students if we just ask them to take to regional languages as the media of instructions.

Take, for instance, what happened at Osmania University. It had Urdu as the medium of instruction, but they have developed a rich technical vocabulary in Urdu. They had taken years to do it. The UGC should think in terms of giving more financial assistance for developing regional languages in evolving the requisite technical vocabulary in imparting technical education.

About accommodation for students, there are many universities which are beset with this problem. On this some attention should be bestowed. The minister incharge should pay a visit to some of those

colleges which are started to see in what heavenly conditions they are situated. There is no proper accommodation. Worse is the position about accommodation in hostels. It is most depressing and disappointing. More attention must be given to mofussil areas; attention should not be confined to big cities like Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad. Proper financial assistance should be given to see that the requisite standard of accommodation is there for the students. Now the position is that the students do not get proper accommodation, proper education and proper text-books.

The craze for nationalisation of text-books is proving to be a great disadvantage in some States. There are many instances, where for many months the students do not get their textbooks. I do not know whether this will come within the purview of the UGC.

The UGC should not confine itself only to give financial assistance to these institutions. The scope must be widened to see that education is imparted in a very comprehensive manner. They have to examine all the aspects in their entirety. A close watch must also be kept on who should head the universities. Real educationists must be encouraged to head them, not as one of my hon. friends said, that Retired Directors of Public Instruction should be put on that chair. We are happy that the Ministry has as its head in charge of education an eminent educationist in the person of the Minister of State for Education. He should see that the function of the UGC are widened so that education is imparted on a more rational and nationalistic basis so that the existence of the UGC is justified.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY (Chittoor): We have been debating the importance of the university Grants Commission in the higher educational set-up. Many useful suggestions have been thrown on the report of this body.

The previous speaker, Shri Vankatasubbiah, drew attention to the deplorable condition in which many of our affiliated colleges are allowed to run. According to the report of the Commissions, nearly 87

[Shri P. Narasimha Reddy]

per cent of students belong to the affiliated colleges. Therefore, the attention of the universities as well as our Union Education Minister must no doubt be drawn to the needs of the affiliated colleges.

I would also bring to the notice of the Ministry of Education that my own college at Chittoor has been aptly described during the recent inspection of the Vice-Chancellor as being in a state of ruin. In fact, he described it as Hampi ruins. In spite of it, I regret to say neither the State Government nor any other authority has thought it fit to show some attention to its deplorable condition.

Mr. Chairman, in fact much, praise is also due to the sustained efforts of our University Grants Commission, within the limited resources available to it, to improve the standard of education and to provide the minimum, basic amenities to as many centres of learning as possible. In fact, the University Grants Commission, in its report has said :

"Within the resources available, the Commission has made planned and concentrated efforts to meet the challenge of an unprecedented expansion as well as need for raising the level and quality of academic achievement."

It is true we have had an unprecedented expansion in the educational sector. In fact the report has gone on to say that we have the third largest educational system in the world, the rate of increase in the student enrolment being 13 per cent and every year two to three lakhs get enrolled in higher education. In fact, this annual increase is much more than the total student enrolment in the United Kingdom. The situation being such, we can understand the colossal magnitude of the problem which the universities or our Union Ministry of Education has got to face within the limited resources and within the meagre elbow room, so to speak, and best efforts have got to be made by the University Grants Commission, as the Commission has been undoubtedly doing.

The hon. previous speakers have done well to draw the attention of the University Grants Commission as well as the Union Ministry of Education to the problems created by the medium of Education being resorted to in different universities. No doubt, the regional language has been accepted as the medium of instruction in the universities, and there is no going back. To quote from the University Grants Commission's report, which is relevant to this discussion :

"The Conference of Vice-Chancellors held in September, 1967 felt that at the under-graduate stage, the change-over in the medium of education to regional languages, could be carried through in about five to ten years, depending on the degree of preparatory work already done, the nature of the subject, and other relevant factors."

The Commission says further that "In the case of large cities, with multi-lingual population, the medium of education may continue to be English, in addition to the regional languages which the University would provide." But this important and relevant factor is not being borne in mind by the different universities, particularly in the bilingual and multi-lingual areas. I must mention that in my own constituency, which happens to be a bilingual area, with a sizeable number of Tamil-speaking population, neither the university nor the management have thought it fit to provide the alternative medium for the large student community. In fact, on account of the medium of education question and on account of student participation question, there has been recently in my own State a strike in some colleges and the colleges have remained closed for a considerably long period. This problem has got to be tackled by the University Grants Commission and the Union Education Ministry.

In the multi-lingual and bilingual areas, this option of English as the medium should be really provided in all these institutions. If the State Government or if the management fail to provide it, it

should be the duty of the University Grants Commission to attend to this problem and all the essential, minimum amenities to the student community belonging to the minority languages should be provided.

Similarly, I would stress the importance of expanding the correspondence course, facilities in all universities. As the previous speaker said, it is impossible to provide buildings, equipment, etc., for all the students that are coming to colleges for higher education. Correspondence courses would come in handy in this matter and we should provide an opportunity to the expending student community to have the benefit of higher education.

17-00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You should conclude now. I want to call the Minister.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : I would conclude in a minute. In the last years debate on the report of the University Grants Commission the attention of the Government was drawn to the imbalance in the establishment of the Central Universities in the various regions. All the Central Universities have been started in the northern region, and no central university was established in the southern region. There was a lot of resentment and displeasure on this score. I hope this imbalance would be corrected and action would be taken as early as possible.

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राव (सागर) : सभापति महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश की सागर यूनिवर्सिटी मेरे क्षेत्र में है। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने हमारी यूनिवर्सिटी को बहुत कम अनुदान दिया है। मैं शिक्षा मंत्री से प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि हमारी यूनिवर्सिटी को और अनुदान दिया जाये, जिससे कि वह ठीक तरह से चल सके।

सागर यूनिवर्सिटी डा० हरिसिंह गोड़ ने स्थापित की थी और आज सारे भारतवर्ष के लड़के वहाँ पढ़ने के लिए जाते हैं। वहाँ की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है। मुझे वहाँ के विद्यार्थियों ने कहा है कि मैं शिक्षा मंत्री से उसका अनुदान बढ़ाने के लिए प्रार्थना करूँ।

जो भी यूनिवर्सिटियों और कॉलेज खोले जाए, उन में एम० ए० तक शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये। इस समय कई जगहों में एम० ए० तक शिक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं है।

यूनिवर्सिटी में सैनिक शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिये इस के साथ ही कृषि शिक्षा की भी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये, जिससे लड़के यूनिवर्सिटी से शिक्षा प्राप्त कर के निकलें, तो खेती का काम ठीक तरह से चला सकें। आज स्थिति यह है कि जो लड़के यूनिवर्सिटी से शिक्षा प्राप्त कर के निकलते हैं, वे खेती का काम नहीं करना चाहते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि अगर देहात में जाते हैं, तो खूँ लगती है। वहाँ पर ऐसी शिक्षा होनी चाहिये कि लड़के पढ़ने के बाद खेती के काम में लग सकें।

जो हरिजन छात्र यूनिवर्सिटियों से शिक्षा प्राप्त कर के निकलते हैं उन को नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। बड़े लोगों के लड़के तो जैसे जैसे नौकरी प्राप्त कर लेते हैं, लेकिन हरिजन छात्रों को नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। इस लिए उस में बहुत असंतोष है। इस बारे में जातिवाद और पक्षपात के लिये कोई स्थान नहीं होना चाहिए और सब जातों को समान अवसर देना चाहिए।

हमारी यूनिवर्सिटी में कई प्रोफेसर दस दस, पन्द्रह पन्द्रह साल तक का काम करते हैं। इस कारण पढ़ाई ठीक नहीं होती है। इसलिए उन को पाँच सात साल के बाद बदल देना चाहिये।

[श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय]

मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि प्रोफेसर के पदों के लिए लड़कियों को पहला नम्बर देना चाहिये। वे शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में लड़कों की तुलना में ज्यादा अच्छी तरह काम करती हैं। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में उन का योगदान बहुत अच्छा रहा है। भर्त टीचर तो इधर-उधर घूमा करते हैं और होटलों आदि में समय बिताते हैं, जब कि लड़कियाँ पूरी लगन के साथ पढ़ती हैं। लड़के तो हमेशा सिनेमा में जाकर अपना समय नष्ट करते हैं। इसलिये अगर छात्रों का सिनेमा में जाना बन्द कर दिया जाये, तो शिक्षा अच्छी होगी। जब परीक्षा का समय आता है, तो लड़के छुरेबाजी, मारपीट, दंगा और नकल करते हैं।

सारे भारतवर्ष की यूनिवर्सिटियों के अनुदानों को बढ़ाया जाये जैसा कि मैंने निवेदन किया है, सागर यूनिवर्सिटी के अनुदान को बढ़ाया जाये, ताकि उस की उन्नति हो। वह यूनिवर्सिटी केन्द्र की बनाई गई नहीं है। डा० हरिसिंह गौड़ ने लाखों रुपये में उसको स्थापित किया था। मैं प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि उस के अनुदान को दुगुना कर दिया जाये, ताकि वह प्रगति कर सके।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): I cannot but express my deep sense of gratitude to the hon. Members for the keen interest they have taken in the problems of higher education in the country. On the whole I would say that not only have I learnt much but I find myself in agreement with most of the important points that have been made. I have no doubt that the University Grants Commission would also be taking a similar point of view and would feel encouraged by the words of appreciation that have been expressed and the support that has been given in the House. I would only add my own tribute to the work of the University Grants Commission.

I am quite convinced that with the goodwill that has been expressed in the House for the Commission, it would be able to secure a larger allocation of the national funds because education, and higher education in particular, is becoming more and more expensive. I agree that we must not take a formalistic stand. we should not say that educational changes and reconstruction can take place only with the help of money and nothing can happen without money, but having conceded that point, I would like to support what the UGC has said, that without additional funds higher education cannot perform the role which the nation expects it to.

I would very briefly go through the main points which have been touched upon by hon. Members and make a few observations. First of all, (let us take) the question of the medium of education and of examinations. I do not want to go into this very controversial matter, but I would like to inform the House that 63 Universities allow an Indian language as a medium of examination for various courses at the under-graduate and Post-graduate level. Furthermore, the Ministry of Education has provided funds to the State Governments to undertake programme for having University level books produced in all the regional languages.

I am glad to note that a very large number of books have either been written or are in a fairly advanced stage of preparation. I would like to make our observation in this regard. We should not take the view that once some books are translated or written in a language, then the problem would be solved. The problem of higher education is a continuing one. By the time a 10-year programme is fulfilled, the books that were written or produced in the first year would become out of date. There is an explosion of knowledge, practically every ten years knowledge is doubling itself and old knowledge is becoming out of date. And if through the medium of our regional languages or other Indian language the students is not going to keep pace with the growing knowledge, our University system would

become backward and it would not lead to the advancement of the society.

Therefore, it should be our endeavour to ensure that the work of producing books in each of the regional languages is put on a continuing basis, so that the most advanced knowledge is made available to the students, to the teachers and to the researchers through the medium of the regional or Indian languages.

I am, therefore, not looking at the problem as regional language versus all-India language, but more as an academic problem. Is it feasible for us to have all this modern knowledge brought to the student through each of the regional languages? Clearly this is a task which is beyond our capacity. Therefore, while a certain core collection has to be made available in the the regional languages and it has to be supplemented regularly, at the same time, students have to be encouraged to learn Hindi and also English, so that for advanced studies, they can keep pace with the growth of modern knowledge.

The next point that has been made by many hon. members is the question of participation of students. I am very happy that hon. members have by and large supported the idea of participation of students in the functioning and governance of universities. I would like to refer the members to the report of the committee on governance of universities headed by Dr. Gajendragadkar, which has made positive recommendations and opened a new vista so far as this question is concerned.

The committee has stated that the participation of the students is not merely necessary in order to fulfil a students' demand but also to train the student, so that education becomes a two-way traffic between the teacher and the taught. It is not merely knowledge being passed on by the teacher to the taught but the senior and junior members of the college and university are actively engaged in a joint pursuit of knowledge, the teacher benefiting from the freshness of the mind

of the youth and the student learning from the experience and maturity of the senior teacher.

Therefore, it is a question really of involvement and participation in the pursuit of knowledge and in the training of character and personality. I hope hon. members will use their tremendous influence with the State Governments, and universities, so that the Gajendragadkar Committee's recommendations are implemented. The Education Minister announced last week in this House that the Government accept this report in principle and we would be very happy to implement the recommendations in all the central universities. But as the Education Minister rightly pointed out, we must carry the States with us. It was from this point of view that I wrote personal letters to the Governors who are Chancellors of the State Universities and to the Education Ministers, making a personal request to them to devote their attention to this document. I hope the response from the States would be encouraging. As soon as we are able to get the reactions of the States, Government will make a firm announcement in respect of the implementation of this report.

Sir, I am very sorry that I have very little time at my disposal and hon. Members have made so many extremely valuable points. But I will briefly refer to one or two points.

Taking up examinations first, one of the hon. Members was kind enough to make a personal reference to me. I was running the 30th year as a teacher when I was called upon to do my present job. I have more than 25 years of experience as an examiner at all the various levels, from high school in my younger days to Ph. D. and D. Litt. I must confess that I have very little faith in the system of examination which we have been operating. I could relate any number of anecdotes from my personal knowledge to tell you how in many cases the evaluation on the basis of this external examination is entirely misleading. As hon. Members have

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

pointed out, one commission after another has said that this system must be scrapped.

Till now all these reports were submitted to the universities because the universities are autonomous. What else can the government do? We can change the constitution and composition of universities, but I do not think the House will expect the government to decide what should be the examination statutes or what should be the syllabus. However, government is deeply concerned about the present system of examination and the Education Ministry is working out new proposals; not necessarily to devise a new scheme of examination, but ways and means of using or involving these university people as there are many who recognise that this system must be modified. We are hoping to mobilise their support so that they may go to each of the universities. I shall do my very best and use whatever little influence I have with my distinguished colleagues in the various universities to ensure that at least some universities make a proper beginning.

Some universities have already gone in for internal assessment and for the introduction of the Semester system but in each of the universities there are a few difficulties. They say: "if the other universities have not adopted it, may be our students would be at a disadvantage." The problem is also linked with the attitudes of the employers, particularly the Union Public Service Commissions. I am, therefore, hoping to approach the Union Public Service Commission as well as the Public Service Commissions of the various States to make them agree that this system of evaluation is not necessarily the best system. So, that if the universities go in for a change of the system of examination, as I hope they will, the Commissions might fall in line with this new thinking in the matter of examination.

I would like to refer to the question of affiliated colleges. Government is deeply aware of the importance of affiliated colleges. There are several problems connected with these affiliated colleges. Here I

would have liked to express my own opinion, as I was a member of the Gajendragadkar Committee; but in my new job I can no longer afford to do that. The Gajendragadkar Committee is dealing with the governance of the colleges and with the question of the terms and conditions, scales of salaries, etc. of teachers. I think it would be proper for us to await the submission of the second and third parts of the report of the Gajendragadkar committee dealing with the affiliated colleges and with the terms and conditions of salaries of teachers before we express any definite opinion on these issues.

I would like to refer one or to rather small points which have been specifically made. It has been stated that in Delhi university students from Bengal are not being given admission. I have made enquiries and I was told that this was not correct at all. Some students who wanted accommodation in hostels could not be given accommodation because there was, unfortunately, a shortage of hostels in Delhi and these included students from all parts of the country—Bengal, Assam, U. P., Bombay and elsewhere. It would therefore, not be fair to blame the Delhi University for this.

It has been suggested that we have so far failed to develop priorities in education, specially in higher education and, that the planning has been inadequate, I would like to make the statement
(Interruption)

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) :
Accept the charge.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : My hon. friend has always wielded so much influence over my thinking that I dare not disagree with him. He has read my mind.

It is true that we have not done planning of education in a way that we might have done. There are very good reasons for not doing it. It is connected with so many other factors, the most important

being that education, whether primary or secondary or higher education, is a State subject. But I hope, it would be possible to persuade the universities as well as the State Governments to agree to set up an adequate planning machinery. I am told that the University Grants Commission is thinking along these lines and I hope, they will be successful.

There was a reference to Banaras Hindu University. I would like to give this assurance to the House that the Government would give full support to all Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities, including the Vice-Chancellor of Banaras Hindu University, to maintain discipline and academic standards in these universities. The House should have no doubt that any type of pressurisation would be permitted; at least, I am very clear...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Would you give a categorical assurance here and now that the *shakhas*, which are giving para-military training in the BHU, would be stopped from tomorrow onwards; or, you take your own time but at least give an assurance that they will be stopped.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : Any step which the legally constituted authorities of Banaras Hindu University wish to take in the interest of the university will be fully supported by the Central Government.

SHRI PILOO MODY : He has learnt very fast, very good.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : As regards the capitation fee, I would only like to read out a small paragraph from a resolution of the University Grants Commission. It reads :—

"The Commission disapproved the practice prevailing at present in some institutions of accepting a capitation fee or donation in some form from prospective students as a condition of admission. It was desired that the views

of the Commission may be brought to the notice of those concerned in order to put a stop to the above practice."

I am sorry to say that this categorical recommendation of the University Grants Commission has not received the attention that it deserved. I only hope that the authorities.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : On the floor of the House we had pointed out—Shri Dikshit was here that for Patna Medical College admissions they were taking Rs. 50,000 and even students who came from foreign countries were forced to pay that money. Out of that collection Rs. 60 lakhs are in the bank and they have misappropriated to the tune of Rs. 30 lakhs. Yet, the Government adopted an ostrich-like policy and kept out of it.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I was referring to the policy of the University Grants Commission and, so far as the Ministry of Education is concerned, it has assured the University Grants Commission of its full support and backing in implementing this policy.

I have very little time left at my disposal. I would just briefly refer to one or two small points. One is regarding a demand that no university has been named after our first President. That is not strictly correct. Rajendra Agricultural University in Bihar is named after our first President.

Lastly, I would like to refer to the question of the modernisation of courses, to the policy of restricting or enlarging admission and the question of employment. The Government is deeply conscious of the fact that education and, particularly, opportunities for higher education have not reached many sections of our population, specially those which are most deprived. It will be the endeavour of this Ministry to take every possible step to see that the doors of higher education are open to the most deprived sections of our population as a result of various methods that will be followed,

At the same time, while, I think, it should be the right of every Indian who has the capacity to benefit from higher education to receive higher education, not necessarily in order to take up employment, and that even a rikshah-wala or even a worker in a factory has every right to enjoy the works of philosophy or to appreciate paintings or science. Unfortunately, our resources at the moment are not adequate to be able to provide all these facilities immediately. Without diluting the quality of education and, in fact, while improving the quality of education, the Government would be introducing new techniques of taking education to the masses of our people. I am referring, in particular, to a few ideas, like, open universities, utilising radio and then shortly T. V., to take education to the common people and that correspondence and other modern techniques of expanding education will be fully utilised very soon.

It is necessary to have some sort of link between industry and agriculture on the other. It is necessary not only for the development of the country but also of education itself so that universities and college people do not remain in an ivory tower. At the same time while supporting the diversification of courses and modernisation of courses, I would like to sound a word of caution. New technology is developing fast and, as I submitted, new knowledge is growing at a very rapid rate.

If, therefore, the object of higher education is only to train a student in the given limited skills, it might become out of date very soon. If the object of higher education is not to train the mind, not to develop in him a scientific outlook or enlightenment, then, I am afraid that, while he may become a suitable person to take up a job on the basis of existing technology, he may not be able to carry forward this country to an advanced state of development. And, therefore, we have to balance between the needs of job orientation, job training as well as the training of mind. My friend, hon. Shri Daga, is

looking at me and I agree with him on the need for training of personnel so that the Indian student becomes a truly proud inheritor of a great cultural heritage. He is able to raise his moral stature and is able to develop in himself the self-confidence that he will be able to help build up the country; so that we remain dependent, either in science or in technology or in any other thinking, on any foreign dependence.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : A bad job in a good hand.

17.31 hrs.

FORWARD CONTRACTS (REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

RE. HALF-AN HOUR DISCUSSION

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, there is the half-an-hour discussion by Mr. Kalyanasundaram. Is the hon. Member here ?

He is not here. So, what is the opinion of the House.

SOME HON MEMBERS: We adjourn, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister will continue tomorrow. The House now stands adjourned till 11 a. m. tomorrow.

17.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, November 23, 1971/Agrahayana 2, 1893 (Saka)

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 22.11.71

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LOK SABHA

Statement

*Tuesday, November 23, 1971/Agrahayana 2,
1893 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at three minutes past
Eleven of the Clock.*

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Alignment of Western Kosi Canal in Nepalese Territory

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*182. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :
SHRI RAM CHANDRA VIKAL :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to states :

(a) whether approval from the Government of Nepal for the proposed alignment of the Western Kosi canal in the Nepalese territory as also about Gandak Project has been secured and if so, the broad outlines of the project;

(b) the total estimated expenditure on the completion of the Western Kosi Canal and whether the same is being fully provided for in the Fourth Plan; and

(c) what is the schedule for the acquisition of land, beginning of excavation and completion of the project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B.N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Alignment of Western Kosi Canal in Nepalese Territory

(a) As a result of discussions held by the Union Minister of Irrigation and Power and officers of the Ministry with His Majesty's Government in October, 1971. His Majesty's Government have agreed to make available land for the Western Kosi Canal by February, 1972 at the latest. A number of other points pending on the Kosi and Gandak projects were also settled during these discussions and guidelines agreed to for expediting the progress of several programmes envisaged in these projects.

The Western Kosi Canal will irrigate about 8 lakh acres in Bihar. It will also serve about 1 lakh acres in Nepal, including lift irrigation from the canal and modernisation, improvement and extension of the Chandra canal System.

(b) and (c). The Western Kosi Canal is assessed to cost about Rs. 37 Crores. At the time of formulation of the Fourth Plan, His Majesty's Government's clearance was still awaited, and a token provision of Rs. 50 lakhs was made in Bihar's developmental plans.

Details of the construction programme are being worked out by the Government of Bihar. A project of the magnitude of Western Kosi Canal will require 4 to 5 years for its complete implementation.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक पश्चिमी कोसी नहर का मामला है यह सदन को ज्ञात है कि पिछले 16 वर्षों में तीन बार इस कोसी नहर के कार्य का बाकायदा उद्घाटन हो चुका है लेकिन एक या दूसरे बहाने से यह टलता गया है। सब से आखिरी बहाना मेरी समझ में जो नेपाल सरकार का उस के बारे में था वह भी अब दूर हो गया है तो मैं आप के जरिए

मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि इस 37 करोड़ की परियोजना के लिए सिर्फ 50 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था अभी तक की है तो इस में क्या यह नीयत है कि इस काम में 25, 30 साल और लगाये जायें ? क्या हम के लिए चौथी पंच साला योजना के अन्दर पूरी रकम की व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं, यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

इस में नेपाल के अन्दर जो खर्च होगा सब को मिला कर वह कुल कितना है और भारत में जो खर्च होगा वह कितना है ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय ने अपने मूल जवाब में जो यह बतलाया है कि फरवरी 72 में नेपाल सरकार पश्चिमी कोसी नहर के लिए जमीन उन को दे देगी तो क्या उस समय तक भारत में जो जमीन उस के लिए हासिल करनी है उसका उस समय तक एक्वीजिशन कर लेंगे ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K.L. RAO) : With regard to western Kosi Canal, I wish to state that irrigation projects fall under the State Governments and therefore it is for the Bihar Government to allot the funds for the project. Since the Nepal Government has cleared acquiring of the Western Kosi Canal, we are requesting the Bihar Government to allot more funds for this year and hereafter and if sufficient funds are available it will be possible to get these projects through in about 4 to 5 years. The amount of money required by the Bihar Government will be about Rs. 37 crores. Out of this Rs. 37 crores, the amount needed for the first portion of the canal will be about Rs. 6 crores. The funds for the special benefits that will accrue to—Nepal by way of construction of canals will be about Rs. 3 crores. In other words, Rs. 9 crores will be in the Nepal territory and the balance will be in the Bihar territory.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : जब तक नेपाल से इसके लिए जमीन मिल जायेगी उस समय तक भारत में भी जमीन हासिल करने के लिए क्या इन्त-

जाम किया जा रहा है इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय जवाब दें ।

DR. K.L. RAO : The Government of Nepal have been kind enough to say that they will acquire 22 miles which is required for the main canal by February, 1972. It is a very good progress. The Government of Bihar have to follow up and acquire the lands in their territory. I expect that they will also do that and acquire simultaneously land for the main canal and the branches in the Bihar territory.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह परियोजना दो देशों से सम्बन्ध रखती है। उस के लिए विलम्ब भी हुआ और अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि इस में 9 करोड़ रुपया नेपाल राज्य के अन्दर खर्च होगा और बाकी का 28 करोड़ रुपया भारत के अन्दर खर्च होगा। एक ही नहर का वह हिस्सा है जो दोनों में बहेगा। इस स्थिति को देखते हुए बार बार यह सवाल उठेगा कि नेपाल सरकार से सीधे बिहार सरकार या कोई राज्य सरकार इन मामलों को तय नहीं कर सकती तो इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्यों नहीं भारत सरकार इस परियोजना को अपने ही मार्फत ले लेती है और अपने से उसे चलाती है क्योंकि दो राज्यों के मामलों के भीतर बारबार बाधाएं आयेंगी और विलम्ब होगा तो क्यों नहीं भारत सरकार इस को अपने हाथ में ले लेती है ?

यहां जब यह 28 करोड़ का है और अभी 30 लाख ही हमारा खर्चा गया है और यह परियोजना नहीं हो सकेगी। बिहार सरकार के लिए जो चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्राविजन है वह सब मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है और हालत यह है कि बिहार में सारा काम अगर बंद भी कर दिया जाय तब भी यह काम पूरा नहीं हो पायेगा। इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इस कार्य को पूरा करने के हेतु विशेष रूप से कर्ज के रूप में या और किसी रूप में आर्थिक सहायता देने को तैयार हैं जिससे कि यह जमीन हासिल की जा सके नहीं तो यह विदेशी सीमा

का मामला बन कर रह जायेगा ।

MR. SPEAKER : Let him not give the reasons. Let him stop with his question.

DR. K. L. RAO : I want to make it clear that the project costs Rs. 37 crores plus Rs. 3 crores for the special benefit projects, that is, projects which we give as special benefit to Nepal. So, the total amount is Rs. 40 crores. Out of this, Rs. 9 crores will be spent in Nepal territory and the balance of Rs. 31 crores will be spent in the Bihar territory.

This is an irrigation project. Therefore, the Government of India do not finance it directly. That is the policy at the moment that the Government of India do not finance an irrigation project directly. Whether it is good or not, whether it is correct or not is something which I cannot say at the moment. But the present policy is that the irrigation projects are all financed by their respective State Governments. But the money that is spent in Nepal as special benefit for that country, that is, Rs. 3 crores will come from the Government of India, and, the balance of Rs. 37 crores has to come from the Government of Bihar.

The hon. Member's statement that the Bihar Government do not have a sufficient amount of money with them is correct. That is one of the worrying things. The number of projects that have been taken up in Bihar is a very large one, and they will require in all about Rs. 400 crores. But the Plan provision in the Fourth Plan of Bihar is only Rs. 100 crores. So, that is one of the worrying things. It has to be sorted out somehow.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे इस प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं दिया कि केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वयं इस कार्य को अपने हाथ में क्यों नहीं ले लेती है क्योंकि यह दो देशों का मामला है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कह दिया है उन्होंने ।

श्री राम चन्द्र बिकल : नेपाल सरकार से

जो अभी हमारा अंतिम रूप से फैसला हुआ है उस में मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ? क्या पानी के बटवारे के बारे में तय हुआ है कि कितना पानी भारत को मिलेगा और कितना नेपाल को मिलेगा और क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार से भी उस का कुछ सम्बन्ध होगा ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The agreement is in regard to both Kosi and Gandak. As regards the details, I am afraid it will take too long for me to go into them and I am not sure if the hon. Speaker will allow me that much time. There are four points of importance with regard to Kosi and there are four important points with regard to Gandak. All the eight have been agreed to by the Governments of Nepal and India.

श्री राम चन्द्र बिकल : मैं जानना चाहता था कि पानी के बटवारे के बारे में क्या तय हुआ है ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The agreement also covers sharing of the water. The Nepal Government wanted 850 cusecs from the eastern canal of the Gandak project. That has been agreed to. With regard to allocation from the Kosi, there has been no disagreement.

MR. SPEAKER : Could he also answer the previous question whether the Government of India are prepared to take it over ?

DR. K. L. RAO : I have already submitted that it is not the policy of Government to take over irrigation projects. Whether it is a wise decision or not is another matter. As a matter of fact, the entire Kosi barrage is in Nepal and that work has been done by the Government of Bihar. There has been no difficulty with regard to that and I do not see any reason why the Government of India should step in. There may be other reasons in that the Bihar has taken up a very big job in hand and some assistance to Bihar is called for. To that extent, I agree. But to say that because it is located in Nepal territory we should take it over is not a valid argument.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : Has the Gandak canal project been given a new schedule or does the old schedule stand in regard to completion time ?

DR. K. L. RAO : In regard to the Gandak project, so far as the Nepal Government is concerned, there has been complete agreement and there is no reason for any delay. But I am not happy with the way the project is going on. We have spent a lot of money and yet no utilisation has come out of it. Even yesterday the Governor of Bihar met me and I have taken up the matter with him. We are suggesting now that a team be constituted to go into the programming and scheduling of the work in connection with the project. We will await the team's report to reschedule the whole programme of work with a view to get as much utilisation as early as possible.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : Has a new schedule been fixed or the old schedule stands ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The old schedule will be adhered to ; if possible, we will try to improve on it.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पश्चिमी कोशी नहर के काम की जो स्वीकृति मिली है उस के सम्बन्ध में नेपाल की सीमा में वह काम कब तक पूरा कर लिया जायेगा और भारत की सीमा में कब तक हाथ में लिया जायेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो बतलाया जा चुका है, आप देर से आये हैं।

श्री सरजू पांडे : जैसा मेरे मित्र श्री भोगेन्द्र झा ने पूछा, अगर यह दो राज्यों का मामला है तो इस योजना को केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में क्यों नहीं लेती और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से रुपया ले कर इस को पूरा क्यों नहीं किया जाता ? आखिर इस में क्या कठिनाई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस प्रश्न का जवाब भी दिया जा चुका है।

Energisation of Pump-sets and Rural Electrification

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*184. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA :**
SHRI P. GANGADEV :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a blue-print for electrification of 2,33,000 villages and energisation of about five million pump-sets during 1971—81 has been prepared by his Ministry ; and

(b) if so, the total cost of the scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Energisation of Pump-sets and Rural Electrification

A perspective plan for the decade commencing from April, 1971 to March, 1981 for rural electrification with emphasis on energisation of pump-sets for increasing agricultural production has been prepared by the Central Water and Power Commission and circulated to the State authorities. This programme envisages energisation of 4.87 million pump-sets and electrification of 2,33,000 villages during the decade. The total outlay involved for the implementation of the decade plan is estimated at Rs. 2270 crores. Subject to availability of these resources, it is expected that with the implementation of the decade plan, a total of 6.50 million pump-sets would be energised and 3,40,000 villages electrified by March, 1981 as compared to 1.64 million pump-sets energised and 1,07,000 villages electrified upto March, 1971.

SHRI P.M. MEHTA : What is the progress so far in respect of both physical and financial targets ? Also, what is the state-wise break-up in respect of these targets ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K.L. RAO) : In the

matter of rural electrification, we are making very good progress. In fact, it is heartening to note that we have a programme of work where the target has been much more exceeded in actual practice. We hope to reach the target that I have mentioned in the statement in reply to the question.

SHRI P.M. MEHTA : I asked for the State-wise data.

DR. K.L. RAO : I would like to send it to the hon. Member. It will take a long time to read it. It is a printed statement. I can give that to him.

SHRI P.M. MEHTA : May I know from the Government whether they have any projection to meet the financial requirements of the States under this plan ?

MR. SPEAKER : He is going too far from this question. Anyway, the Minister is always ready with the answer.

DR. K.L. RAO : It is a very important question that the hon. Member has raised.

MR. SPEAKER : I guessed so !

DR. K.L. RAO : The target that we have put in is very good. In the next ten years we hope to electrify all the wells in the whole country and also 60 per cent of the villages. So, that is a very good target. The hon. Member has raised a very important question about the money required for it, and has asked how we are going to finance it. The money that we have estimated comes to Rs. 2,270 crores. In the normal course of things, as we are doing now, we are spending at the rate of Rs. 150 crores a year. So, for the next ten years, it will be Rs. 1,500 crores. The extra amount of Rs. 700 crores odd, has to be found. That is exactly what we are trying to find out; that is, the additional amount of money, from some other source. I am sure that in view of the importance of rural electrification in the country, we will be able to find this amount.

MANY HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : May I know whether you have all read the list ?

SHRI P.G. DEB.

SHRI P. GANGADEV : I have gone through the statement, and I would like to know on what basis this blue-print has been drawn; whether it is drawn in accordance with the preliminary schemes sent by the States or it is prepared by the Centre directly after getting the report of the Central services team set up for this job.

DR. K.L. RAO : In the preparation of this, we have consulted the States, and then we tried to modify or rectify the regional imbalances, and then we prepared final statement and sent it to the States again. Most of the States have agreed that the plan as drawn up was quite correct.

SHRI K.S. CHAVDA : Keeping in view the fact that the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry has increased the price of residual fuel, crude oil, used at the Dhuvaran power plant from Rs. 45 to Rs. 138 per metric tonne, may I know whether the Government intend to give a subsidy to the farmers who are going to use these pumping sets for the utilisation of electricity for increasing agricultural production ?

DR. K.L. RAO : He talks of a particular State. It does not affect the rate. The State has got a uniform rate, whatever may be the source of the cost of a particular individual project or power station; the cost is spread all over the State, and one uniform rate prevails. Therefore, I do not think there will be much of a change on account of this. I agree with the hon. Member, and I am myself taking up the problem, as the rise in the cost is too much.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : May I know whether the hon. Minister has made sure of the availability of electricity in order to energise and fulfil the target ? If so, may I know whether the Government of India is going to finance such of those electricity projects, hydel as well as thermal, where the pace of completion of those projects is very much lagging, because that will also disturb the targets that have been set by the hon. Minister ? May I know whether assistance is being given to the Sri-sailam hydroelectric project in Andhra Pradesh which is lagging behind in completion ?

MR. SPEAKER : How does this arise ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : It does arise, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER It is too general a question.

DR. K.L. RAO : Now that you are taking up rural electrification programme, you should have sufficient amount of generation of power. That is what the hon. Member is asking and I think the relevance of the question is in that.

We have got to be careful to see that generation is there. Merely increasing the demand does not solve the problem. We are fully alive to this problem and are planning increased generation of power. We are fixing the target for 1981 as 51 Million Kilowatts as against the 17 that we have today. We are trying to do our best to see that generation copes up with the demand to meet the needs of the country in industry and agriculture.

**अखिल भारतीय स्टेशन मास्टर्स एसोसिएशन
झांसी डिवीजन (मध्य रेलवे) के द्वारा धन
के गोल-माल के बारे में लगाए गये आरोपों
की जांच**

*185. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को "अखिल भारतीय स्टेशन मास्टर्स एसोसिएशन" झांसी डिवीजन, मध्य रेलवे से इस आशय का एक ज्ञापन मिला है कि कैश आफिस, झांसी, मध्य रेलवे में लाखों का गोल-माल है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इसकी जांच कराई है; और

(ग) भविष्य में इस प्रकार के गोल-माल को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No, Sir. However, a copy of a complaint from All India Station Masters' Association, Jhansi Division was received from the

Hon. Member by the Minister for Railways.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Enquiry into allegation regarding misappropriation of money levelled by All India Station Masters' Association, Jhansi Division (Central Railway)

(a) Certain cases of short receipt of cash remitted by various stations to the Regional Cash Office, Jhansi, have been reported during the last few years.

(b) Each of these cases has been, or is being enquired into by Departmental Enquiry Committees and the local police. In no case finalised so far, has loss been established to have occurred in the cash office. The following steps have been introduced to avoid cash thefts in future :—

(i) Direct remittance of station earnings into the local branches of the State Bank of India has been started at 17 stations on the Jhansi Division.

(ii) In the case of certain other important stations, arrangements have been made to collect the earnings through faster trains without involving transshipment of the travelling cash safes.

Further, a Junior Administrative Grade Officers' Committee has been appointed to, *inter alia*, make suggestions for improvements in the method of remittance in order to avoid losses.

श्री हुकमचंद कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ मंत्री महोदय से कि झांसी मंडल में पिछले अनेक दिनों से, बल्कि अनेक वर्षों से पैसे की चोरी हो रही है, यह सूचना आप को पहली बार कब मिली और जब पता लगा कि पैसे की चोरी हो रही है तो आप ने उस समय तत्काल कौन सा ठोस कदम उठाया ? क्या यह बात सही है कि इस के

कारण आप ने काफी स्टेशन मास्टर्स को स्थानान्तरित किया और उन को सजा दी, जब कि वह इस के दोषी नहीं हैं? क्या आप ने इस की खोज की है कि यह जो चोरी हुई है यह कौन ग्रुप इस तरह से वर्षों से करता आ रहा है?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : So far as I could catch the translation, the complaint contains allegations against some people. Enquiries have been made in these cases. Today I called all the Members of the Board and also the Chairman of the Board and I have given instructions so that such cases may not recur. I have also issued instructions that these enquiries which are pending for a long time must be expedited and suitable punishment awarded.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात मही है कि यह घटना पिछले अनेक दिनों से हो रही है और उस की वजह से आप ने काफी लोगों को दण्ड दिया है लेकिन उस का हल नहीं निकला? जिन को दण्ड दिया वह उस में शामिल नहीं हैं। जिन के पास माल जाता है, जो गार्ड ले जाता है उन के खिलाफ आप ने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की?

दूसरे मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने पैसे की चोरी अब तक हुई है इस का कोई अनुमान आप ने लगाया है और भविष्य में इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ न हों उस के लिए कौन से ठोस कदम उठाए हैं? जो पैसा आता है स्टेशन पर वह पैसा नगर के किसी बैंक में तत्काल जमा कर दिया जाय ऐसा कोई आदेश आप ने दिया है क्या?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : As the hon. Member says, it is true that these losses have been occurring for a long time. Now we propose to take stringent action. There is also the treasury system; wherever there is a branch of the State Bank, collections are being remitted to the bank. We have appointed a committee of three officers to suggest further improvements so

that such losses do not take place.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Savant.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कितने पैसे चोरी गए पिछले दिनों में यह आप ने नहीं बताया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरे मेम्बर को बुलाने के पहले आप को यह कर लेना चाहिए था। जब मैं ने दूसरे मेम्बर को बुला लिया तब इस तरह प्रश्न करना ठीक नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया था, इसलिए मैं ने पूछा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह दूसरे मेम्बर को बुलाने से पहले हो जाना चाहिए था।

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : So far as Jhansi Division is concerned, there have been 8 cases. The amount involved is not much—Rs. 4,000 in one case, Rs. 3402, Rs. 22,000, Rs. 33,122, Rs. 1000, and Rs. 23,482 in other cases.

MR. SPEAKER : Still it is not much !

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT : May I know the total amount misappropriated, the *modus operandi* and whether there have been such misappropriations at any other place?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : Yes, in other places also such things have happened. I propose now to take very stringent action. In all the railways in India, the number of cases in 1969 was 51 involving below Rs. 5000 each and 7 above Rs. 5000. In 1970, there are 29 cases of losses below Rs. 5000 each and only three cases above Rs. 5000.

Decline in Export of Fish

*186. SHRI D.K. PANDA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the export of various items of fish to various countries has fallen considerably this year;

(b) whether Government have received

representation on this matter from fish exporters; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI D.K. PANDA : The answer appears to be evasive, in view of the reported news that at Cochin, the largest-exporting centre, the fish catch has considerably gone down and the exporters' organisation also have sent a memorandum. May I know whether there has been a considerable fall in fish catch at Cochin ?

SHRI A.C. GEORGE : The answer was not evasive. Marine products is one sector where the exports have registered a very encouraging rate of growth during the past six years. Between 1965-66 and 1970-71, the rate of growth quantity-wise has been 135 per cent and value-wise it is more than five times. Taking the figures of export for the period April-September 1970 and April-September, 1971, it is Rs. 10 lakhs higher than the previous year. Quantity-wise, there has been an infinitesimal fall of 0.9 per cent.

SHRI D.K. PANDA : May I know whether there was any increase in any other fish-exporting centre ?

SHRI A.C. GEORGE : It is true that during the recent months, there is a slight fall in fish-catch.....

SHRI D.K. PANDA : My question is whether there has been an increase in fish export at any other centre.

SHRI A.C. GEORGE : 87 per cent of the marine exports are from Kerala and that is going through Cochin-alone.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : In Cochin, which according to the Minister is the major exporting centre for fish, there is a strike going on in front of almost all major exporting firms and that is why there is a fall in exports. Yet, the Minister says that there is no fall in exports. The facts

remains that an agitation is going on among the employees because the factories have been closed down. What steps are they going to take to see that the grievances of the employees are removed ?

MR. SPEAKER : That does not arise out of the main question.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Because of the strike the export has gone down.

SHRI A.C. GEORGE : As I said earlier there is a slight fall recently and that is due to low catch. This low catch is because of seasonal and oceanographic reasons over which the Ministry of Foreign Trade have no control.

SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD : In view of the Minister's statement that the export of fish has been going up encouragingly, would the Minister subscribe to the opinion that we are eating less fish in this country ?

SHRI A.C. GEORGE : No, Sir; we are catching more fish.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The hon. Minister has just now said that 87 per cent of the export of fish is from Cochin. Perhaps the rest 13 per cent comes from Chilka. I would like to know whether there is any shortfall in this 13 per cent from Chilka and other areas.

SHRI A.C. GEORGE : The rest 13 per cent is not entirely from Chilka though I do concede that there may be some contribution from that area. I am not sure of the figures from the Chilka area.

SHRI R.S. PANDEY : Taking into consideration the good potential to earn foreign exchange by exporting fish, have you made any complete survey to find out the total potential of fish to be exported in order to earn foreign exchange ?

MR. SPEAKER : It does not arise out of the question.

Survey to link Ganga in North with Southern River Cauvery through Narmada

***187. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH :**

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have invited a U.N. Team to conduct a 'first hand' survey of the basins of three riveres—the Ganga, the Narmada and the Cauvery—to link the river Ganga in the north with southern river Cauvery through the Narmada in Central India; and

(b) if so, the amount of money granted by the Central Government for the project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B.N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Survey to Link Ganga in North with Southern River Cauvery through Narmada

The river Ganga carries large volumes of water during the monsoon period near Patna which cannot be put to beneficial use in the basin itself. At the same time, areas in South Bihar and parts of Western and Southern India have great need for irrigation. Further, the flows in the rivers in these areas are very variable.

Preliminary office studies carried out in the Central Water and Power Commission show that some waters of the Ganga could be transferred by a combination of pumped and gravity canals, making use of natural water courses and existing or proposed reservoirs wherever practicable. Such an integrated National Water Grid is also expected to provide advantages for stabilisation of drinking water supplies and provide a very useful navigation link.

In the case of very large projects involving work which have not been done before in the country, it is essential before embarking on a detailed investigation to obtain a second opinion from experts who are acquainted with similar problems elsewhere. Investigations, design and preparation of project reports will be carried out entirely by the Indian engineers.

The expenses of the U.N. Experts would be borne by the United Nations themselves

and the contribution of the Government of India to their local expenses is expected to be about Rs. 22,500/-. The experts are expected to arrive in the near future.

SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH : In view of the statement I would like to know whether this sum that has been allocated will be spent within the Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K.L. RAO) : I do not know whether he refers to the expenditure on the UN expert which will come to Rs. 22,500. That will be spent by next March, this financial year.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI : In reply to an earlier question the hon. Minister said that the Centre does not take up irrigation projects. Does he mean to say that the river grid has to be implemented by the respective States ? If so, what steps are going to be taken to avoid water disputes between States ?

DR. K.L. RAO : I have only stated the general policy of the government; the irrigation projects are to be executed by the States from the funds that are allotted to them from the Centre as a block grant. So any irrigation project that is capable of implementation has to be executed by the State Governments. I did not exactly follow what the hon. Member said about water disputes between States. I can only say that when we have the national grid that will very greatly help to resolve these disputes.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI : My question remains unanswered. My question was whether the grid connecting the various rivers would be implemented by the various respective States in the region. If so, naturally there would be water disputes between the various States. What steps are proposed to be taken to resolve such disputes ?

DR. K.L. RAO : It is too early to think of that at this stage. First of all, the UN Team has to give its opinion. After that we have to take a decision after detailed study. The detailed study would take at least ten years. Then only the question of implementation will come. I think it is

too early to make any guess about implementation. I think an authority has to be created and funds have got to be got from the various States.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : This subject is being discussed quite often on the floor of the House and the same type of reply is being given and the problem is still outstanding. The hon. Minister has already said that another ten years will have to be at the disposal of the government in order to complete the investigation process. This is a project which could solve so many of our problems, including flood control. So, may I know whether the Minister is going to take it up seriously and discuss the problem with the States concerned and lay on the Table the final project after the discussion ?

DR. K. L. RAO : I have already submitted that we are trying to find out a second opinion of the exports who had experience of this type of work. Until that stage is over we cannot take up further detailed investigation.

Misuse of Actual Users' Licences

***189. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of actual users' licences detected to have been misused by various firms in the year 1970;

(b) their names and the value of licences misused; and

(c) the action taken by Government against the concerned firms ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L.N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

During the year 1970, the total number of parties, which were punished under the Imports (Control) Order, 1955 by way of debarment, is 227. Information as to how many of these were Actual User Licensees is being collected and will be placed on the

Table of the House.

The names of firms against which action is taken under Imports (Control) Order and Exports (Control) Order after investigation, are published in the Weekly Bulletin of industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export licences, copies of which are placed in the Lok Sabha Library.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : The Minister has stated in his statement that 227 parties have been punished. What kind of punishment has been given to them ?

SHRI L.N. MISHRA : It depends upon the offence. Whenever such mistakes are brought to the notice of the government suitable action is taken under the Imports (Control) and Exports (Control) Order. The moment a *prima facie* case is brought to the notice of the government, if the charges are serious, the party is debarred for a period of three months pending further investigation. After investigation by the sponsoring authority, DGTD and CBI if the charges are proved the party is debarred. If the charges are more serious then prosecution is launched.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : What is the money involved in respect of these 227 licences ?

SHRI L.N. MISHRA : It is difficult to give the exact figure in the case of these 227 cases. But I may say that most of them belong to the small-scale sector.

SHRI DHAMANKAR : Is it a fact that the actual users are selling them for 200 to 300 per cent in the market ?

SHRI L.N. MISHRA : I have no information.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या यह सही है कि जिन लोगों को लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं, वे स्वयं उन लाइसेंसों का उपयोग नहीं करते हैं और वे बहुत बड़ी रकमें ले कर दूसरों को बेच देते हैं और दूसरे लोग उन लाइसेंसों के द्वारा घन्घा करते हैं ? क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई जाँच की है ? मंत्री महोदय ने जो आंकड़े बताये हैं, उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों के लाइसेंस

जब्त किये गये हैं और क्या ऐसी नीति बनाई गई है कि भविष्य में उन को लाइसेंस नहीं दिया जायेगा ?

श्री एल०एन० मिश्र : सभी के लाइसेंस जब्त किये गये हैं और उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की गई है। मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह भी बता दूँ कि जहाँ हजारों और लाखों लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं, वहाँ यह संख्या केवल 227 है। तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से यह बहुत कम संख्या है। यह जरूर है कि यह कानून का उल्लंघन है। लेकिन यह कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है, जिस से बहुत ज्यादा चिन्ता हो।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। मैंने पूछा था— क्या यह बात सरकार के ध्यान में आई है कि बहुत से लोग लाइसेंस लेते हैं और बहुत बड़ी रकम ले कर बेच देते हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has replied to it.

SHRI R.P. YADAV : Are there any criteria for granting licences and, if so, what are they ?

SHRI L.N. MISHRA : This is actual users' licence. Those manufacturers who use those items for manufacturing something are given these licences.

Approval to Bagmati River Project in Muzaffarpur

*193. **SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given approval to the Bagmati River Project in the Muzaffarpur District of Bihar;

(b) the total outlay of the Project and its total irrigational capacity;

(c) whether the people of the area have demanded that the Bagmati Project should be executed along the old course of the river; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B.N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b) Stage I of the Bagmati Irrigation Project in Muzaffarpur District, estimated to cost Rs. 5.78 crores and irrigate 1.2 lakh hectares, has been approved for implementation in

the developmental plans of Bihar.

(c) and (d) : The Government of Bihar have indicated that they have no information of such a demand. Originally the barrage was proposed at Dewapur. However, owing to a change in the river course in 1969, the barrage has been finally located by the Government of Bihar at Ramnagar, about 2 miles downstream of Dheng.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : I am rather astonished to see the reply of the Government. I have a letter from Dr. K.L. Rao himself in reply to my letter during the first session of this Parliament stating that the Bihar Government have no objection in executing this project along the old course of the river. I have not got the letter with me at the moment. But I can produce it. Several Block Development Committees have demanded that this project should be executed along the old course of the river. There is no question of barrage. In the presence of Dr. Rao, I had discussed this problem with the Chief Engineer of Bihar Government when there was a Conference earlier. So, I am really astonished to see this reply.

MR. SPEAKER : You need not be astonished. You ask another question.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : I want to know whether the Government is prepared to enquire into it. The people are agitating for getting this project executed along the old course of the river.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K.L. RAO) : What the hon. Member wants is shifting of the barrage higher up so that more land can be brought under irrigation along the old course of the river. That is also the latest representation I have seen from a number of people in that area. Unfortunately, the Government of Bihar does not feel that it is possible. Generally, our studies also indicate that if we do that, the afflux or increase of water level will go into Nepal territory. It may not be much. But it will go into Nepal territory and, therefore, we will have to again take it up with the Nepal Government as to whether they will permit it. In the meanwhile, I asked the Bihar Government to look into it. But they feel that they should stick to the present decision. Anyway, I will again ask

them to look into it.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : आप नेपाल की सरहद से दो मील हट कर बराज बना रहे हैं, यदि आप नेपाल की सरहद के कुछ नजदीक आ कर बराज बनायें तो पानी ज्यादा आयेगा। दूसरी बात—दो सालों की बारिश के बाद बाघमती नदी का कोर्स बदल गया है, जो बाघमती नदी ढाका-पताही थाने के कुछ हिस्से के नजदीक बहती थी, वह अब पूरे चार मील दूर चली गई है। क्या सरकार ऐसा सोच रही है कि बाघमती बांध ऊपर बनाया जाय ताकि दोनों तरफ से पानी को रोका जा सके जिस से कि इस के अन्दर का एरिया फ्लड-इफैक्टेड न हो और इरिगेशन का काम हो सके ?

DR. K.L. RAO : That is what I submitted. The barrage is now two miles downstream of the railway line. Now, what the hon. Member and others really want is that they should build it above the Railway line so that it can command more land.

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Yes.

DR. K.L. RAO : The only unfortunate thing is that as I have explained in reply to the hon. Member that if you shift the barrage higher up, it will increase the level of the water in the Nepal territory. So, we have got to take their permission and to deal with another country is always very difficult unless the question is absolutely necessary. So, I have asked the Bihar Government again to consider whether they think that the barrage should be shifted higher up to feed more area. But, their first reaction was that there is no water in Bhagmati to give more water for more land. So, they want to stick to the present position. Any way, I have asked them to review it again.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा श्री भोगेन्द्र झा है, यह पहले से मालूम है कि बाघमती और अघवारा गिरोह की नदियों की यह स्थिति है कि उन्नी की धारायें बदलती रहती हैं, इसी लिये बाढ़ नियन्त्रण और सह-सिंचाई योजना पर सरकार पहले से चलती आ रही है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बाघमती परियोजना और पूरे अघवारा गिरोह की नदियों की परियोजना को बाढ़-नियन्त्रण और सह-

सिंचाई परियोजना के रूप में लेने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ? इस का पानी नेपाल की तरफ न निकल जाय, क्या इस के लिये भी नेपाल सरकार से बातचीत हो रही है ताकि इस पानी को घेरा जा सके ?

DR. K.L. RAO : It is quite true that these rivers come from Nepal. They spill over the Nepal territory. Many times we have asked the permission of the Nepal Government for constructing the dam. In case of Bhagmati also we have been in correspondence with the Nepal Government. But they have not given the permission yet. But we have got to pursue this from time to time.

Profit earned by Rajdhani Express

***194. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the net profit earned by Rajdhani Express for 1970-71; and

(b) the net profit to be earned by Rajdhani Express this year after the fare-rise ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b) Sir, it is not possible to work out the net profit from this train as accounts of expenses are not maintained for individual trains. Only the direct expenses for running the Rajdhani Express including the cost of fuel, crew, train staff, interest and depreciation charges on rolling stock, etc. and excluding the cost of catering service have been estimated. The earnings from this train exceeded the direct costs by about Rs. 44.84 lakhs in 1970-71 and about Rs. 11.92 lakhs in July, August and September 1971 after the increase in fares from 1st July.

SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR : If the Minister cannot say whether actually it is running on a profit or not...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He should be in a position to say.

SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR :...but he should have collected some information in this regard.

Further, may I ask whether he or his Ministry has under consideration any proposal to connect other big cities with Delhi by similar trains or not?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : The hon. Member made the observation that we should collect the information. It is impossible. I have given the direct cost of the train. The Station Masters' pay and the track maintenance expenses, etc. cannot be calculated in terms of one train alone. Therefore, it is not a practical proposition.

Regarding the other suggestion of the hon. Member that trains should run between the national capital and the State capitals, I am also of that view and one by one we are implementing that idea.

SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR : Is there any difference between the Minister and the Members of the Railway Board regarding the stoppages of the Rajdhani Express ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is a question about net profits.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Profit is connected with the stoppage; the more the stoppages the more the profits.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली और अहमदाबाद के बीच में राजधानी एक्सप्रेस चलाने की जो योजना थी...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल तो नेट प्रॉफिट्स के बारे में है।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : इस सवाल से यह पैदा होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पैदा तो हर बात हो सकती है दुनिया में लेकिन खाहम-खाह क्यों पैदा कर लें।

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Railway Minister be pleased to state that as there is a slab system in the Rajdhani Express, will it not be possible to increase it ? It is a slab system which is

there, that is, Rs. 95 for ordinary and Rs. 300 for the other class. Is it not possible to increase the rates ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is a General question. Here the question is about assessment of profits of Rajdhani Express. It does not arise out of this. I am sorry I cannot allow it.

IMPEC'S Agreement with American Film Companies for Exchange of Films

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*196. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :**
SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :
SHRI HARI SINGH :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the IMPEC has refused to enter into an agreement with American Film Companies to exchange the films;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for export of Indian films ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L.N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Besides participation in the International Film Festival and holding of Indian Film Weeks abroad, a consortium of prominent producers has been formed for intensive export efforts in Malaysia and Singapore. A subtitling plant is being installed by the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation. Overseas offices of the STC are rendering on the spot facilities to Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation for promotion of exports in their regions.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : I want to know from the Minister how many Bangali Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam films have been sent for these festivals. Will the Minister be able to enquire into

the allegations against the IMPEC that it is functioning only as a Bombay concern and make them to protect the interest of the language films ?

SHRI L.N. MISHRA : This question was raised in this House earlier and there was a Half - an - hour discussion also and I have replied to that also. I said that we did not renew the contract with the American producers since they were not willing to take our films on a commercial basis. The decision still continues.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : How many films of these languages have been sent ?

SHRI L.N. MISHRA : That I cannot say off hand.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : I want to know how the blocked amounts—amounting to millions of rupees—have been spent in this country and whether they have been spent for political purpose during last elections ?

SHRI L.N. MISHRA : This is a much bigger question. The question may be addressed to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Mr. SPEAKER : You cannot get such things out of this simple question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In the course of earlier discussion on the subject the Minister stated that Government had decided not to renew the agreement with American Motion Picture Association on old terms and conditions and that they would agree to certain bilateral agreement provided Americans agree to certain conditions which we want, which would facilitate export of our films. I want to know whether after the expiry of earlier agreement Government are having any negotiation with American Motion Picture Association. If so, what is their response so far ? What is their attitude to this demand ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : A meeting was held in the room of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and some representatives from American films were perhaps also present there. We put our condition before them that unless they take Indian films we are not prepared to take their

films and they have gone back. The ball is now in their courts. If they want to have Indian films on a commercial basis, then only we will have American films.

Re-organisation of Railway Protection Force

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***200. SHRI CHINTAMANI
PANIGRAHI .
SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :
SHRI BISHWANATH
JHUNJHUNWALA :**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Protection Force is being reorganised to make it more effective ;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof ; and

(c) the advantages that are likely to accrue as a result of this reorganisation ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) :** (a) Yes, Sir. The re-organisation is under consideration.

(b) Broad features of the re-organisation of the Railway Protection Force are— separation of investigation staff ; formation of Protection Branch ; organisational changes in recruitment, disciplinary control etc. ; administrative changes at Divisional and Headquarter level ; enhancement of legal powers and changes in the working methods of the Force.

(c) Advantages likely to accrue are— better supervision ; better utilisation and performance of duties by the various Branches like Investigation, Prosecution, Intelligence, Protection and Armed Wing for control of crime on the Railways.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I can only say that I thank the hon. Minister for the answer.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Rajdeo Singh. He is absent. Then, Shri Bishwanath

Jhunjhunwala. He is also absent. I thank them also.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA :
But I want to ask one supplementary question.

May I know whether it is a fact that so far there is no uniformity in the functioning of the RPF in the various railways in the country? In some railways, they are doing investigation work and in some, they are not. Some railways impart training to their employees and they have got special facilities for the purpose, but others have not. May I know whether the hon. Minister proposes to bring about uniformity in the functioning of the RPF throughout the country?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : When there is the Railway Protection Force, uniformity has to be enforced, and we are looking into this problem to see whether there is any disparity.

Amount of Damages paid by Railways

*201. **SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount paid by the Railways as damages during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the total claims preferred against the Railways during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the number of claims decided against the Railways; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to ensure greater efficiency with a view to minimising the loss on this account?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (d) The required information is given in a statement laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Total amount paid on account of damage, loss, pilferage, destruction etc. of goods and parcels during the last three years is as under :—

Year	Amount paid (Lakhs of Rs.)
1968-69	017.89
1969-70	1123.76
1970-71	1222.62

(b) Total number of claims for compensation preferred against the Railways during the last three years is as under :—

Year	Number of claims
1968-69	7,20,036
1969-70	7,00,082
1970-71	6,92,662

(c) Number of claims settled by payment :—

Year	Number of claims
1968-69	4,10,394
1969-70	4,01,667
1970-71	3,85,733

(d) The following broadly are the measures taken to prevent and reduce the incidence of claims for compensation :—

- (i) Close supervision over loading and unloading of packages at certain selected stations and in respect of selected commodities to prevent loss/pilferage.
- (ii) Escorting of goods trains carrying valuable consignments/food-grains in open wagons by the armed Railway Protection Force personnel in vulnerable sectors.
- (iii) Patrolling by armed Railway Protection Force personnel as well as Dog Squads in vulnerable and major yards.
- (iv) Deployment of crime Intelligence staff of the Zonal Railway and the Central Crime Bureau staff of the Railway Board for collection of crime intelligence with a view to tracking down criminals, receivers of stolen property and organising raids for their arrest and recovery of stolen property.

- (v) Maintenance of close co-ordination between the Railway Protection Force, the Government Railway Police and the local Police at various levels for dealing with criminals and receivers of stolen property effectively as also railway employees conniving with criminals.
 - (vi) Organising of all India-drives against thefts and pilferages and drives against incidence of panel cuts and body cuts in wagons with a view to localising this mischief which is the main cause of pilferages and getting the wagons repaired early.
 - (vii) Emphasis on proper packing and marking of packages and labelling of wagons to avoid their going astray or getting delayed in transit.
 - (viii) Emphasis on correct documentation and securing of the relevant documents with the wagon;
 - (ix) Provision of brackets inside wagons for putting in additional labels.
 - (x) Loading of goods damageable by wet in water-tight wagons and speedy repair of wagons that are not water-tight.
 - (xi) Proper rivetting of wagons and E.P. Locking of wagons carrying valuable goods so as to prevent running train thefts.
 - (xii) Insistence on provision of dunnage where required, in case, for instance, of wagonload consignments of sugar, grain and pulses and oilseeds.
 - (xii i) Taking of special precautions when damageable goods are transported in open wagons, such as covering them securely with tarpaulins and, where necessary, providing escorts.
 - (xiv) Ensuring padlocking of luggage vans, parcels van, etc.
 - (xv) Educating staff and labour in careful handling of goods and organising now and again 'stop rough handling' and 'stop rough shunting' campaigns.
 - (xvi) Stressing the need for proper supervision and careful tallying of packages during loading and unloading.
 - (xvii) Fixing staff responsibility in as many cases as possible.
- SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD :**
While it is heartening to know that as many as 17 measures have been taken to prevent pilferage and so on, then why is it that the amounts paid as compensation are increasing gradually year by year ?
- SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA :** That is exactly the problem that we are tackling. Naturally, there are a lot of loopholes and there are people who are corrupt. I am taking special steps, and holding meetings with the Board in order to devise better methods.
- SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD :**
I am grateful to the hon. Minister for using the word 'corrupt'. In this connection, may I know whether there is any evidence to prove that railway employees themselves are involved in these thefts and pilferages ?
- SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA :** I do not say that there is evidence. That is the suspicion, and may be there is a lot of truth in it, and we must look into it.
- MR. SPEAKER :** Now, the hon. Minister has been careful in using his words.
- SHRI DINESH CHANDER GOSWAMI :**
One of the measures taken is fixing staff responsibility in as many cases as possible. May I know in how many cases the staff have been found responsible during the last three years ?
- SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA :** I require notice of that question.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : So many steps have been taken by the railways to reduce the number of claims which is dependent on the reduction of thefts and so on, but in spite of these steps, already the value of the claims being paid by them is going up. Will the hon. Minister explain this phenomenon ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I am aware of the situation. This has been a malady of such a long-standing that I require some more time to tackle this.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Late Running of Mail and Express Trains between Kanpur, Katihar and Barauni Railway Stations

*181. **SHRI B.R. SHUKLA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mail and Express trains running between Kanpur, Katihar and Barauni Railway Stations usually run very late; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir, except during the months of August & September when, on account of heavy rains and floods in Bihar, breaches occurred and track was damaged on Barauni-Katihar Main line section and Kanpur Katihar trains had to make a detour via the Samastipur-Khagaria Chord line.

Dieselisation of Train

*183. **SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state .

(a) the particulars of the trains which have been dieselised with effect from the 1st November, 1971, and to what extent the running time will be reduced by this dieselisation; and

(b) the proposals before Government for dieselisation of other trains in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Sir, only one pair viz. 25 Dn/26 Up Air-conditioned/Paschim Express has been dieselised between Bombay Central and New Delhi from 1-11-71. As a result, the load of this train has been augmented by four bogies and the journey time has been reduced by 45 minutes in Bombay Central-New Delhi direction and 1 hour 45 mts. in New Delhi-Bombay Central direction.

(b) A tentative list has been drawn up for about 20 B.G. and 12 M.G. pairs of Mail/Express trains to be dieselised in a phased manner depending on the availability of diesel locomotives and the relative priorities of the various sections.

इण्डियन रेलवे चैंकिंग स्टाफ एसोसिएशन द्वारा प्रस्तुत मांग पत्र

*188. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत 28 और 29 अगस्त को पटना में इण्डियन रेलवे चैंकिंग स्टाफ एसोसिएशन का अखिल भारतीय सम्मेलन आयोजित किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या उस सम्मेलन में पास किये गये संकल्प और मांग-पत्र उनके मंत्रालय को भेज दिये गए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) मालूम हुआ है कि 28 और 29 अगस्त, 1971 को पटना में भारतीय रेलवे टिकट चैंकिंग स्टाफ एसोसिएशन का एक सम्मेलन हुआ था ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Fisheries Complex at Cochin

*190. **SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :** Will

the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to establish a fisheries complex at Cochin (Kerala);

(b) if so, its main functions; and

(c) when it will start functioning ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Demand of Wagons by Trading Communities on Northeast Frontier Railway

*191. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS

MUNSI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what was the actual demand of wagons by the business and other trade communities on Northeast Frontier Railway during the last three years and how much of it was met;

(b) what are the reasons for delaying the supply of wagons; and

(c) whether any immediate step is proposed to be taken to expedite the supply of wagons, particularly for the tea industries ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a)

	Demand	(In terms of 4-wheeler wagoons)	
		Supply	Percentage of supply to Indent
1969-70			
Metre Gauge	340,651	339,652	99.8
Broad Gauge	41,968	41,521	99.0
1970-71			
Metre Gauge	303,310	294,193	97.0
Board Gauge	38,638	33,987	88.0
1971-72 (Upto October, 1971)			
Metre Gauge	169,730	158,888	93.6
Broad Gauge	14.652	14,530	99.2

(b) There was some delay in meeting the demands on the Northeast Frontier Railway during 1970-71 as operation on Northeast Frontier Railway during the year was severely affected due to unsatisfactory law and order situation prevailing in the eastern parts of the country. Various incidences of civil disturbances, bundhs, passenger demonstrations etc., prolonged periods of go-slow and strike by the railway employees severely affected the operation during the year. The loading of jute traffic during the jute season of 1970-71 was also affected as it had to be frequently restricted on account of heavy accumulation of jute wagons at

various terminals in Calcutta area and the Jute Mills strike from 7.12.1970 to 25.12 1970.

In the current year, clearance of traffic during last 3 months was held up on account of extensive and prolonged breaches on the Northeast Frontier Railway broad gauge section and Katihar-Garhara metre gauge section of North Eastern Railway which are the main two outlets for traffic from Northeast Frontier Railway.

(c) Supply of wagons for tea traffic is accorded highest priority and a very special

watch is maintained. During the current year upto October, 710 broad gauge and 14,530 metre gauge wagons were supplied for tea loading as against 1201 broad gauge and 13,201 metre gauge wagons during the corresponding period of last year. This would have been better still but for the loading having been affected due to breaches during the last 3 months. With the opening of through communication over the Fraakka Barrage, movement of goods traffic from Northeast Frontier Railway would be accelerated and would enable the loading to be stepped up still further.

**Long-Term Agreement with Tea
Producing Countries to protect
Export Price of Tea**

*192. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has proposed a long-term agreement among tea producing countries to replace the *ad hoc* arrangements in order to protect export prices of tea;

(b) whether the issue has been discussed at a meeting and the standing exporters group; and

(c) how India's earnings from exports of tea are likely to be upset consequently ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c) As a result of detailed discussion at the meetings of the F.A.O. Consultative Committee on Tea, the basic principles for the allocation of export quotas was entrusted to its Standing Exporters Group. At the meetings of the Group the object was to pursue the efforts by the majority of the producing countries towards a long term Agreement. At the last meeting of the Standing Exporters Group held in Rome from 13th to 21st September, 1971, India's stand has been that provision for a short term Agreement, should be within the framework of a long term Agreement. It was decided at the meeting to extend the *ad hoc* agreement among exporters upto the 31st March, 1972 and a revised export quotas for the participating exporting

countries have been fixed for 15 months period from the 1st January 1971 to the 31st March, 1972. The joint quota for India and Ceylon for 15 months is 506 thousand tons as against a global quota for all exporting countries at 727.6 thousand tons.

The main benefit that India is expected to derive is an improvement in the unit value of her exports of tea and consequently the foreign exchange earnings.

Trade Agreement with Rumania

*195. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a trade agreement has been reached between India and Rumania recently;

(b) if so, the expected volume of trade between the two countries; and

(c) the expected advantage and profits to be earned by India ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L.N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c)

(a) No trade agreement has been reached between India and Rumania *recently*. The existing long-term trade and payments agreement between India and Rumania was signed in Bucharest on the 24th March, 1971, and shall be valid till 31st December, 1975. Copies of the said Agreement are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) Indo-Rumanian Trade Protocol for 1971 envisages a total trade turn-over of Rs. 543 million.

(c) The Trade Protocol for 1971 provides, *inter alia*, for import of fertilizers like C.A.N. and urea which are needed in the country. It also provides, *inter alia*, an outlet for our low-grade iron ore.

Import of Copra from Ceylon

*197. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have allowed the import of Copra from Ceylon;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions thereof; and

(c) the amount of Copra imported during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b) Import of Copra is allowed from all permissible sources of supply including Ceylon.

(c) The quantity of Copra imported in the last three years from Ceylon was as follows :

	Metric Tons
1968-69	7,224
1969-70	10,425
1970-71	12,850

M.M.T.C. Plan to Export Coal to Europe

***198. SHRI P.K. DEO :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government of India has been drawn to a report in the Indian Express of the 27th September, 1971 stating that Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation are planning to Export Coal to Europe;

(b) if so, the anticipated foreign exchange earnings therefrom; and

(c) the countries to which coal is proposed to be exported ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L.N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) : Negotiations by the MMTC are in an exploratory stage and therefore it is not possible now to state the names of countries with which contracts may be concluded, the quantities that may be ultimately sold and the likely foreign exchange earnings on the sales. During 1969/70 and 1970/71, MMTC actually sold coal worth

about Rs. 80 lakhs to Western Europe.

Pending cases in High Courts

***199. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI P.A. SAMINATHAN :**

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee of Judges to go into the problem of arrears in the High Court and to suggest remedial measures has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee;

(c) when these recommendations will be implemented; and

(d) the steps Government propose to adopt in the intervening period to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. GOKHALE) : (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) The Committee is expected to submit its Report before the end of this year. In view of this, the question of adopting any measures in the intervening period does not seem to arise, but the strength of the judges in the various High Courts is being reviewed by the Chief Justices and the State Governments from time to time and prompt action is being taken by the Govt. of India whenever any recommendations from them are received.

Use of Inspection Coaches and Saloons by Officers on Deputation to Railway Audit Department

***202. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Officers of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, while on deputation to the Railway Audit Department, are entitled to the use of metal passes, inspection coaches and saloons on the same lines as the Railway Officers;

(b) if so, whether such Officers are authorised to use these saloons or special coaches even when they proceed on transfer;

(c) the number of times the Chief Auditors of the various Railways used special carriages while on transfer during the current year;

(d) the reason why it was not possible for them to travel by the running train service in 1st Class; and

(e) the action Government propose to take in the matter to prevent the abuse of such concession ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) As the Railway Audit Department is part of the Indian Audit & Accounts Department, the officers of the Indian Audit & Accounts Department while serving in the Railway Audit Branch are not on deputation. While serving in the Railway Audit Branch, these officers are governed by the Travelling Allowance Rules of the Indian Railways. Like other Railway officers, such officers of the Indian Audit & Accounts Department are also entitled to travel on Railways on Metal Passes which entitle them while travelling on duty to use Inspection Carriages subject to their availability.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Nil.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Irregularities in Import of Newsprint from Canada

***203. SHRI S C. SAMANTA :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints about the newsprint imports and its handling;

(b) whether Government have taken notice of an article on 'STC' published in *Young Indian* of September 2, 1971 and another article on Registrar of Newspapers office in *National Herald* hinting serious irregularities in the import of newsprint

from Canada through a group of persons earlier involved in the 'Sulphur Deal' of STC; and

(c) whether an Inter-Departmental Committee will be set up to investigate into this newsprint import scandal ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government is aware of the reports appearing in the newspapers referred to by the Hon'ble Member.

(c) Does not arise.

Supply of Crude Oil to India by Foreign Countries

204. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to enter into a long-term agreement with foreign countries/oil companies for the supply of crude oil to India;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions offered by Government of India;

(c) whether some foreign countries/oil companies have offered to supply the crude oil; if so, the name of such countries; and

(d) the time by which the agreement will be executed ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Development of Railways in Philippines by India

***205. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether negotiations have been going on for the development of Railways

in Philippines by India;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the nature of work to be taken up by this country ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) A team of two Indian Railway experts visited Philippines in July, 1970 to advise Philippine National Railways in the field of diesel engines maintenance and of railway equipment including track maintenance. Another team of three Indian Railway officers visited the Philippines in December, 1970 for a period of 2 weeks to assess the damage caused to their Railway due to typhoons and suggest ways and means of rapid restoration of communications. This team also suggested ways and means of increasing speeds on some of the important sections and of increasing the number of trains on the Railway.

Another three diesel engineers are scheduled to visit the Philippines shortly for a period of about 3—6 months for training drivers and helping to set up repair and reconditioning centres for reclamation of components. The Philippines Government have also requested for the services of 2 executives from the Indian Railways for a period of one month to review their rehabilitation programme. As desired by the Philippines Government, the two executives will be leaving in early January, 1972.

10 Philippine National Railway's diesel engineers are expected soon to come over to the Indian Railways for 6 months, training under the Colombo Plan.

Introduction of Rajdhani Type of Trains between Delhi-Bombay and Delhi-Madras

*206. SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intend to introduce Rajdhani type of trains between Delhi-Bombay and Delhi-Madras; and

(b) if so, when these trains are likely to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The dates by which this type of trains will be introduced have not yet been decided.

Supply of Raw Water to Delhi

*207. SHRI H K.L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to states:

(a) the total raw water supplies available to Delhi during summer months;

(b) whether there are any plans to augment the supplies during the next five years; and

(c) what are the plans and when are they likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K.L. RAO) : (a) About 170 million gallons per day are at present used in Delhi during the summer months for domestic and industrial water supply. In addition, 32 MGD are pumped for use in gardens in New Delhi.

(b) and (c) Arrangements have been made with Uttar Pradesh Government to provide water from Ramganga dam from October, 1974 onward. Arrangements have been made with the Government of Haryana to line the Western Yamuna Canal system, to reduce the losses which occur at present in the transmission of Bhakra waters to Delhi. Discussions are also going on with the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana for obtaining fresh water in lieu of sewage effluent which can be used for irrigation in these States. It is expected that as a result of the above measures, the waters available to Delhi would be doubled in another three years.

A scheme to augment the water supply to Delhi by pumping some of the surplus monsoon waters flowing in the Yamuna river and storing them near Dhauj and Kot villages in Haryana has also been prepared.

It has not been, however, possible to process with the scheme as the Government of Haryana have not agreed to it.

It is also proposed to make provision for Delhi Water Supply in the storage reservoirs being planned in the Yamuna basin in Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. It is also proposed to get additional supplies for Delhi from the Indus System of rivers.

Likely Shortage of Power in North-Western States

***208. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH :** will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the States of Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Delhi are likely to be hit by acute power shortage in the near future;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to meet this shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K.L. RAO) : (a) Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh are likely to experience shortage of power upto 1974-75. The power supply position in Madhya Pradesh which will be fairly comfortable up to 1972-73 is likely to deteriorate from 1973-74 onwards. The power availability position in Rajasthan and Delhi will be comfortable up to 1974-75.

(b) The reasons for power shortages are :

- (i) Delay in the completion of the power projects under execution; and
- (ii) Accelerated load growth in the region due to around development activities.

(c) The following steps have been taken to arrest the power shortage :

- (1) The projects under execution in the region are being expedited.

(2) Relief power will be arranged from the neighbouring States such as Delhi, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh by bringing in all the available plants including stand by plants, when necessary.

(3) Additional power will be made available from Central Projects --Badarpur and Rajasthan Atomic Power Project which are nearing completion.

(4) Sanctioning of additional diesel generating sets (including imported sets) for supplementing the power availability.

(5) Expediting completion of inter-State and inter-regional transmission lines to facilitate exchange of power from surplus to deficit States.

Cases pending in High Courts and Supreme Court

***209. SHRI H.M. PATEL :** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cases pending in various High Courts and Supreme Court as on the 1st October, 1971;

(b) whether any new procedure is being devised or other efforts are being made to dispose of the pending cases expeditiously; and

(c) if so, the nature of the new proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. GOKHALE) : (a) Information as on the 1st October is not readily available. However, a statement giving information as at the end of June, 1971 is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c) The Problem of arrears in the High Courts is already being looked into by a Committee of judges whose report is expected to be received by the end of December, 1971. Further measures for the expeditious disposal of pending cases will

be decided in the light of the recommendations of the Committee.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Court	Pendency at the end of June, 1971.
	SUPREME COURT	7,992
	HIGH COURTS	
1.	Allahabad	69,293
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15,869
3.	Assam & Nagaland	4,428
4.	Bombay	38,021
5.	Calcutta	73,196
6.	Delhi	15,796
7.	Gujarat	14,596
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1,308
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,605
10.	Kerala	31,625
11.	Madhya Pradesh	15,745
12.	Madras	34,964
13.	Mysore	16,334
14.	Orissa	7,041
15.	Patna	17,688
16.	Punjab & Haryana	25,783
17.	Rajasthan	9,843
		3,93,137

Price Fixation of Cotton

*210. S.P. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the principles of price fixation of Cotton ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L.N. MISHRA) : Market prices of cotton are governed by demand and supply position. The support prices are, however, announced by the Government. These are based on the recommendations of Agricultural Prices Commission, which takes into account relevant factors like cost of production, the levels of inter-commodity structure of support prices and due return on the produce.

डा० भगवान दास मेमोरियल ट्रस्ट, नई दिल्ली द्वारा दायर किए गए मामले

1194. श्री अम्बेश : क्या विधि और न्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान श्री के० बी० एण्डले, अतिरिक्त किराया नियंत्रक के पास डा० भगवान दास मेमोरियल ट्रस्ट, 2-एफ, लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली, द्वारा दायर किये गए कितने मामलों की अब तक सुनवाई हुई है; और

(ख) इनमें से कितने मामलों का निर्णय उक्त ट्रस्ट के पक्ष में हुआ ?

विधि और न्याय मंत्री (श्री एच० भार० गोखले) : (क) पांच ।

(ख) पांच के पांच ।

Opening of a New Railway Station at Manwala on Sirsa-Bhatinda Rail Track

1195. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of new Railway Stations opened in Punjab during the current year;

(b) whether the Railway Authorities have any proposal to open new Station at village Manwala on Sirsa-Bhatinda rail track on Northern Railway; and

(c) if so, the date of opening ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) One station named Dappar on Ambala-Kalka Section.

(b) Yes.

(c) It is not possible to indicate any specific date for opening of the halt at present.

**Establishment of Vamanapuram
Irrigation Project, Kerala**

1196. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation to establish the Vamanapuram Irrigation Project in Kerala; and

(b) if so, how far the Government have moved with regard to this Project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b) Certain representations were received urging the implementation of the Vamanapuram irrigation project. As the project proposals have not been received by the Central Water and Power Commission, enquiry was made from the Kerala Government who have reported that the project report is likely to be sent to the Central Water and Power Commission in about six months.

**Private Employment by Railway
Officers on Study Leave Abroad**

1197. **SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Class I Officers of the Railway Power and Mechanical Engineering Department recruited from the cadre of Special Class Railway Apprentices Traffic Department and Electric Department of the Northern and North Eastern Railways who have proceeded on long leave to the United States for higher studies at their own expense;

(b) whether these Officers are permitted to take up employment part-time or otherwise, while in the United States on such leave;

(c) if so, under what orders or rule in the Railway Establishment Code; and

(d) what machinery has been devised by the Railway Board to prevent such Private employment being undertaken by such officers in Foreign Country while on leave ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Eight; two of the Officers have since resigned from Railway Service.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The rules provide that Railway Servants on leave should not take up any service or accept any employment without obtaining the previous sanction of the Competent Authority. Infringement of the provisions of the rules makes the Railway Servants concerned liable to disciplinary action.

Rise in Prices of Woollens

1198. **DR. KARNI SINGH :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether prices of woollens have registered a rise of about 15 per cent over the last year's prices;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to bring the prices within the reach of the common man ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b) More or less in tune with the general rise in prices of all commodities, wholesale prices in India in respect of woollen manufacturers have registered a rise of 5.6 per cent from the average index of 180.8 for the year 1970 to 191 for the week ending 23.10.1971.

(c) Does not arise.

रेलवे के शिक्षा संस्थानों में अनुसूचित जातियों के प्रिंसिपलों की नियुक्ति

1199. श्री अम्बेश : क्या रेल मंत्री रेलवे द्वारा चलाई जा रही शिक्षा संस्थाओं में प्रिंसिपलों की नियुक्ति के बारे में 10 अगस्त, 1971 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 7394 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक रेलवे जोन द्वारा पृथक-पृथक कितने हाई स्कूल, उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल तथा इंटरमिडियेट कालेज चलाये जा रहे हैं और वे कहाँ कहाँ स्थित हैं तथा इन शिक्षा संस्थाओं में प्रिंसिपलों की प्रथम नियुक्ति की तारीख कौन-कौन सी हैं;

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के प्रिंसिपलों की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) यदि उक्त जातियों के प्रिंसिपलों की संख्या उनके आरक्षण के अनुपात में नहीं है तो राज्यों से उक्त जातियों के प्रिंसिपलों को डैपूटेशन पर न लेने अथवा सीधी भर्ती के लिए विज्ञान न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) एक विवरण, जिस में स्थिति बतायी गयी है सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल०टी०-1084/71]

(ख) और (ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

दिल्ली प्रशासन से अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों के प्रिंसिपलों के पद पर रेलवे स्कूलों/कालेजों में डैपूटेशन पर नियुक्ति

1200. श्री अम्बेश : क्या रेल मंत्री 3 अगस्त, 1971 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 6713 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे द्वारा 12 उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल, 15 हाई स्कूल और एक इंटर-

मीडियेट कालेज चलाया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे को छोड़कर किसी अन्य जोन में अनुसूचित जाति का कोई भी व्यक्ति प्रधानचार्य के पद पर कार्य नहीं कर रहा है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार अनुसूचित जातियों को प्रतिनिधित्व दिलाने के लिए इन शिक्षा संस्थाओं में दिल्ली प्रशासन से प्रधानाचार्य डैपूटेशन पर ले रही है या नई भर्ती कर रही हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) रेलों 3 माध्यमिक कालेज, 224 उच्चतर माध्यमिक और 25 हाई स्कूल चला रही हैं।

(ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) और (घ) ये पद जो तीमरी श्रेणी के थे और पदोन्नति द्वारा भरे जाते थे, अब, राजपत्रित संवर्ग में रख दिये गये हैं। इन पदों के भर्ती के लिए भर्ती नियम बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Closure of Rajnagar and Anant Textile Mills, Ahmedabad

1201. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Rajnagar and Anant Textile Mills of Ahmedabad are closed for the last couple of years;

(b) the hitch before the Government to run them while other mills are being taken over by the State Textile Corporation;

(c) whether Government have set up any Commission to study the problem of these two mills; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) While Anana Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad has been lying closed since October, 1966, the Rajnagar Spg. Wvg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad closed down in January, 1971.

(b) to (d) The affairs of both the undertakings have been investigated by the Investigation Committees appointed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. After considering the report of Investigation Committee in respect of Ananta Mills Ltd., it was decided that it was not a fit case for taking over the management by the Government. Moreover, it was ordered to be wound up by the Gujarat High Court in September, 1967. In the case of Rajnagar Spinning, Weaving and Mfg. Co. Ltd., on an application filed by the Company, the Gujarat High Court had stayed action on the Investigation Committee's report by the Government. The High Court has since vacated its order and the report of the Investigation Committee is being examined.

Effect of Export Policy on Export/Import Trade

1202. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the effect of the export policy declared by Government on export and import trade in the case of various commodities;

(b) the percentage of increased exports of tea and jute by extending substantial fiscal relief to these Commodities;

(c) the effect on non-traditional commodities; and

(d) the facilities extended to the new comers in the business under the export policy resolution ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) It is difficult to quantify commoditywise the effects of Govt.'s policy on export and import trade.

(b) During 1970-71 exports of tea increased by 17.8% in terms of quantity

and by 17.8% in terms of value over the preceding year. On the other hand, exports of jute manufactures during 1970-71 showed a decline over the preceding year of 1.7% in terms of quantity and 7.8% in terms of value. As has been stated under (a) above quantification of the effect of any one factor on the export of an item is difficult to make. For example, fiscal relief was extended in 1970-71 both to tea and jute manufactures but the trend of exports shown by both have been just the opposite. This is because the trading conditions faced by these two items apart from the Govt. export policies were different.

(c) Exports of non-traditional items like engineering goods, iron and steel, handicrafts, chemical and allied products and various other items put together, in 1970-71 were about 15% more than in the preceding year. However, as stated above, the effect of Govt. policies on the export of these items is difficult to quantify.

(d) Priority treatment is accorded to export-oriented units. Such preferential treatment includes facilities for further expansion of the export production and improvement of installed capacity and for the import of raw materials and components from the preferred sources of supply. Government are desirous of assisting all competent concerns to expand and become more efficient in exporting over a period of time. A scheme has, therefore, been evolved to assist industrial units desiring to enter the export field and build up their export potential with a view to becoming eligible for the special treatment accorded to export oriented units. Such units will be encouraged to put forward phased programme of export of their products so as to achieve within a short period of time a level of exports equal to those of existing export-oriented units. Such phased programmes if approved by Govt. will qualify applicants for any or all of the facilities granted to export oriented units.

Offer by French Economic Mission for Financing Joint Ventures

1203. SHRI N. SHIVPPA :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a French Economics Mission visited India recently;

(b) whether this Mission expressed a desire for financing joint ventures :

(c) if so, the area and items envisaged in the joint ventures; and

(d) the reaction of the Government of India thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) During the course of their discussions with the officials of the Government of India, the French Economic Mission expressed their desire to offer know-how etc. in respect of :

(i) Rotary Offset Printing Presses;

(ii) Extrusion and injection plastic moulding machines; and

(iii) cement by dry process

Besides, the Mission stated that M/S Michelin of France would be able to supply know-how for collaboration of Automobile tyres.

(d) The Govt. is actively examining this offer.

Setting up of Jute Industry in Orissa

1204. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposed jute industry in Orissa would be in Public Sector or Private Sector; and

(b) the preliminary steps Government have taken for the establishment of the industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b) Final decisions

regarding setting up of new jute mills in different states (including Orissa) are still to be taken.

Simultaneous Elections to State Assemblies in 1972

1205. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a front-page report published in the Statesman under the caption, "Simultaneous Poll in Ten States by early March—No plans for Elections in West Bengal in near future";

(b) if so, whether the above report is correct;

(c) who has taken this decision; and

(d) the reasons for not holding elections in West Bengal along with other States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) to (d) The report referred to in part (a) of the Question has come to the notice of Government. It is not possible to make any comments on reports appearing in newspapers which are not bodies or persons primarily responsible to Government. No decision has yet been taken regarding the time of holding elections to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly.

Take over Textile Mills incurring loss

1206. SHRI N.K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of textile mills that have been taken over by Government since 1967 are not making satisfactory progress;

(b) whether some of these mills are actually incurring heavy losses;

(c) whether Government have analysed the reasons for the losses; and

(d) the total loss during the last three years, year-wise and the steps taken to curb the loss ?

(3) High cost of raw material especially cotton, and

(4) Surplus labour.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) to (d) Some of the mills, the management of which has been taken by Government under I (D&R) Act, since 1967 have incurred losses. A statement indicating the losses incurred by them during the year 1968 to 1970 is attached. The reasons for losses are mainly :—

- (1) Uneconomic working on account of obsolete and worn-out machinery,
- (2) Heavy past liabilities,

In order to curb the losses, the National Textile Corporation has formulated programmes of renovation and modernisation of machinery and rationalisation of labour on a voluntary basis. To enable the mills to secure their requirements of cotton at reasonable prices, the National Textile Corporation has also been operating a scheme under which cotton is purchased and supplied to the mills on a no-profit no-loss basis. The Corporation has also been offering guidance to the mills with a view to improving their working efficiency.

Statement

S. No.	Names of the mills	Date of take over	1968	1969	1970
			(Losses incurred) (Rupees in lakhs)		
1.	Mahalakshmi Mills Co. Ltd., Beawar	9.1.67	6.32	12.91	1.88
2.	Om Parasakthi Mills Ltd., Coimbatore	25.6.69	—	4.23*	4.0.**
3.	Digvijay Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd., Bombay.	9.7.69	—	41.25	49.43
4.	New Victoria Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur	30.8.69	—	11.19	14.12
5.	Ahmedabad New Textiles Ltd., Ahmedabad	6.9.69	—	15.74	23.16
6.	Himabhai Mfg. Co. Ltd, Ahmedabad	9.10.69	—	10.31*	—
7.	Cambodia Mills Ltd., Coimbatore	22.10.69	—	4.28	8.65
8.	Shri Ranga Valas Gng., Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Coimbatore	7.1.70		—	3.96
9.	Rajkot Spg. & Wvg. Ltd., Bhavnagar	20.6.70	—	—	12.83

*Accounting year—April, 69—March, 70

** do —April, 70—March, 71

Joint Ventures Abroad

1207. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total outlay on the industrial ventures set up by Indians in foreign countries;

(b) the countries where these ventures have been set up ?

(c) the total amount of money repatriated to India by way of dividends, technical know-how fee, and managerial fee by these ventures; and

(d) whether Government intend to encourage the setting up of more such ventures in foreign countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Out of the total approved joint ventures abroad, 28 have already been set up with total Indian investment of the order of Rs. 448.5 lakhs.

(b) These 28 industrial joint ventures are set up in Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Uganda, Ceylon, Iran, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Ireland, U.K., Canada and West Germany.

(c) The total amount of money repatriated to India by way of dividends, technical know-how fee and managerial fee by these ventures, as per information available with Government, is Rs. 92.43 lakhs.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Films sold to Foreign Countries

1208. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of the Films, financed by the Film Corporation, sold to foreign countries during 1970-71; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned through this process ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Export of Iron Ore

1209. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a scheme under consideration of Government to boost the export of iron ore;

(b) whether any new markets have been explored for the increased targets; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) In order to increase our iron export capacity, a number of schemes are under implementation. The objective is to modernise the ore production in keeping with the buyers' changing requirements and secondly to build up the infrastructure, particularly loading facilities at the ports.

In the mining sector, the schemes include commissioning of two new and large mechanised mines at Deposit No. 5 in Bailadila and at Denimalai respectively apart from expansion of production in the privately owned mines in various mining areas.

In the railway sector, the schemes include completion of Cuttack-Paradip rail link already under construction and increase in the capacity, including rolling stock, of other existing railway lines.

In the port-sector, deep draft alongside loading berths have already been commissioned at Paradeep the capacity of which is being augmented; work is in progress for commissioning such berths at Haldia, Murmagao, Madras Outer Harbour and Visakanapathnam Outer Harbour.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. At present Indian iron ore is exported primarily to

Japan and countries in East and West Europe. MMTC has in the recent past been exploring the possibility of finding new markets for Indian iron ore in countries such as Taiwan and South Korea. Some contracts have already been concluded and further contracts are under negotiation. A delegation from the MMTC has just completed negotiations with South Korea.

Closure of Thermal Plant at Barauni

1210. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed a team of Central Water and Power Commission to study the circumstances leading to the closure of the Thermal Plant at Barauni on the 21st August, 1971; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the team and the action taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B.N. KUREEL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Sale of Crude Oil and Sulphur to India by Iraq

1211. SHRI DINESH JOARDAR :
SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased state :

(a) whether Government of India have received any offer from Iraq Government to sell crude oil and sulphur to India in exchange for Indian machinery;

(b) if so, the nature of the offer; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI

A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). A Trade Arrangement was signed with Iraq on 24-9-1971, under which, *inter alia*, import of crude oil worth Rs. 90 million and sulphur worth Rs. 18 million from Iraq against various unspecified Indian commodities during the trade plan period of 1-9 1971 to 31-3-1973, is envisaged. The Government of India welcomes the diversification of commodities involved in the trade plan with Iraq.

आयात के बारे में राज्य व्यापार निगम तथा खनिज और धातु व्यापार निगम द्वारा अपनाई गई प्रक्रिया

1212. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) औषध निर्माण क्षेत्र में राज्य-व्यापार निगम द्वारा किसी वस्तु के आयात करने तथा उसका आयात गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में बन्द होने से पहले उद्योगों को कच्चे माल की समय पर सप्लाई उपलब्ध कराने के बारे में क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई गई है;

(ख) क्या राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा आयात करने से पहले विश्व के सभी देशों से टेंडर माँगे जाते हैं; और

(ग) वस्तुओं के आयात के सम्बन्ध में खनिज और धातु व्यापार निगम ने क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (ओ ए०सी० जार्ज) : (क) राज्य व्यापार निगम ने विश्व बाजारों में कच्चे माल के पूर्तिकर्ताओं के पर्याप्त सम्पर्क स्थापित कर लिये हैं ताकि ज्यों ही औषधि निर्माता उद्योग द्वारा अपेक्षित कच्चे माल का आयात निगम के माध्यम से मार्गिकृत किया जाए त्यों ही निगम अपेक्षित कच्चे माल के आयात की व्यवस्था करने में समर्थ हो सके।

(ख) और (ग). राज्य व्यापार निगम तथा खनिज और धातु व्यापार निगम कतिपय

वस्तुओं के विषय में विश्वव्यापी निविदाएं आमंत्रित करते हैं और कतिपय अन्य वस्तुएं बातचीत द्वारा सौदा करके खरीदते हैं, जो कच्चे माल के स्वरूप तथा प्राप्यता पर निर्भर है।

**Removal of distinction between
Workers and Officers**

1213. SHRI P.M. MEHTA :
SHRI P. GANGA DEB :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is devising measures to remove the distinction between workers and officers; and

(b) whether ways are also being devised to give opportunity to the low paid employees to reach top positions ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The classification of Railway Officers into various classes, i.e. I. II. III and IV was done on the basis of the recommendations of the First Pay Commission. The Second Pay Commission continued the above classification and it is a matter for the Third Pay Commission to make fresh recommendations in this regard.

(b) Appreciable opportunities have already been provided for promotion of non-gazatted employees to the higher grade posts subject to their being considered suitable for the post concerned. The entire Class II cadre of officers is filled by promotion from among non-gazatted employees; out of the vacancies occurring in Class I Services, $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent are reserved for promotion from Class II officers.

New Price Policy for Canalised Imports

1214. SHRI P.M. MEHTA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are evolving a three-tier pricing policy for commodities whose imports have been cana-

lised through public sector agencies ? and

(b) if so, the reasons for the new price policy ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The selling prices in respect of canalised imports are fixed with a view to meeting the requirements of exporters on a preferential basis.

**International Trade Fair to be held
in Delhi**

1215. SHRI P.M. MEHTA :
SHRI P. GANGA DEB :
SHRI J.B. PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India will invite China to take part in the international trade fair to be held in Delhi next year;

(b) when the fair is going to be held;

(c) whether the over-all plan for the fair has been finalised; and

(d) whether Government of India have sent invitations to all the Nations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) From November 3 to December 17, 1972.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Inviations have been extended to all countries having diplomatic/trade relations with India.

**Reorganisation of Export Credit and
Guarantee Corporation**

1216. SHRI P.M. MEHTA :
SHRI P. GANGA DEB :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE

be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation will undergo a number of far-reaching changes in the organisational set-up, its scheme and method of working; and

(b) if so, when the changes are likely to take effect ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

39 अप जनता एक्सप्रेस का दिल्ली और हावड़ा रेलवे स्टेशनों पर समय पर पहुंचना

1217. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पहली जनवरी, 1971 से अब तक 39 अप जनता एक्सप्रेस हावड़ा रेलवे स्टेशन से चल कर दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर कितने दिन समय पर पहुंची तथा कितने दिन विलम्ब से पहुंची, और

(ख) इस गाड़ी के देर से पहुंचने के क्या कारण हैं और उक्त रेलगाड़ी के ठीक समय पर दिल्ली और हावड़ा रेलवे स्टेशनों पर पहुंचने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) 1 जनवरी से 15 नवम्बर, 71 की अवधि में 39 अप हावड़ा दिल्ली जनता एक्सप्रेस दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर 83 दिन ठीक समय पर, 236 दिन विलम्ब से पहुंची ।

(ख) इस गाड़ी के संचलन पर मुख्य रूप से बदमाशों की कारवाइयों के साथ बार-बार खतरे की जंजीर खींचने, सिगनल दूर संचार और इंजनों में खराबी के कारण बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा ।

अन्य मेल/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के साथ इस

गाड़ी के समय पालन पर विभिन्न स्तरों पर प्रतिदिन कड़ी निगाह रखी जाती है । जून में विशेष समय पालन अभियान के फलस्वरूप यह गाड़ी पिछले साढ़े चार महीनों में 76 दिन ठीक समय पर पहुंची जब कि उससे पहले के 6 महीनों में केवल 7 दिन ठीक समय पर पहुंची थी ।

संकेत और दूरसंचार के निरीक्षकों और पर्यवेक्षकों का कार्य तथा भिन्न वेतन मान

1218. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे के संकेत और दूर-संचार विभाग में निरीक्षकों के पांच तथा पर्यवेक्षकों के तीन वेतनमान हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनमें से प्रत्येक के कार्यों का स्पष्ट रूप से उल्लेख किया गया है और क्या भारतीय रेलवे में किसी भी स्थान पर समान कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों को एकसा पदनाम तथा समान वेतनमान दिये गये हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो भिन्न वेतनमान वाले निरीक्षकों और पर्यवेक्षकों के क्या कृत्य हैं; और

(घ) ऐसी असमानता को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) रेलों के सिगनल और दूर संचार विभाग में निरीक्षकों के लिए चार वेतनमान और सहायक निरीक्षकों के लिए एक वेतन-मान है । बेतार संचार स्कन्ध में पर्यवेक्षक कर्मचारियों के लिए तीन वेतन-मान हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). सिगनल और दूर संचार विभाग में निरीक्षकों और पर्यवेक्षक कर्मचारियों के वेतन-मान और पदनाम उसी मानक वेतन-मान के ढांचे पर रखे गये हैं, जैसा कि रेलों के अन्य विभागों में इसी प्रकार के कर्मचारियों

को दिये गये हैं। सिगनल और दूर संचार विभाग में निरीक्षकों और पर्यवेक्षकों के पदों के विभिन्न ग्रेड उनके कार्यभार और जिम्मेवारी के आधार पर रखे गये हैं, अर्थात् उनके काम की किस्म और स्थान, उपस्कर की परिष्कृति और मात्रा मार्ग-किलोमीटर के हिसाब से उनके अधिकार-क्षेत्र और सम्हाले जाने वाले याता-यात की अधिकता आदि पर निर्भर हैं, उदाहरण के तौर पर विभिन्न ग्रेड के स्टेशन मास्टरों को विभिन्न महत्व के स्टेशनों पर लगाया जाता है। मोटे तौर पर इन कर्मचारियों की ड्यूटी लिस्ट का उल्लेख भारतीय रेल सिगनल इंजीनियरिंग नियमावली के अध्याय XIII में किया गया है, जो संसद के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध है।

बैतार संचार पर्यवेक्षक कर्मचारियों की ड्यूटी मोटे तौर पर मंडलों में बैतार आपरेटरों के कामों का पर्यवेक्षण और निरीक्षण करना और अनियमितताओं के सम्बन्ध में मंडल कार्यालय/मुख्यालय को रिपोर्ट करना तथा समय-समय पर सभी बैतार स्टेशनों का निरीक्षण करना है ताकि इन स्टेशनों की कार्य-कुशलता कायम रखी जा सके और बैतार संचार सम्बन्धी सभी मामलों को निबटाया जा सके। बैतार आपरेटरों के लिए उच्चतर और निम्नतर प्रवीणता परीक्षा और उपयुक्तता परीक्षा का आयोजन करने में भी वे अधिकारियों की सहायता करते हैं। वे आपातकाल में अति विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों की स्पेशल गाड़ियों और चल यानों की भी देखभाल करते हैं। उन्हें यह सुनिश्चित करना पड़ता है कि यातायात तार मार्ग चाटों के अनुसार ठीक-ठीक भेजा जा रहा है। उन्हें यातायात सम्बन्धी मामलों के बारे में मंडल और मुख्यालय कार्यालयों को मासिक और वार्षिक रिपोर्ट भेजनी पड़ती है। विभिन्न महत्व वाले या पर्यवेक्षण के पदों के लिए अलग-अलग ग्रेड रखे गये हैं।

(घ) यद्यपि इन कर्मचारियों की ड्यूटी मोटे तौर पर एक जैसी है, तथापि उन्हें अलग-

अलग ग्रेड दिये गये हैं जो हर स्थान के लिए अलग-अलग उत्तरदायित्व की मात्रा और कार्य-भार के महत्व पर निर्भर हैं। इस प्रकार के ग्रेड बनाने से वेतन मान के आवंटन में कोई विषमता नहीं आती। फिर भी चूंकि तीसरा वेतन आयोग केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के, जिसमें रेल कर्मचारी भी शामिल हैं, वेतन मानों, सेवा की शर्तों आदि की पड़ले से ही समीक्षा कर रहा है, अतः यह आशा की जा सकती है कि उनकी सिफारिशों से इस मामले पर प्रकाश पड़ेगा।

Change in Policy of Importing Foreign Feature Films

1219. SHRI D.K. PANDA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the present policy of Government in importing foreign feature films;

(b) whether it has undergone any change recently; and

(c) if so, what is the new policy ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). Imports of feature films are allowed through the S.T.C. Imports from U.K. are also allowed through M/s General Film Distributors Ltd., Bombay in pursuance of an agreement.

There was a special arrangement for import of feature films from U.S.A. which expired on 30.6.1971 and has not been renewed.

Ban on certain Books from China, Vietnam and Korea

1220. SHRI D.K. PANDA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have impose a ban on the import of certain books published from the Peoples Republic of China Democratic Republic of Vietnam and

Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

(b) if so, the list of those books; and

(c) the reasons for banning them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI
A.C. GEORGE) : (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

इलाहाबाद डिवीजन (उत्तर रेलवे) के
सहायक स्टेशन मास्टरों और लीवर-
मैनो के समयोपरि भत्ते का भुगतान
न किया जाना

1221. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या रेल
मंत्री इलाहाबाद डिवीजन के सहायक स्टेशन
मास्टरों और लीवर-मैनो के समयोपरि भत्ते का
भुगतान नहीं किए जाने के बारे में 13 जुलाई,
1971 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4624 के
उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) इलाहाबाद डिवीजन में ऐसे कितने
सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर और लीवर-मैन हैं
जिन्हें क्रमशः 1968 और 1969 से समयोपरि
भत्ता नहीं दिया गया और उन्हें पृथक-पृथक ऐसी
कितनी-कितनी राशि दी जानी है;

(ख) समयोपरि भत्ते के भुगतान में
विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस प्रकार के विलम्ब को रोकने के
लिए क्या प्रभावी कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं और
उन्हें कब तक समयोपरि भत्ता मिल जाएगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क)
से (ग). समयोपरि भत्ते के बकाया का भुगतान
न किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में इलाहाबाद मंडल
के सहायक स्टेशन मास्टरों और लीवरमैनो की
ओर से फिलहाल, कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली
है। लेकिन कुछ कर्मचारियों के 832-25 रु०
की राशि के पहले के समयोपरि भत्ता बिल
रास्ते में गुम हो गये थे। सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों

को भुगतान का प्रबन्ध करने से पहले बुबारा
बिल बनाने पड़े। अब भुगतान किया जा
चुका है।

पटना जंक्शन और पटना सिटी रेलवे
स्टेशनों के नाम बदलने के बारे में
सिफारिश

1222. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ब) क्या सरकार ने पूर्वी रेलवे के पटना
जंक्शन और पटना सिटी रेलवे स्टेशनों के नाम
बदल कर क्रमशः गटलीपुत्र और पटना साहब
रखने का निर्णय कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का उक्त
निर्णय को कब से लागू करने का विचार है;
और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या
कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क)
जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) रेलवे स्टेशनों के नाम में परिवर्तन
करने से पहले सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार की
सिफारिश और गृह मंत्रालय की सहमति
अपेक्षित है। राज्य सरकार से अभी तक ऐसी
कोई सिफारिश प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

Upgradation of Railway Ministerial
Staff

1223. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleas-
ed to state :

(a) whether the then Railway Minister
Shri C. M. Poonacha, had made specific
announcement on the 7th January, 1969
regarding increase of promotional quotas of
Railway Ministerial staff;

(b) whether the then Railway Minister

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh had assured a delegation of M.Ps on the 13th August, 1969 to announce the upgradation within 45 days and then again within October, 1969; and

(c) if the replies to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the reasons for not implementing the assurance ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Newspaper reports stated that Shri Poonacha said that the Board were considering a scheme to increase percentage of promotional quotas for clerical staff.

(b) No record of any assurance given by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh is available. However, in his speech introducing the Railway Budget for the year 1969-70 he stated that he was aware that some relief may be necessary to staff who have been at the maximum of their pay scales for some time and added that the matter was under consideration and relief would be provided as may be found necessary.

(c) In view of the answers to parts (a) and (b) and the fact that after consideration of the question as stated by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, sanction was accorded for the grant of one increment to all staff who have stagnated at the maximum of their scale of pay for two years or more, and this has been implemented, there is no question of non-implementation of any assurance.

**Demands by Joint Struggle Committee,
Loco Running Staff, Allahabad
Mandal**

1224. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Joint Struggle Committee, Loco Running Staff, Allahabad Mandal has submitted its demands; and

(b) if so, what are those demands and what action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Trained Personnel working as Firemen
on Northern Railway**

1225. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in 1968 Divisional Officers sent back trainees who were sent to Subedarganj Training School (Northern Railway) as many trained personnel had not been absorbed;

(b) whether the Northern Railway Headquarters Officers again sent these trainees with instructions that they should be given training;

(c) whether the persons who were trained earlier had not been given suitable jobs and were doing the work of Firemen; and

(d) the steps taken to provide suitable jobs to trained persons ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Attack by Students on Army Men on
Gauhati Station (North-east
Frontier Railway)**

1226. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry was held in the assault on an Air Force man and an army Captain by the students on Gauhati Station on the 25th October, 1971; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Government Railway Police has registered two cases, one against the students on the complaint lodged by the Military personnel and the other against the

Military personnel on the complaint lodged by students. The case is under investigation.

Transport Museum

1227. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have a Transport Museum; and

(b) if so, what will be its advantages ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Museum will depict historical evolution of the Indian Railways through antique full-size exhibits. Scale-models would depict the technological evolution as well as the working of various mechanisms. The Museum would, therefore, have immense educative value, apart from being a source of tourist attraction.

Transfer of Parcel Clerks and Parcel Porters at Delhi Main Station

1228. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Parcel Clerks and Parcel Porters working at Delhi Main Station were transferred out of Delhi in the month of August, 1971 under orders from the Railway Board;

(b) if so, whether these transfers have been effected and the orders carried out by the employees; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The orders of transfer have been kept in abeyance pending certain procedural formalities in respect of some and disposal of representations in respect of others.

Parcel Clerks and Parcel Porters of Delhi Station involved in Theft Cases

1229. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Parcel Clerks and Parcel Porters working at present at Delhi Main Station who are involved in or are facing trial in the courts of law for thefts and pilferage of parcels; and

(b) the reasons for not transferring them so far out of Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) There are twenty Parcel Clerks and Parcel Porters at Delhi Main Station who are/were involved in theft and pilferage cases.

(b) They have not been transferred or any other action taken as they were either acquitted or their cases are still under trial in the courts of law. However, the advisability of transferring them out of Delhi is being examined.

Damage Condition of Railway Workshops at Shoranur (Southern Railway).

1230. SHRI A.K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the damaged condition of the Railway Workshops at Shoranur Southern Railway; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to repair the damaged shed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) There is no Railway Workshop at Shoranur. There is, however, a loco shed at Shoranur which is in a satisfactory state of maintenance.

(b) Does not arise.

**Provision of Reservation of Berths
in Darjeeling Mail**

1231. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether there is any proposal for reservation of berths in the Darjeeling Mail From Kaliyaganj and Raiganj Railway Stations on North-east Frontier Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : A quota of two third class seats has been allotted ex-Barsoi by 12 Dn. Darjeeling Mail for passengers travelling from Raiganj station. The feasibility of allotting a quota for Kaliyaganj passengers is under examination.

**Collision of Suburban Train in Bombay
with a Stationary Train at Charni Road**

1232. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Churchgate-bound suburban train in Bombay rammed into the rear of a stationary train at Charni Road injuring nineteen persons;

(b) whether the cause of the accident has been ascertained; and

(c) the action taken against the persons found guilty and the amount of compensation given to the injured ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Presumably the reference is to the collision between local trains No. SW 266 Up and No. SW 264 Up between Grant Road and Charni Road stations on 25.10.1971. In this accident, 19 persons sustained minor injuries.

(b) *Prima facie*, the accident was due to the failure of the Motorman of train No. SW 266 Up to observe restriction in speed and to keep a sharp look-out.

(c) The defaulting staff has been suspended and issued charge sheet for imposition of penalty.

No compensation has been paid to the injured persons. The only claim for compensation preferred for Rs. 10,000/- on account of alleged injuries and loss of business is under process.

**Proposal for Opening of Courts at
Kakdwip**

1233. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state whether Government have any proposal under consideration to open two courts of First Class Magistrates at Kakdwip under S.D.O. Diamond Harbour for speedy disposal of criminal cases arising out of various Land Reforms Acts ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. GOKHALE) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Schemes for Drainage for 24 Parganas

1234. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the schemes for drainage in 24 Parganas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : A Statement showing the schemes for drainage under the flood control sector in the District of 24 Parganas is attached.

Statement

Schemes for Drainage for 24 Parganas.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated cost Rs. Lakhs	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Improvement of Katakhal khal	32.16	Completed
2.	Bagjola-Jatragachi scheme	104.00	"

1	2	3	4
3.	Dantbhaga Beel Drainage Scheme	15.22	Completed
4.	Sonarpur Arapanch Malta Drainage Scheme Phase II	113.00	In progress
5.	Nowi Basin Drainage Scheme	247.00	"
6.	Churial Basin Drainage Scheme	89.80	"
7.	Sealdagong Basin Drainage Scheme	114.60	"
8.	East Mograhat Basin Drainage Scheme	296.00	Approved by the Planning Commission. Work to be taken up shortly.
9.	Beel Bali Drainage Scheme	53.28	"
10.	Construction of 100 sluices in the existing Sunderbans embankment	60.00	"
11.	Balrampur khal drainage Scheme (Falta Basin)	36.96	Scheme examined and recommended to Planning Commission.
12.	Sunti Basin Drainage Scheme	253.00	Examined and comments sent to State Govt.
13.	West Mograhat Drainage Scheme	134.00	"

**Schemes for Deepening of Kalnagini
Khal, Kakdwip**

1235. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the schemes for deepening and widening of Kalnagini khal about 4 miles at Kakdwip, 24 Parganas West Bengal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : No scheme or proposal in this regard has been received at the Centre from the State Government of West Bengal.

Electrification of Sundarbans

1236. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the schemes for electrification of Sundarbans, West Bengal under the Rural Electrification Schemes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : The rural electrification scheme relating to the Sunderbans Area in the district of 24 Parganas submitted by the West Bengal State Electricity Board has been sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation in July

1971. The scheme involves loan assistance of Rs. 91.65 lakhs for the electrification of 207 villages, energisation of 320 agricultural pumpsets and power supply to 520 small scale industries.

Taking over of Closed Mills in Kerala

1237. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government intend to take for the taking over of the Cotton Mills closed in Kerala;

(b) the names of the Cotton Mills lying closed in Kerala; and

(c) whether any of the mills has been taken over in Kerala so far by the Cotton Corporation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). As at the end of September, 1971 one Cotton Textile Mills, namely, Kathayee Cotton Mills Ltd., Alwaye, was lying closed in Kerala State. State Government is making efforts to restart it.

(c) No, Sir.

Survey of Export Potential of Coir and Coir Products by Indian Institute of Foreign Trade

1238. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a six-member team of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade had conducted a survey on the export potential of coir and coir-based products;

(b) if so, the recommendations of the team; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The final Report of the survey is still awaited.

(c) Does not arise.

Foreign Countries Seeking India's Help for Railway Lines

1239. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some foreign countries have sought India's help in the construction of Railway lines;

(b) if so, the countries which have sought help in this respect;

(c) the nature of the help sought; and

(d) the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Syria, Iraq, Central African Republic, Dahomey, Venezuela and Ecuador.

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library* See No. LT-1085/71]

Crash Plan for Acquiring Railway Wagons

1240. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government of India has been drawn to a report in the *Economic Times* of the 6th September, 1971 stating that a crash plan for acquiring Railway wagons on a substantial scale would be needed, if the current bottleneck in Rail haulage of industrial goods is to be broken;

(b) the reasons for this bottleneck; and

(c) what efforts, if any, are being made by Government to provide substantial relief so that industrial goods could be moved expeditiously ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The difficulty in meeting the full demands of traffic in some sectors is not due to any shortage in the wagon fleet as such, but is due to heavy hold up and accumulation of wagons in the Eastern Region on account of the adverse law and order situation there, theft of wagon fittings affecting rail operations, and slow releases at terminals. This has also temporarily affected the availability of wagons in other Railway Zones. The temporary shortage was further accentuated on account of excessive breaches on the North Eastern and Northeast Frontier Railways, curtailing movement of a large number of wagons via this route.

(c) All possible efforts are being made in conjunction with other Central and State Agencies concerned to restore normal working conditions in the Eastern Sector, which is the essential pre-requisite for normal Railway operations. Meanwhile, a special watch is being kept on movement of traffic relating to important industries, and special steps are taken to mitigate any case of distress brought to the notice of Railway administration.

Report of Expert Committee on establishment of modern Jute Mills

1241. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a report from the Experts Committee headed by Jute Commissioner for the establishment of Modern Jute mills in the country; and

(b) if so, the salient points of the report and the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report is under detailed examination, and Government's decisions are expected to be announced shortly.

Construction of Thammeleru Project in Andhra Pradesh

1242. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated and sanctioned amount for the construction of Thammeleru Project in West Godavari District (Andhra Pradesh), and the progress of construction so far;

(b) whether recently the Government for financial assistance to complete the work on the said project; and

(c) if so, the amount asked for and the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The estimated cost of the Thammeleru Project is Rs. 2.93 crors. It is being implemented outside the State Plan as a Part of the overall scheme for flood control and drainage improvement in the Krishna and Godavari Delta. Progress report received from the State Government indicates that nearly 3% of the earthwork and 46% of the Regulator work has been done upto the end of August, 1971.

(b) and (c). The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh had made a request to Union Minister for Finance on 23-5-1971 for loan assistance of Rs. 2 crores during 1971-72 for the implementation of overall flood control and drainage scheme which includes the Thammeleru Project. This request was considered but it was not found possible to provide the special loan assistance to State Government.

Shifting of Railway Offices from Delhi and Bombay

1243. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are proposals under the consideration of Government to shift some Railway Offices from Delhi and Bombay; and

(b) if so, which are the offices to be shifted ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAJIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

India's participation in Trade Fair in Kuwait

1244. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked out any plan to participate in the trade fair in Kuwait in the near future; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) Kuwait does not hold any Trade Fair. The Govt. of India had planned to hold a wholly Indian Trade Exhibition at Kuwait in February 1972. The proposed exhibition has since been postponed to the latter half of the financial year 1972-73.

(b) The Exhibition is intended to promote India's exports by projecting an image of the developing industries of India in the background of its traditions and cultural heritage. An integrated display of India's exportable merchandise, both traditional and non-traditional, will be arranged. Emphasis will also be laid on projecting India's competence to offer consultancy services in various fields and her competitive strength in setting up turn-key projects abroad and for securing service contracts. The Exhibition will be for a period of two to three weeks.

Damage Done by Rains near Bodynayakanur

1245. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a causeway near Bodynayakanur was washed away by the recent rains; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B.N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). No report about washing away of the causeway near Bodynayakanur by the recent rains has been received from the State Government.

दरियागंज रेलवे स्टेशन (उत्तर पूर्व रेलवे) का विद्युतीकरण

1246. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के दरियागंज रेलवे स्टेशन (जिला एटा, उत्तर प्रदेश), पर बिजली की सुविधा नहीं है और स्टेशन पर पर्याप्त रोशनी नहीं है;

(ख) क्या रेलवे स्टेशन से 200 गज की दूरी पर ही बिजली की सुविधा उपलब्ध है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार स्टेशन के विद्युतीकरण का है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के. हनुमन्ताया) : (क) दरियागंज रेलवे स्टेशन पर अभी बिजली नहीं लगायी गयी है। इस समय वहां मिट्टी के तेल की बतियां जलाकर प्रकाश किया जाता है।

(ख) मालूम हुआ है कि स्टेशन से लगभग 400/500 मीटर की दूरी पर निम्न बोल्टता वाली बिजली की सप्लाय उपलब्ध है।

(ग) राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से बिजली कनक्शन प्रभार और शुल्क दरें बताने को कहा गया है। यदि ये उचित हुए और धन उपलब्ध हुआ तो इस स्टेशन पर बिजली लगाने पर विचार किया जायेगा।

जहाँगीराबाद को रेलवे से जोड़ना

1247. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के बुलन्दशहर जिले

में जहांगीराबाद का रेलवे से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है;

(ख) क्या जहांगीराबाद में लोहे की वस्तुएं बनाई और छपाई के कई कारखाने हैं, किन्तु वहां रेलवे की सुविधाएं उपबन्ध नहीं है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार एक नई रेलवे लाइन बिछाकर जहांगीराबाद को दिल्ली और अलीगढ़ से मिलाने का है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण के लिए न तो राज्य सरकार से और न ही फंडट्रियों के मालिकों से कोई विशिष्ट अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Beating up of Students by Police at
Ootacamund Station
(Southern Railway)**

1248. SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railway Police had beaten up the students Govind Ballabh Pant Polytechnic, New Delhi, who were on tour at Ootacamund Station in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to punish the culprits ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No. However on 4.10.71 there was a clash between the students and staff members of the Govind Ballabh Pant Polytechnic, New Delhi on one side and the passengers of No. 36 Express on the other, at Loveadale station. The cause for the clash was because the students had earlier assaulted the beat constable of the train and rendered him unconscious.

(b) An enquiry was ordered by the Collector of Nilgiris and the report is pending disposal with the Tamil Nadu Government.

**Take over of Cannanore Spinning and
Weaving Mills, Mahi**

1249. SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Pondicherry have approached the Central with a proposal to take over the Unit of Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills in Mahi; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Central Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) We are awaiting the reply from Pondicherry and Kerala Govt. for their reaction regarding finalisation of Government of India proposals.

**Central Water Grid to Connect Rivers
from Ganga to Cauvery**

1251. SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the article written by Dr. K.N. Raj questioning the techno-economic feasibility of the proposed Central water grid connecting rivers from the Ganga to Cauvery; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B.N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The views of Government are indicated in the statement attached.

Statement

Association of foreign experts

The project is of a complex nature involving pumping over high heads of large quantities of water to an aggregate head of

about 1500 feet to 1800 feet and main canal length of about 2,000 miles, and integrated system planning of rivers enroute. Such a scheme has not been attempted so far in our country. However, in countries like USA and USSR, schemes of large scale inter-basin transfer have been already carried out, and even bigger ones are being planned. The United Nations were therefore requested to provide the services of four experts for a period of about three to four months in order to give a second opinion on the studies made so far, so that the detailed studies which may cost Rs. 20 to 25 crores and require about 8 to 10 years, may be carried out on the most advantageous lines, taking advantage of the experience gained elsewhere in the world. The actual surveys, designs, and preparations of project reports will be carried out entirely by Indian engineers.

The expenses of the U.N. Experts would be borne by the United Nations themselves and the contribution of Government of India to their local expenses is expected to be about Rs. 22, 500.

Economic feasibility

It would be appreciated that these studies can be done only when the investigations are done to get proper cost estimates. It may be pointed out that such transfers of water involving pumping over even larger heads have already been implemented elsewhere in the world.

Use in Rajasthan

The places where surplus Ganga waters during monsoon could be used, would have to be carefully decided, after the investigations are over, taking into account the relative irrigated land per capita available to the various States. The quantum of waters to Rajasthan from the Grid could be easily transferred through the Narmada and the proposed Navagam high level canal.

Power for pumping

As the pumping is to be limited only to the monsoon months when there are surplus waters in Ganga the secondary power available from the hydro power stations located in the Himalayas may be

utilised to meet most of the power requirements of the National Water Grid. Being secondary energy, its cost is likely to be very low as the projects from which such secondary energy is derived would be justified on the basis of firm power contribution to the grid.

Use of Godavari waters

The Grid envisages the pumping of surplus waters in the Godavari and other rivers enroute when such surpluses are available. These basins however have considerable variation in their flows from year to year. It has also to be kept in view that by the turn of the country, all the projects in these basins would have been implemented.

Losses in the Canal

Due to the presence of a large number of reservoirs in the system, the transmission losses will be smaller than in the case of a canal. It is also proposed to line the canal to minimise seepage losses. The losses will not be more than about 10%.

Desalination as an alternative

The installation cost for desalination plants will be very high. The ultimate cost of desalinated water has been found to vary from 0.5\$ per cu. meter to about 4.69\$ per cu. meters. Such heavy costs cannot be borne by any irrigation scheme. Apart from cost, these plants will be all to provide irrigation water only in small areas in coastal belts.

Integrated river valley development project for U.P., Bihar, West Bengal and Assam.

The non-monsoon supplies and releases from storages will all be utilised in the basin itself.

Regular Employment to Employees Working on Daily Wages in Delhi

1252. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Railway employees have been working on daily

wage basis for the last several years; and

(b) the number of such employees in Delhi and the steps proposed to be taken by Government to regularise their appointments ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) As on 31.3.1971, 12,180 casual labourers with service of three years and more were employed on Railway project works, where remuneration is based on daily wages irrespective of duration of employment.

(b) 1724. Recruitment from outside to Class IV posts has been temporarily banned in order to absorb casual labourers who are to be screened for this purpose.

Amendment of Dowry Prohibition Act to make the taking and giving of Dowry a cognisable offence

1253. **SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT :** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to place before the Lok Sabha a Bill to amend the relevant law to make the taking and giving of dowry a cognisable offence; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Textile Mills taken over by National Textile Corporation

1254. **SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of closed mills taken over by the National Textile Corporation for management since the last session of Parliament;

(b) the names of the mills; and

(c) the number of employees involved in these Mills ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The management of four closed cotton textile mills has been taken over by Government under Section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act since the last session of Parliament. Their names are :-

(1) Jehangir Vakil Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.

(2) Ahmedabad Jupiter Spg., Wvg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.

(3) Ahmedabad Jupiter Spg., Wvg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd., Bombay.

(4) Mysore Spinning and Mfg. Co. Ltd., Bangalore.

(c) 10782.

Board by Experts of Central Water and Power Commission

1255. **SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh had appointed a high power committee of experts from the Central Water and Power Commission to probe into the working of the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board;

(b) if so, the terms of references of this enquiry; and

(c) the main recommendations of the Committee ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B.N. KUREEL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Setting up of Plants for Generating Electricity in Mysore

1256. **SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA :** Will the Minister of IRRIGA-

TION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Districts in Mysore where plants for generating electricity have been set up; and

(b) the cost involved on each plant ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B.N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b) The Table giving the required particulars is given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Setting Up of Plants for Generating Electricity in Mysore.

SI. No.	Name of power station.	Name of District in which located.	Capital cost involved upto end of 1 970-71. (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Sivasamudram Hydro (42 MW).	Mandya	369
2.	Shimsha Hydro (17.2 MW)	Mandya	
3.	Munirabad Hydro (27 MW)	Raichur	307
4.	Tungabhadra Dam Hydro (20% share of 72 MW)	Bellary (Raichur)	72
5.	Mahatma Gandhi Hydro (120 MW)	Shimoga	437
6.	Sharavathy Valley Hydro Stage I, II & III (890 MW)	Shimoga	*7911
7.	Bhadra Hydro (33 MW)	Shimoga	523
8.	Bhagamandala Diesel (60 MW)	Coorg	0.45

Running of an Electric Train on Defunct S.S. Light Railway Route

1257. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to replace the defunct S. S. Light Railway with an electric train on the pattern

of Deccan Queen in order to cope with the rush of passengers and to solve the accommodation problem in Delhi; and

(b) If so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

*Stage III of the project is still under execution. The total estimated cost is Rs. 10,257 lakhs for I, II & III Stages.

Looting of Foodgrains From a Goods Train between Parasnath and Gomoh Stations

1258. SHRI BIJOY MODAK :
SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether foodgrains, sugar and mustard oil worth about Rs. 1 lakh were looted from a goods train between Parasnath and Gomoh Stations on Eastern Railway during the second week of October, 1971; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to bring the culprits to book ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**ज्वालापुर स्टेशन, उत्तर रेलवे पर
उपरिपुल**

1259. श्री मुत्की राज संनी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ज्वालापुर स्टेशन पर उपरिपुल के निर्माण की कोई योजना है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह पुल कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**भुपतवाल (उत्तर रेलवे) में रेलवे
स्टेशन बनाना**

1260. श्री मुत्की राज संनी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यात्रियों की भीड़ को कम करने के लिये और हरिद्वार तीर्थ स्थान पर आवास की सुविधा के लिये भुपतवाल में रेलवे स्टेशन कायम करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह रेलवे स्टेशन कब तक कायम हो जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) एक प्रस्ताव मिला था और उस पर विचार किया गया था । इसे आर्थिक दृष्टि से औचित्यपूर्ण नहीं पाया गया ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Redress of Grievances of Clerks
Grade II Appendix II-A Qualified.**

1261. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6832 on the 3rd August, 1971 regarding Redress of Grievances of Clerks, Grade II, Appendix II-A qualified and state whether the information has since been collected ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) A statement is attached.

Statement

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Remarks</i>		
Asking for			
(a) the total number of Clerks Grade II (Appendix II-A qualified and unqualified separately) promoted against shadow posts as Clerks Grade I from 1st April, 1968 in the Accounts Department of the Western Railway for each seniority unit ;	(a) No. of Clerks Grade II promoted against Shadow Posts from 1-4-1968.		
	Seniority Unit	Appendix II-A Qualified	Unqualified
	1. Headquarters	3	1
	2. BRC, RTM, KTT, DHD, ADI	7	2

3. RJT, BVP, SBI.	5	2.
4. Coaching A/cs Unit-AII	10.	4
5. Goods A/cs. Unit-AII	9	3
6. General A/cs. Unit A-II	6	2
7. Delhi	17	6

(b) how many of the promoted qualified Clerks were subsequently reverted to make room for the unqualified Clerks promoted against leave vacancies after 1st April, 1968 ;

(c) whether any representation had been received regarding the erroneous procedure of promotions and reversions against leave vacancies from qualified Clerks ; and

(d) if so, whether any orders have been issued for the redressal of their grievances with retrospective effect.

(b) No qualified Clerk was subsequently reverted to make room for unqualified staff.

(c) Yes.

(d) Orders were issued in July, 1971 to Western Railway clarifying the procedure to be followed in regard to promotion of staff as clerks Grade I against leave vacancies after 25-9-1969.

Trade Delegation to Kabul

1262. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a trade delegation had visited Kabul in the first week of November, 1971 to discuss matters relating to the Indo-Afghan trade ;

(b) the present volume of trade between the two countries ; and

(c) the achievements of the talks of this trade delegation with Afghan authorities and to what extent it is likely to increase the volume of trade between the two countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total volume of trade between the two countries, during 1970-71 was about Rs. 24 crores.

(c) The talks were extremely fruitful and covered much fresh ground. They remained inconclusive, because certain new aspects needed further examination. The two Delegations had agreed to resume these as soon as possible.

Effect on India's nontraditional Exports due to US surcharge on imports

1263. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI AMAR NATH
CHAWLA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) to what extent the economy of India has been affected on account of cut into the non-traditional exports of engineering goods, chemical goods and leather goods to U.S.A. by imposing U.S. charge of 10% on imports ; and

(b) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to meet this by exploring other markets in the world ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b) : The attention of the Honourable Members is invited to the reply given in this House to Starred Question No. 44 answered on 16th November, 1971.

Cost of Operation of Rajdhani Express

1264. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the cost of operation of Rajdhani Express ;

(b) whether the Rajdhani Express runs at a loss ; and

(c) if so, the extent of loss suffered ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Expenses are not booked trainwise. But the direct expenses of running Rajdhani Express with normal composition of 4 Air-conditioned Chair Cars and 1 Airconditioned Sleeper coach has been estimated to be Rs. 2.40 lakhs per month or Rs 14,000 per trip. These direct expenses include cost of diesel oil consumed, engine crew, train staff etc. and interest and depreciation of coaches and engines but exclude costs of provision and maintenance of permanent way, signal and telecommunication and overheads etc. which are common with other services. Cost of catering service on the train has also not been taken into account.

(b) & (c) Due to the non-availability of fully distributed costs including the costs of track, station building, train passing staff and general administration which are common with other services, it is not feasible to assess separately the profit or loss of running this train. However, it is estimated that a level of occupation of 42.7% covers the direct expenditure of running the Rajdhani Express with normal composition and occupation at a level higher than 42.7% would contribute towards the overheads, joint or common costs.

Sick mills taken over by N. T. C. during 1969-70

1265. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :
SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-
PURKAR :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and location of sick Textile mills closed down all over India during 1969-70;

(b) the number of mills taken over by National Textile Corporation during 1969-70; and

(c) the number of workers who could retain their jobs as a result of this step ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Excluding cotton textile mills which have started working up to the end of September, 1971, ten mills closed down during the year 1969-70. The location of these mills is as follows:-

1. Adoni (Andhra Pradesh)
2. Mokameh (Bihar)
3. Bangalore (Mysore)
4. Malout Mandi (Punjab)
5. Bijaynagar (Rajasthan)
6. Madurai (Tamil Nadu)
7. Beawar (Rajasthan)
8. Namanasamudram (Tamil Nadu)
9. Belgharia (West Bengal)
10. Konnagar (W. Bengal).

(b) The Managements of eight cotton textile mills was taken over by Government under Section 18-A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

(c) 11461.

**New Schemes for Rural Electrification
Proposed by Bihar Government**

1266. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have been approached by the Bihar State Government with some new schemes for electrification;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the decision of Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c) Specific rural electrification schemes are submitted to the Rural Electrification Corporation by State Electricity Boards for loan assistance from the Central Plan outlay, in accordance with the criteria adopted by the Corporation. Concessional terms are provided for rural electrification schemes in backward areas. Since its inception in July 1969, the Corporation has sanctioned 12 rural electrification schemes submitted by the Bihar State Electricity Board envisaging an outlay of Rs. 642 lakhs for electrification of 1387 villages and energisation of 19542 pumpsets in the districts of Patna, Saharsa, Darbhanga, Purnea, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran and Champaran. Out of these 12 schemes, 7 have been sanctioned for backward areas relating to the districts of Saharsa, Darbhanga, Purnea, Saran, Gaya and Champaran. 5 schemes are at present under the consideration of the Corporation envisaging an outlay of about Rs. 244 lakhs for the electrification of about 550 villages and energisation of about 6750 pumpsets in the districts of Muzaffarpur, Palamau and Shahabad.

Contribution by Railway Employees to Bangla Desh Refugees not accepted.

1267. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Railway employees have voluntarily offered to contribute their one day's pay for Bangla Desh refugees;

(b) whether their offer has not been accepted; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Communications were received from the All India Railwaymen's Federation and the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen to the effect that permission should be given for the deduction of a day's pay from the salaries of Railway employees, through the pay bills, on consent letters being given by the employees.

(b) and (c) Deduction through the pay bills is not permissible. However, instructions have been issued by the Railway Board to all Railway Administrations to render all help or collecting cash contributions from the employees on the pay day.

Incidents of Theft, Dacoity and Kidnapping of Girls in Southern Railway

1268. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of theft, dacoity and kidnapping of girls in the Southern Railway during 1970-71; and

(b) the measures taken by Government to prevent such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a)

Dacoity	—Nil
Kidnapping of girls	—Nil
Thefts of Passenger belongings	—799

(b) The following steps have been taken:

(i) Apart from tightening up normal security arrangements by the Government Railway Police, such as keeping watch at important stations and periodical raids to round up criminals and anti-social elements, Government Railway Police escorts are provided on important night passenger trains.

(ii) Close liaison is maintained by the R. P. F. with the G. R. P. to provide R. P. F. reinforcements where called for, by the Police Authorities.

(iii) Co-ordination meetings at all levels are also held by the R. P. F. Officials with the G. R. P. and State Police Officials with a view to improving prevention and detection of crime on Railway.

(iv) Strict instructions have been issued to the R. P. F. staff, on duty in yard or station platforms for guarding railway property, to rush to the scene of crime and render all possible help to the victims.

Replenishing licence of Coca-cola Manufacturers

1269. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up any committee to consider the question of replenishing the licence of the manufacturers coca-cola; and

(b) if so, the composition thereof and the progress made by the committee ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEOGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Result of Investigations against certain Employees of Northern Railway

1270. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3874 on the 25th August, 1970 regarding embezzlement of Government cash by Parcel Staff of Meerut City Station, Northern Railway and state :

(a) whether the disciplinary proceedings against the employees have been changed for imposition of major penalty;

(b) if so, whether any further enquiries under Discipline and Appeal Rules have been held by the Administration; if so, the result thereof;

(c) whether one of the employees has also been offered the post of Law Inspector in Northern Railway; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Enquiry under the Railway Servants Discipline and Appeal Rules has been held and the report thereof is under examination.

(c) and (d). One of the two employees involved has been selected by the Railway Service Commission, Allahabad for appointment to the post of Law Assistant. However, the offer of appointment has not been served.

Acute shortage of Reference books in Goods, Booking and Parcel Offices of Delhi Division (Northern Railway)

1271. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of Junction Distance Tables and other reference books in Goods, Booking and Parcel Offices of Delhi Division (Northern Railway); and

(b) if so, the steps the Railway Administration has taken to supply the same to the staff for improving efficiency ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Cotton from U. S. S. R.

1272. SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has imported cotton from U. S. S. R. during this year;

(b) if so, the quantity imported and the procedure thereof; and

(c) the textile mills to whom the said cotton has been allotted ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI

A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Import of Cars during 1970-71

1273. SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) how many foreign cars were imported into India in the year 1970-71; and

(b) out of these how many import licences were issued after the shipment of the vehicles from the original place ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). According to statistics available from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 456 foreign cars were imported into India during 1970-71. It is not possible to say how many of these were covered by import licences or Customs Clearance Permits issued after the shipment of the vehicles as the full details are not available.

मुगलसराय मार्शलिंग यार्ड से माल की चोरी

1274. श्री आर०बी० बड़े : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मुगलसराय मार्शलिंग यार्ड से गत तीन वर्षों में, प्रति वर्ष, कितने मूल्य के माल की चोरी हुई थी; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान मुगलसराय विन्यास यार्ड से जो वस्तुएं चुरायी गयीं उनका मूल्य नीचे दिया गया है :—

1968-69	...	17 223 रुपये
1969-70	...	34,597 रुपये
1970-71	...	1,18,278 रुपये

(ख) (i) बेहतर प्रशासन के लिए 23

अक्तूबर, 1970 से मुगलसराय में एक वरिष्ठ बेतनमान सुरक्षा अधिकारी तैनात करके मुगलसराय में सुरक्षा का कड़ा प्रबन्ध कर दिया गया है।

(ii) समूचे यार्ड को छोटे छोटे 6 सेक्टरों में बांटा गया है और प्रभावकारी नियंत्रण के लिए एक उपनिरीक्षक/सहायक उपनिरीक्षक के पर्यवेक्षण में रखा गया है।

(iii) निकटवर्ती गांवों में जिनमें अपराधी फैले हुए हैं, सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस और स्थानीय पुलिस के साथ सामूहिक छापे मारे जाते हैं और जिन अपराधियों की तलाश होती है उन्हें गिरफ्तार किया जाता है।

(iv) बुनियादी सुरक्षा व्यवस्था में वृद्धि की जा रही है। कुछ स्थानों पर निगरानी बुर्ख और कंटीले तारों की बाड़ की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

(v) रेलवे सुरक्षा दल में और रेलवे के अन्य विभागों में काम कर रहे बुरे व्यक्तियों पर सख्त निगरानी रखी जा रही है। उनमें से अधिकांश को मुगलसराय से स्थानान्तरित किया जा चुका है।

Accidents on Jamnagar-Bedi Port Railway Line (Western Railway)

1275. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of accidents which occurred on Jamnagar-Bedi Port railway line during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether this line goes along with Bedi Port and passes through residential colony;

(c) whether Government will consider removal of this line to avoid such accidents; and

(d) if so, how much time it will take ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Year-wise position of train accidents which took place on this line since 1.4.68 is given below :—

Year	No. of accidents
1968-69	1
1969-70	Nil
1970-71	Nil
1971-72 (1.4.71 to 31.10.71)	1

Both these accidents took place at un-manned level crossings.

Statement

<i>Countries visited</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Results achieved</i>
1	2	3
1. Nepal (Kathmandu)	12.8.71 to 13.8.71	The Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade & Transit was signed by the Minister on 13.8.71.
2. Rumania (Bucharest) Hungary (Budapest) Switzerland (Geneva) Belgium (Brussels)	7.9.71 to 19.9.71	The Minister discussed with the Rumanian Govt. the question of development of trade technical and economic cooperation between the two countries. It was agreed that the two countries should support long term contracts and joint ventures to ensure continuous flow of trade.

The Minister discussed with the Hungarian Govt. the question of development of trade between India & Hungary. It was decided to achieve a 50% growth in trade exchange between the two countries by 1975.

The Minister visited Geneva to discuss various problems relating to the meeting of UNCTAD III.

(b) The line between Jamnagar and Bedi Port goes alongside the Bedi Road and passes through the built up area.

(c) and (d). The question of diverting the existing Jamnagar-Bedi Metre Gauge line to avoid Jamnagar Town is under consideration. The work will be completed in about two years time from the date it is taken in hand.

Foreign Trade Minister's visit to Foreign Countries

1276. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he visited several foreign countries recently;

(b) if so, the name of the countries visited; and

(c) the results of these visits ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

1	2	3
		The Minister went to Brussels to discuss various issues related to Indo-E.E.C. Trade.
3. Thailand (Bangkok)	4.10.71 to 7.10.71	The Minister attended the ministerial meeting of the Asian Group of the Group '77' held there to harmonise the views of the developing countries of the Asian Group and adopt a common approach to the trade and development problems facing the developing countries.
4. Peru (Lima)	27.10.71 to 8.11.71	The Minister attended the Ministerial meeting of the 'Group 77' held at Lima (Peru) to formulate a common position on the various problems that are likely to come up at the UNCTAD III Scheduled to be held in April-May 1972 at Santiago.
		The Minister also discussed trade relations between India and Peru and signed a trade agreement with Peru, the first ever with this country.

**Restoration of Gohana-Panipat
Railway Line**

1277. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the people and the Government of Haryana for the restoration of Gohana-Panipat Railway line;

(b) if so, whether the survey has since been completed; and

(c) when the work on this project will start ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) According to the Traffic Survey Report the restoration of Gohana-Panipat line is totally unremunerative and has not been recommended for construction. Due to paucity of funds for new lines during the Fourth Plan and lack of adequate traffic justification to make the proposed restora-

tion financially viable, it would appear that there is no case for considering the restoration of this line at present and will naturally have to wait for better times.

**Expenditure incurred on General
Elections to Lok Sabha**

1278. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure incurred on the last General Elections to the Lok Sabha;

(b) whether the entire expenditure was borne by the Centre or shared by some of the States; and

(c) its comparison with the expenditure incurred on the proceeding Parliamentary Elections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) An expenditure of Rs. 9,56,20,417.68 was incurred in connection with the Mid-term General Elections to the Lok Sabha. This information is based on the material

furnished by the State/Union Territory Governments which, according to the existing arrangements, initially incur the expenditure on behalf of the Central Government and later recover the same from that Government.

(b) According to the existing arrangement between the Central and State Governments, the expenditure incurred by the State Governments in connection with the preparation and printing of electoral rolls is borne by the Central Government and the State Governments on a 50:50 basis; the expenditure on the actual conduct of elections to the Lok Sabha is met entirely by the Central Government if these elections are held independently of the elections to the Legislative Assemblies of States, and one-half of the expenditure is met by the Centre if the elections to the Lok Sabha and the Legislative Assembly of a State are held simultaneously. Since the mid-term general elections to the Lok Sabha were held simultaneously with the elections to the Legislative Assemblies of the States of Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, the expenditure incurred by these three State Governments is shareable by the Central Government and the three State Governments. The entire expenditure incurred by the other State Governments on the mid-term elections to the Lok Sabha is to be borne exclusively by the Central Government.

(c) The total expenditure incurred on the preceding General Elections was as follows :—

General Elections, 1952	Rs. 10,45,47,099
General Elections, 1957	Rs. 11,89,77,505
General Elections, 1962	Rs. 7,31,58,000
General Elections, 1967	Rs. 10,95,33,772

The above elections were held simultaneously to the Lok Sabha and the Legislative Assemblies of the States. The figures of expenditure, therefore, include the expenditure on the elections to Parliament and the State Legislative Assemblies. Separate figures of expenditure for the Parliamentary elections and the Assembly elections are not available. The expenditure incurred on the mid-term elections to the Lok Sabha in 1971 cannot, therefore, be compared

with the expenditure incurred on the previous general elections.

Verification of Antecedents of candidates for a job

1279. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARIYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board had instructed the South Eastern Railway authorities to have detailed verification about the political antecedents of a candidate before being taken into service;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the protests made by Shri Jyoti Basu, ex-Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal, condemning this step as political victimisation; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Instructions have all along existed regarding verification of character and antecedents of persons seeking appointment in Government service. Recently, it has been impressed *inter-alia* on the South Eastern Railway that no relaxation should be made to the rules.

(b) Yes.

(c) The orders issued to the South Eastern Railway do not contain a new decision and are within the frame work of the existing rules.

Alleged Anti-Labour Attitude of Fitter-Chargeman, Railway Workshop, Palani (Southern Railway)

1280. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARIYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the alleged anti-labour attitude of the Fitter-Chargeman of the Railway Workshop, Palani (Southern Railway) in collusion with the Railway Doctor;

(b) whether Government have received

any such complaint against them; and

(c) the action taken by Government against such officers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) and (b). No complaints have been received against the Fitter-Chargeman of the Loco Shed at Palani.

There is no Railway Workshop at Paani station of the Southern Railway.

(c) Does not arise.

**Effect on Indian Goods in world Market
due to increase in Railway and
Shipping Freights**

1281. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any effect on the competition faced by Indian goods in the World Market due to increase in Railway fare and 15 per cent increase in the shipping freight by India-UK Continental Conference; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) Railway freight and shipping freight are two of the several important factors affecting the country's foreign trade. Any increase in their incidence is apt to weaken the competitive position of Indian commodities in the overseas markets. It is however, not possible to quantify the impact of the increased incidence of freight rates on the competitive position of Indian products in the world market because trade flows are subject to so many other considerations also.

(b) A Govt. of India delegation held discussions with the India-UK/Continent Conference in London in June, 1971. As a result of these, Conference reduced the general increase from 15% to 12½%. Regarding increase in railway freight rates, Railway Ministry have confined the increase to only low-rated commodities.

**General Conditions for Auction of
Railway Materials**

1283. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the General Conditions of Auction are the same for all types of auctions involving any kind of material are so rated that they save the Railway staff concerned for all acts of omission and commission which are discovered only at the time of delivery of materials; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to have the General Conditions re-examined and made rational, equitable and fair to all concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The General Conditions of auctions are generally the same for all types of auctions subject to local minor variations. These are equitable and fair to all concerned and as such reply to the latter Part is in negative.

(b) Does not arise.

**Comparative Cost of Hydro-Power
VIS-A-VIS Nuclear and Thermal
Powers**

1284. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hydro-Power is cheaper than nuclear and thermal power but its availability fluctuates because of its dependence on monsoons and melting of snow in summer months; and

(b) the number of Hydro-Power Stations which are affected by such fluctuations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B.N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The prevailing cost of power generation from hydro plants is lower than that from thermal and nuclear plants. The power availability depends on the availability of water but the fluctuations are evened out by regulating the water supplies by storage in reservoirs where available.

(b) All hydro power stations are subjected to variation in power output due to fluctuations in the inflows though the fluctuations are moderated by use of storage. In the case of multi-purpose storage projects, the power output is also governed by the pattern of releases made for irrigation.

Loss to Industrial Units in Bihar due to Break down in Power supply

1285. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether several industrial units in Bihar state are suffering huge losses on account of frequent break-downs in power supply;

(b) whether new mineral based industries were not being established due to high power rates demanded by the Bihar state Electricity Board; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B.N. KUREEL) : (a) The Bihar State Electricity Board has reported that on account of restricted availability of power due to breakdowns of generating plants at Barauni and patratu power Stations, load shedding had to be resorted to. However, the Board had given priority in the supply of power to industries to the extent possible. The reduction in supply of power would, no doubt, have caused loss in production, but this has not been assessed.

(b) No such case has come to notice.

(c) Does not arise.

Theft of Rails from Hazaribagh (Eastern Railway)

1286. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether rails worth Rs. 2 lakh had been stolen from Hazaribagh;

(b) whether the Police are not able to curb such crimes in the district; and

(c) if so, the measures taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No such case has come to notice.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Loss to Railway due to Bengal Bandh

1287. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railways have been put to a great loss due to the 'Bengal Bandh' recently; and

(b) if so, the extent of loss to the Railway properties on account of violence and other causes ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). The Railways sustained a heavy loss in gross earnings due to the Bengal Bandh on 13-10-1971 but there was no loss to Railway properties on account of violence & other causes.

Repair to Burdwan-Katwa Railway Line (Eastern Railway)

1288. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Burdwan-Katwa Railway line is in a damaged condition; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Repairing of Compartments of Trains on Burdwan Katwa Railway Line

1289. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the compartments of the

trains on Burdwan-Katwa Railway line on Eastern Railway are in a damaged condition and dirty;

(b) the reasons for not repairing the worn-out compartments so far; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Indo-Soviet Agreement for Processing
Central Asian Cotton and Production
of Textiles**

1290. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Soviet Union have recently signed an agreement for the processing of Central Asian Cotton and Production of textile and other manufactures; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI
A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In terms of the agreement which is for a period of four years commencing from 1972, India would receive every year approximately 20,000 metric tons of Russian Cotton for conversion into cotton textiles and manufactures to be exported back to the USSR. India will get conversion charges, which would be mutually settled every year.

दिल्ली में आयोजित होने वाले विश्व
उद्योग मेले पर किया जाने वाला व्यय

1291. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में आयोजित होने वाले विश्व उद्योग मेले में कितने देशों ने भाग लेने की

स्वीकृति प्रदान की है;

(ख) सरकार कौन-कौन सी सुविधायें देने जा रही है; और

(ग) मेले के आयोजन पर कितनी राशि खर्च की जायेगी ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) दिनांक 19-11-1971 तक 36 ने ।

(ख) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेलों में भाग लेने वालों को सामान्यतया दी जाने वाली सभी सुविधाएं प्रदान की जायेंगी ।

(ग) इस परियोजना की सम्भावित लागत लगभग 6 करोड़ रु० होगी जिससे लगभग 3½ करोड़ रु० की सीधी आय और लगभग 3½ करोड़ रु० की स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ होंगी ।

कुटकू और तिलैया बांधों की प्रगति

1292. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या सिंचाई और बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के कुटकू और तिलैया बांधों के निर्माण में क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अब तक इसके लिए कितनी राशि दी है; और

(ग) बिहार सरकार ने किन्नी घन-राशि की मांग की है ?

सिंचाई और बिद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) उत्तरी कोयल परियोजना और तिलैया जलाशय से जल के व्यावर्तन के लिये बिहार सरकार द्वारा भेजे गये प्रस्तावों को अभी तक बिहार की विकासात्मक स्कीमों में सम्मिलित करने के लिए स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Economic Co-operation Agreement
with South Korea**

1293. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an economic co-operation agreement is in the process of being signed with South Korea;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) the volume of trade between the two countries after the 1964 pact; and

(d) whether the new pact will enlarge the scope of export ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (d). Do not arise.

(c) A statement is attached.

*Statement**Volume of Trade with South Korea*

Value in Rs. Lakhs						
1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
*5	*38	19	174	1095	645	282

Canadian Aid for Idikki Project

1294. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Canada has slashed down its aid for the Idikki Project;

(b) if so, the reasons for this and the amount of reduction effected; and

(c) whether the project work can be carried on even without the Canadian aid and if not, Government's future line of action ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). An amount of 27.3 million Canadian dollars (Rs. 187.04 million) was provided by the Government of Canada comprising a grant of 7.8 million Canadian dollars (Rs. 48.99 million) towards consultancy services and special construction equipment and a loan of 19.5 million Canadian dollars (Rs. 181.18 million)

for import of other equipment and materials for the construction of the Idikki Hydro-Electric Project. The loan portion has been reduced by 8 million Canadian dollars (Rs. 55.36 million). As the deobligation of this amount is mainly because of indigenous availability of some items of equipment, it has not affected the progress or financing of the project. The savings in respect of foreign exchange has been made available by the Government of Canada to the Government of India in the form of additional commodity assistance.

Economy in Expenditure on Elections

1295. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state the steps being taken to bring about economy in the expenditure on elections ?

THE MINISTER OF STAFF IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHRY) : The entire question relating to amendments to Election Law, including those calculated to bring about economy in expenditure on elections, is at present under consideration

*In pre-devaluation Rupees.

by a Joint Committee of the Houses of Parliament constituted for the purpose.

**Extension of Broad Gauge Line to
Gauhati and Tinsukia**

1296. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand that the broad gauge line be extended to Gauhati and Tinsukia in view of inadequate transport facilities in Assam;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps being taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Surveys for the conversion of the New Bongaigaon-Gauhati Metre to Broad Gauge have been carried out. The reports are under examination. An economic study is also being carried out. Decision regarding the conversion will be taken after the reports of the study and survey are examined and funds being made available for the purpose. The question of Broad Gauge line beyond Gauhati upto Tinsukia can arise only after a Board Gauge link upto Gauhati become economically feasible.

**Resolution adopted by Kerala Assembly
regarding settling up of Marine Pro-
ducts Export Development
Authority at Cochin**

1297. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a copy of the Resolution adopted unanimously by the Kerala Legislative Assembly demanding that the site of the proposed Marine Products Export Development Authority should be in Cochin; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE
(SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided that the location of the headquarters of the Marine Products Export Development Authority will be at Cochin.

**Spare Parts and Instruments for
Railway Workshops, Shoranur
(Southern Railway)**

1298. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are not enough spare parts and instruments in the Railway Workshop at Shoranur (Southern Railway);

(b) whether Government received any letter from the concerned officials for supplying enough spare parts and instruments;

(c) if so, whether Government have arranged to provide spare parts; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) There is no workshop at Shoranur. A loco shed is however situated there. Enough stocks of spares and instruments are normally available.

(b) and (c). No specific letter has been received for supplying enough spares and instruments. However, stock of certain spares and instruments go down on some occasions and suitable action is taken by the concerned officials for procurement of the same as per normal practice.

(d) Does not arise.

**Machinisation of Coir Industry
in Kerala**

1299. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are thinking

in terms of machanising the coir industry in Kerala;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reaction of the Coir Workers' Unions that if the machanisation is effected in the coir industry, it will benefit only big coir manufacturers and thousands of workers in the coir industry will be thrown out of employment; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to rescind the plan to machanise the coir industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Electoral Officers' Meeting held in New Delhi

1300. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any meeting of the Electoral Officers was held recently in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the main points discussed at the meeting and the decisions taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main points discussed at the meeting were :—

- (i) improvement in the system of preparation and distribution of electoral cards at the time of enumeration;
- (ii) need for preparing accurate electoral rolls and the procedure to be adopted in dealing with applications received on a large scale on the eve of an election;

(iii) difficulties encountered by the Returning officers in dealing with nomination papers and their scrutiny and in allotment of symbols and how to deal with them;

(iv) introduction of new design of ballot papers at future elections and procedural matters connected therewith;

(v) remuneration to be paid for the counting staff;

(vi) payment of compensation for damages caused by miscreants to private buildings requisitioned for setting up polling stations at the time of the general elections to the Lok Sabha in March, 1971;

(vii) need for strengthening the election machinery in the States at all levels and payment of adequate remuneration for election officers and staff;

(viii) grant of honoraria to Gazetted Officers for the arduous duties performed by them during general elections; and

(ix) difficulties encountered in requisitioning vehicles during election time and the need for prescribing limit for vehicles which can be used by candidates.

S.T.C. Contract with U.S.S.R. for Supply of Leather Shoes

1301. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation had finalised a contract with the Soviet Union for the supply of leather shoes to them; and

(b) if so, the salient points thereof and the advantages likely to be derived from this deal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The State Trading Corporation has entered into three contracts valued at Rs. 485.79 lakhs for export of shoes in the period ending November 1972.

(b) These contracts have resulted in substantial expansion in exports of shoes to the U. S. S. R. and in prospects of further increase in exports in the future.

Discontinuance of Wheat Loans to its Employees by Punjab Electricity Board

1302. **SHRI JYOTIMOY BOSU :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the authorities of the Punjab State Electricity Board had stopped the advance of wheat loans to the Board employees;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the protests made by the employees of the said Board; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Progress of Pochampad Irrigation Project

1303. **SHRI B. N. REDDY :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the first phase of the construction work of the Pochampad Irrigation Project (Andhra Pradesh) is getting delayed according to the earlier schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the steps taken by the Central Government to ensure the completion of the Project work according to the schedule ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c) Till the year 1968-69, the progress of work on Pochampad Project had been slow due to the inability of Government of Andhra Pradesh to provide adequate funds for the project. Since then the tempo of work has increased considerably and a potential of 40,000 acres of irrigation has already been created.

Development of Ghaghra River Basin

1304. **SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether discussions have been held with the Government of Nepal in respect of the development of the Ghaghra river basin; and

(b) if so, whether the project has been finally approved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b) An Indian delegation led by the Secretary, Irrigation and Power, held discussions with a delegation of His Majesty's Government of Nepal led by their Secretary, Water and Power, at Kathmandu between 20th and 27th October 1971, on various matters of mutual interest in the field of irrigation and Power. Also the Minister of Irrigation and Power held discussions at Kathmandu with Minister of Water and Power and Prime Minister of His Majesty's Government.

Preliminary discussions were held at the Minister's level and official level on the Karnali Project proposed by the Majesty's Government of Nepal. The Pancheshwar and Poornagiri Power Projects proposed by the Government of India were also discussed at this meeting.

उत्तराखण्ड में रेल मार्ग का निर्माण

1305. **श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट :** क्या रेल

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तराखंड में रेल मार्ग के निर्माण के लिए बार-बार मांग किये जाने पर भी सरकार ने उत्तराखंड के प्रत्येक जिले में कम से कम एक रेल मार्ग निर्माण करने की भी कोई योजना नहीं बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमंतैया) : (क) और (ख) घन की कमी होने और यान्त्रिक सम्बन्धी पर्याप्त औचित्य के अभाव में चौथी योजना अवधि में इस क्षेत्र में किसी नयी रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण के प्रस्ताव को प्राथमिकता दिये जाने की सम्भावना नहीं है ।

Shifting of Northern Railway Headquarters to Lucknow/Kanpur

1306. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the shifting of Northern Railway Headquarters office from New Delhi to Lucknow or Kanpur;

(b) if so, when this is likely to be finalised; and

(c) whether the then Chairman, Railway Board gave a statement to this effect in connection with a meeting in R.D.S.O. Office at Lucknow ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

Quarters to Signal and Telecommunication staff of Tughlakabad, Okhala, Tilak Bridge (Northern Railway)

1307. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :
SHRI B.P. MAURYA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Signal and Telecommunication staff posted at Tughlakabad, Okhala, Tilak Bridge, Sahibabad, Ganaur, Jind in Delhi Division of Northern Railway are not provided with Railway quarters near their place of duty;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the staff do not fall under the 'Essential' category of Railways; and

(d) the action Government propose to take to remove this grievance of this section of staff ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (d) The staff referred to are treated as 'Essential'. Due to an overall shortage of quarters, it has not been possible to house all 'Essential' staff.

Quarters are constructed to house as many of such Railway employees as possible every year on a programmed basis according to the availability of funds.

Approved Yardstick for Signal and Telecommunication Staff

1308. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether for new Power Signalling Installations, proper strength of maintenance staff is not posted as there is no standard yardstick for Signal and Telecommunication Department staff approved by Railway Board;

(b) whether there is no arrangement made for Railway accommodation near those places for staff and no arrangement for their weekly rest is made;

(c) whether such staff is not supplied with proper tools for maintenance work and also no 'section or maintenance gangs' are provided after installation of such works; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Introduction of a new train from
Mangalore to Bombay**

1309. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to introduce a new train from Mangalore to Bombay similar to the train which runs from Cochin to Bombay at present for the convenience of the large number of people from Mangalore and the Malabar coastal area who are working in Bombay; and

(b) if so, when such a train is likely to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Neither any direct train runs at present between Cochin and Bombay nor is one proposed between Mangalore and Bombay. The existing facility of one III class sleeper through coach between Mangalore and Bombay is considered adequate for the present level of traffic.

(b) Does not arise.

**EEC's decision to set up Joint Commission
for Commercial Cooperation between India
and EEC**

1310. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and the European Economic Community have decided to set up a Joint Commission to examine India's proposal for seeking commercial co-operation between India and the European Economic Community; and

(b) the reaction of the European Economic Community in this regard and when the Joint Commission is likely to meet to examine India's request ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b) The question of establishing a Joint Commission comprising the representatives of the Government of India and the European Economic Community for examining the proposal for a commercial cooperation agreement between India and the European Economic Community is under consideration of the Community.

Changes in Railway Board

**1311. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN :**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are proposals to effect changes in the Railway Board;

(b) if so, the reasons for such changes being proposed; and

(c) whether the attention of Government in this regard has been drawn to a report in the Hindustan Times of the 13th September, 1971, and if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, but the report is based on an incorrect appreciation of the position.

**Porters' Strike at Farakka Railway
Station**

1312. SHRI DINESH JOARDER : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Porters' strike at Farakka Railway station (West Bengal) on Northeast Frontier Railway due to the non-payment of arrears by the agent who is responsible for the transshipment of mails; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Govern-

ment to redress the grievances of the Porters ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) There was no such strike at Farakka. Moreover transshipment of mails at Farakka is the responsibility of the postal authorities and the licensed porters of the Railways have nothing to do with it.

(b) Does not arise.

Installation of Thermal Power Station at Malda District, West Bengal

1313. SHRI DINESH JOARDER. Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have approved the proposal of the West Bengal Electricity Board for installing the Centre's 300 MW thermal power station at Khajuraghat, Malda District, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) when it will be installed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c) The Planning and Construction of power stations is normally the responsibility of the respective States except where the matter concerns more than one State and where the needs of the region as such have to be met economically. In such exceptional cases, the Government of India have to consider setting up of power stations in the Central Sector.

For a situation of this nature in North Bengal and North Bihar, for alternative sites in North Bengal, including that at Khejuria-ghat, Malda District, are under consideration and the State Government have been requested to carry out further investigations necessary for taking a decision in the matter. The power station visualised for the area will have a capacity of 220/240 MW and will be coal-fired. The station is likely to be completed in about five years of the commencement of works.

Japan's proposal to purchase Indian Coffee

1314. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Japan proposes to buy Indian Coffee;

(b) if so, whether there is any agreement for this; and

(c) if so, the terms and conditions of this Agreement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c) A Coffee Market Survey Delegation to South-East Asia recently visited Japan to explore the possibilities of promoting exports of Indian Coffee there. Many Japanese importers have shown keen interest in the high quality Indian Coffee. The report of the Delegation is being compiled.

Damage due to waterlogging between Kharagpur and Nimpura Railway Yard (South Eastern Railway)

1315. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of houses have collapsed and property has been damaged due to waterlogging between Kharagpur and Nimpura Railway yards during the last week of August, 1971;

(b) whether the waterlogging was due to faulty Planning by the Railways in providing narrow outlet for passage of water; and

(c) if so, whether the damage caused was the responsibility of the Railways and the remedial steps proposed in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes. Some houses outside the Railway settlement were flooded due to unprecedented heavy rains.

- (b) No.
- (c) Does not arise.

Causes of Earthquake at Koyna-1967

1316. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of scientists held recently in Paris auspices of UNESCO, has given contrary opinion to what had been stated earlier as regards the causes of earthquake which occurred at Koyna in 1967; and

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken by the central Government to save the Koyna-Electric Project and the resultant disaster in case of an accident ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b) Under the auspices of the UNESCO, a working group composed of the representative members of several international organisations, met in Paris in December, 1970 to study the seismic phenomena related to the filling of large reservoirs. Prof. Rothe, on behalf of the Working Group, has requested for information from several countries including India.

The Committee of Experts composed of both foreign and India, appointed in association with the UNESCO in December, 1967, concluded that the earthquake of December, 1967 was due to tectonic causes. The direction of maximum forces was close to the horizontal and it was therefore difficult to attribute the forces released, to the pressure of the water in the reservoir which should be vertical. A number of foreign scientists also have indicated that the vertical loading resulting from the filling of the Koyna reservoir cannot be the sole cause of the earthquake. They suggest that the tectonic strains stored in the rocks in the Koyna region were the sources of the energy released. In this context, it is to be noted that no earthquake occurred during the filling of Bhatgar and Radhanagiri reservoir in the same basaltic terrain. The Bhakra dam is located in a seismically active zone but no activity has been noticed

after the filling of Govind Sagar. This and other data have led to the general view held by the majority of scientists that the reservoir at Koyna was not responsible for any major shock.

It is interesting to note that in 1969 UNESCO experts Prof. Auden and Prof. Gubin, invited to give a report on the Seismicity of Western India, discussed the views of Prof. Rothe regarding the connection between the filling of the Koyna reservoir and the occurrence of earthquake at Koyna. They concluded that there is little connection between the filling of the Koyna reservoir and the occurrence of even the small shocks. They also observed that before making sensational deductions about the production of earth tremors by reservoir filling, more study is required.

While studies continue on the causes of the Koyna earthquake, steps have been taken to ensure the safety of dam against similar future earthquakes. By way of immediate strengthening, the cracks in the dam, caused by the December, 1967 earthquake, were grouted; the portion above the crack was tied to the lower portion of dam by prestressed anchoring. As a permanent measure the dam is being widened in the bottom upto a certain level, and provided with buttresses, to a few feet below the top of the dam. Till the above work is completed, Maharashtra Government is not filling the reservoir above the spillway crest by way of precaution. The permanent additional work is expected to be completed by June, 1972.

Blasting of Railway Tracks and Trains by Pakistani Saboteurs in Northern Regions of West Bengal and Assam

1317. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistani saboteurs are regularly blasting the railway tracks and trains in the northern regions of West Bengal and Assam;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to counteract this; and

(c) whether army men have been posted to have a watch on these tracks ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) 13 such incidents have occurred since June, 71.

(b) and (c) The steps taken are :

1. Security patrolling by the Police/ Home Guards;
2. Track patrolling by police/home guards/Village Defence Party members in conjunction with the railway gangmen;
3. Guarding of vital railway installations and important bridges by armed police and home guards;
4. Searchlight patrolling by 59 mount brigade;
5. Suspension of night running passenger trains in vulnerable sections;
6. Observation posts have been set up at important railway stations;
7. 3-metre area on either side of the Railway track has been declared as protected area under the Assam Maintenance of Public Order Act 1947;
8. Imposition of punitive tax on two villages bordering East Pakistan territory;
9. Arousing consciousness amongst villages adjacent to railway track against acts of sabotage by Pak. agents;
10. Rewarding persons responsible for timely detection of sabotage activities; and
11. Checking passenger's luggage in trains in vulnerable areas.

Amendment of Constitution for seeking to change idea of compensation for properties acquired by Government

1318. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Law Commission has suggested minor changes in the Government proposal to amend the Constitution seeking to change the concept of compensation for properties acquired by Government;

(b) if so, what are those changes; and

(c) the reasons for making those changes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) No change has been suggested by the Law Commission on the proposed amendment of the Constitution in so far as it seeks to change the concept of compensation.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

नर्मदा घाटी परियोजना के अन्तर्गत प्रोजेक्ट

1319. **श्री भागीरथ भंडार :** क्या सिंचाई और बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नर्मदा घाटी परियोजना के अन्तर्गत कितने और कौन-कौन से प्रोजेक्ट आते हैं और उनमें से कितनों का पूर्ण रूप से सर्वे हो चुका है;

(ख) जिन प्रोजेक्टों का सर्वे हो चुका है क्या उनका प्लान इस्टीमेट बन गया है और यदि हां. तो ऐसे प्रोजेक्टों की संख्या और नाम क्या ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक प्रोजेक्ट से कितने एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई होगी और कितनी-कितनी भूमि डूब जाने वाली है ?

सिंचाई और बिद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) से (ग) नर्मदा घाटी परियोजना नाम की कोई अकेली परियोजना नहीं है ।

मध्य प्रदेश के नर्मदा बेसिन में चौधवार और दुकरी खेड़ा परियोजनाएं पहले ही पूर्ण हो गई हैं । मध्य प्रदेश के नर्मदा बेसिन में तबा, बर्ना,

बोराड और चन्द्रकेसर परियोजनायें पहले से ही निर्माणाधीन हैं।

हैं और परियोजना रिपोर्टें विचार के लिए केन्द्र को भेज दी गई हैं।

बार्गी, नर्मदासागर और बिछिया ताल परियोजनाओं के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा नर्मदा बेसिन में अन्वेषण कार्य पूर्ण कर लिये गये

इन परियोजनाओं में संकेतित सिंचाई लाभ और जलमग्न क्षेत्र नीचे लिखे अनुसार हैं :-

परियोजना	सिंचाई लाभ	विद्युत लाभ	जलमग्न होने वाली सम्भावित भूमि का क्षेत्रफल
1	2	3	4
	एकड़	किलोवाट	एकड़
1. धौघार	3,400	—	अभी उपलब्ध नहीं।
2. दुकरी छेड़ा	6,600	—	अभी उपलब्ध नहीं।
3. तवा (संशोधित)	8,20,000	—	49,557
4. बर्ना	1,56,000	—	17,500
5. बोराड	12,500	—	800
6. चन्द्रकेसर	12,000	—	1,690
7. बार्गी	8,25,000	—	67,451
8. नर्मदासागर	6,18,000	4,13,000	2,11,285
9. बिछिया ताल	5,000	—	158

Benefits from Narmada Valley Project

1320. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of benefits likely to accrue from the Narmada Valley Project;

(b) the number of cities and villages likely to be affected by the Narmada Valley Project; and

(c) the action being taken on the said project at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND

POWER (SHRI B.N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c) There is no single project by the name of Narmada Valley Project.

The Dhaundear and Dukrikhedra projects in the Narmada basin in Madhya Pradesh are already completed. The Tawa, Barna, Borad and Chandrakesar projects in Narmada basin in Madhya Pradesh are already under construction.

Investigations have been completed by the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the Bargi, Narmadasagar and Bichia Tank projects in the Narmada basin and project reports have been sent to the Centre for consideration.

The information on the benefits and the data on submergence as readily available are indicated below :—

Project	Irrigation benefits. Acres.	Power benefits. K. W.	Area of land to be submerged. Acres
1. Dhaundhar	3,400	—	Not readily available.
2. Dukrikheda	6,000	—	Not readily available.
3. Tawa (Revised)	8,20,000	—	49,557
4. Barna	1,56,000	—	17,500
5. Borad	12,500	—	800
6. Chandrakesar	12,000	—	1,690
7. Bargi	8,25,000	—	67,451
8. Narmadasagar	6,18,000	4,13,000	2,11,285
9. Bichia Tank	5,000	—	158

The water disputes on the Narmada and its valley are now under adjudication by the Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal and the Government of India do not consider it to be appropriate to give clearance to any new projects in the basin when the disputes are under the consideration of the Tribunal.

मध्य प्रदेश में खाद्यान्नों तथा फलों के परिवहन के लिए रेलवे माल डिब्बे

व्यवस्था करने में सामान्यतः कोई कठिनाई नहीं है।

1321. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे माल डिब्बों के उपलब्ध न होने के कारण मध्य प्रदेश में खाद्यान्नों के और फलों, जैसे केले, आदि के परिवहन में काफी विलम्ब हो रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) और (ख) खाद्यान्न का जो कि अधिकतर सरकारी लेखे में भेजा जाता है, और केला जैसे फलों का संचलन अपेक्षाकृत उच्च प्राथमिकता के अन्तर्गत किया जाता है। इनकी शीघ्र निकासी की

लेकिन व्यापार लेखे का मोटा अनाज अन्य सामान्य माल के साथ पजीकरण के क्रम के अनुसार प्राथमिकता की श्रेणी ही में भेजा जा सकता है। इसके अलावा, मध्य और पश्चिम रेलों द्वारा संवित मध्य प्रदेश के स्टेशनों से अनाज भेजने की अधिकांश मार्गें व्यापार लेखे में की जाती हैं और प्रायः ऐसे स्टेशनों के लिये हैं जहां माल फरक्का और गड़हरा जैसे कठिन मार्गों के रास्ते भेजना पड़ता है और उसे कोटा प्रणाली द्वारा नियमित करना पड़ता है। इन प्रतिबन्धों के रहते हुए खाद्यान्न का संचलन काफी संतोषजनक है।

Approval for Sukta Dam in Madhya Pradesh

1322. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the

Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any effort or approach has been made during the year 1971 to secure the approval of the Central Government to the revised proposal of the Sukta Dam in Madhya Pradesh State; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER [SHRI B. N. KUREEL] : [a] and [b] The revised Project Report regarding the Sukta Dam has not yet been received from Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Introduction of New Trains between Bombay and Allahabad or Delhi

1323. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the proposals, if any, for running new trains between Bombay and Allahabad or Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS [SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA] : At present there is no proposal to introduce additional trains between Bombay and Allahabad/Delhi. Introduction of Rajdhani Express between Bombay Central and New Delhi [via the Western Railway route] is, however, planned from April, 72.

Supply of bad quality of food in Dining Cars on Central Railway

1324. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaint during the last one year regarding the supply of bad quality of food in the dining cars on Central Railway;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS [SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA] : (a)

Some complaints were received during the last one year.

(b) These complaints were mainly on account of the large number of clientele to be served from the dining cars of long distance trains where the facilities available are necessarily limited.

(c) The following steps have been taken to improve the quality of food :--

(i) Picking up of items of cooked food such as chapatics, rice and dahl from stations en route has been adopted to reduce the cooking work in the dining cars. Further proposals to pick up items like vegetables and mutton curry are also being developed.

(ii) Regular schedule of ingredients has been laid down after practical tests for various recipes to ensure quality in the preparation.

(iii) To maintain the quality of service, equipment such as chapati boxes and thermal urns have been provided in the catering units.

(iv) More frequent checks and inspections by Officers and Supervisory Staff to remove the deficiencies noticed on the spot.

Introduction of A Fast Express Train from Calicut to Cochin

1325. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to run a fast express train from Calicut to Cochin on Southern Railway;

(b) whether Government have received any representation demanding that the starting point of that train should be Cannanore instead of Calicut; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS [SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA] : (a) A

proposal for introduction of an Express train between Calicut and Cochin in replacement of an existing pair of passenger trains on Cochin-Shoranur section has been under examination for the last few months in consultation with the Kerala Government. The decision of Kerala Government is awaited.

(b) Yes.

(c) After a final decision is taken regarding introduction of the proposed Express between Calicut and Cochin, the feasibility of extending the service to and from Cannanore will be examined.

Setting up of Weavers Service Centre in Kerala

1326. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to set up a Weavers Service Centre in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The All India Handloom Board have recommended setting up of some additional Weavers' Service Centres. A Centre in Kerala is also included in the proposal. The matter is still under consideration.

Suggestions by Law Commission to make changes in Constitution (Twenty-fifth Amendment) Bill

1327. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Law Commission has suggested certain changes in the Constitution [Twenty-fifth Amendment] Bill;

(b) if so, the changes suggested; and

(c) whether Government have accepted the suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY):

(a) The Law Commission has suggested certain changes in clause 3 of the Constitution (Twenty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1971.

(b) and (c). The suggestions are under the consideration of Government. A copy of the Report will be laid before Parliament in due course.

Export of Rubber to G.D.R.

1328. Shri C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is going to export rubber to the German Democratic Republic; and

(b) if so, the quality and value thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Some countries including G.D.R. have indicated keen interest in purchasing Natural Rubber from India. The Proposals are under active consideration by both parties.

Steps to Promote Indian Coffee in South East Asia

1329. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to promote Indian Coffee in South-East Asia; and

(b) the results achieved so far and further steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) A Coffee Market Survey Delegation has recently visited Singapore, Hong Kong, Thailand and Japan to explore the possibilities of stepping up exports of Indian Coffee to these countries.

(b) In all these countries major importers

showed keen interest in purchasing high quality Indian Coffee. The report of the Delegation is being compiled.

Increase in Exports

1330. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether exports have shown a rise in the first four months of the current year;

(b) if so, the extent thereof;

(c) the latest period for which export performance has been worked out during the current year so far; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to keep up the trend?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Exports during April-July 1971 at Rs. 538 crores increased by Rs. 106 crores or 24.6 per cent over the corresponding period of last year.

(c) While the overall figures of export performance are available upto September, 1971, commoditywise break-up has been worked out for the first two months (April-May) of 1971-72.

(d) The broad outline of the type of policies Government have been pursuing and intends to pursue in support of country's export effort is given in the Export Policy Resolution laid before Parliament in July, 1970. Among the important measures that have been adopted in recent period to promote exports, mention may be made of the export-oriented industrial licensing policy, grant of priority treatment for import of raw materials and capital goods for export-oriented units, priority allocation of domestic and imported raw materials, provision of selected materials at international prices, provision of compensatory support to selected products with significant growth potential and the expanding role of the public sector in the country's foreign trade.

कोटा और रतलाम डिबीजनों (पश्चिमी रेलवे) के ट्रेडिंग टिकट एक्सामिनरों द्वारा हड़ताल

1331. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 14 अक्टूबर, 1971 को कोटा तथा रतलाम डिबीजनों के ट्रेडिंग टिकट एक्सामिनरों द्वारा सांकेतिक हड़ताल की गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके कारण क्या थे; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) से (ग). कुछ अज्ञात वक्तियों द्वारा कोटा के एक गाड़ी कंडक्टर पर तथाकथित आपराधिक हमले के बाद, इन दोनों मंडलों के टिकट जांच कर्मचारियों के एक भाग ने सामूहिक रूप से बीमार होने की रिपोर्ट कर दी। कर्मचारियों ने सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस, कोटा के स्टेशन अधिकारी और एक चल-टिकट परीक्षक के स्थानान्तरण की मांग की, क्योंकि इस घटना में उन की मांठ-गांठ होने का सन्देह था। चल टिकट परीक्षक स्वेच्छा से कोटा मंडल से बाहर तबादले पर चला गया और सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस का स्टेशन अधिकारी इस मामले में आगे जांच पड़ताल होने तक अस्थायी रूप से स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया। बाद में कर्मचारियों ने झूठी पर जाना शुरू कर दिया।

डेक्कन क्वीन की "रेस्टोरेट कार" में तृतीय श्रेणी के यात्रियों का प्रवेश निषिद्ध होने के बारे में शिकायतें

1332. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई और पूना के मध्य चलने वाली "डेक्कन क्वीन" में तृतीय श्रेणी के

यात्रियों के लिए "रेस्टोरेंट कार" में प्रवेश निषिद्ध है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में यात्रियों द्वारा, रेलवे के संबंधित अधिकारियों को शिकायतें भी की गई हैं, परन्तु उनकी शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई;

(घ) वह नियम कौन सा है जिसके अन्तर्गत केवल प्रथम और द्वितीय श्रेणी के यात्री ही उक्त गाड़ी की "रेस्टोरेंट कार" में प्रवेश कर सकते हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमंतैया) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) से (घ). दूसरे और तीसरे दर्जे में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों को भोजन यान का उपयोग करने की अनुमति केवल भोजन के समय में ही दी जाती है और वह भी तब जब वे ए-ला-कार्टे खाद्य वस्तुओं की बजाय पूरे भोजन के लिए आदेश देते हैं। चूंकि दक्कन क्वीन में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों को पूरा भोजन नहीं दिया जाता, अतएव दक्कन क्वीन के रेस्तरां कार में तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों के प्रवेश की अनुमति नहीं है। लेकिन तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के उद्देश्य से उन्हें चाय, काफी, ठंडा पानी और भोज्य पदार्थ देने के लिए तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बों पर एक बेयरा विशेष रूप से तैनात किया जाता है।

इस सम्बन्ध में 1970-71 के दौरान केवल दो शिकायतें तथा अप्रैल 1971 से सितम्बर, 1971 तक की अवधि में एक शिकायत मिली थी। स्थिति का स्पष्टीकरण करते हुए इन शिकायतों के समुचित उत्तर दे दिये गये हैं।

Treatment of Diesel Shed, Ratlam as Factory

1333. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Diesel shed is considered as a Factory; and

(b) if so whether the Diesel Shed at Ratlam (Ratlam Division, Western Railway) does not have proper and necessary arrangements which are provided for factory workers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

जाबरा तथा ढोढर के बीच हॉल्टिंग स्टेशन कायम करने सम्बंधी प्रस्ताव

1334. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे में जाबरा तथा ढोढर रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच एक हॉल्टिंग स्टेशन कायम करने के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकृति दे दी गई है; और

(ख) उक्त हॉल्टिंग स्टेशन का कार्य कब तक प्रारम्भ हो जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमंतैया) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) लगभग जनवरी, 1972 तक।

सोन नदी पर बानसागर बांध (परियोजना)

1335. श्री गंगा चरण बीसित :
श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह :

क्या सिंचाई और बिजुत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सोन नदी पर मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित बानसागर बांध परियोजना पर बिहार राज्य सरकार ने आपत्ति की थी;

(ख) इस प्रस्तावित बांध के विषय में केन्द्रीय सरकार के क्या विचार हैं;

(ग) क्या बिहार सरकार की आपत्ति के परिणामस्वरूप केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 1 अगस्त, 1971 को एक अन्तर्राज्यीय बैठक बुलाई थी;

(घ) क्या उक्त बैठक के फलस्वरूप केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत आयोग के अध्यक्ष और बिहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के चीफ इंजीनियरों ने उक्त राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों द्वारा मामले पर पुनः विचार करने हेतु कोई ब्यौरे तैयार किए हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उनकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इस मामले में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) से (ङ). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सोन नदी पर बानसागर परियोजना के मध्य प्रदेश की विकासात्मक योजनाओं में शामिल करने के लिए योजना आयोग की स्वीकृति हेतु प्रस्ताव किया है।

बिहार सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित बानसागर परियोजना का विरोध किया है जिसमें सोन जल का टोंस नदी में व्यवर्तन शामिल है। यह विरोध इस आधार पर किया गया है कि इससे बिहार में सोन नदी के नीचे की ओर वाली बृहत् सिंचाई प्रणाली प्रभावित होगी जहां पर जल.सप्लाई की स्थिति पहले ही नाजुक बताई जाती है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार जोर दे रही है कि मिर्जापुर जिले में अकालग्रस्त पठारी क्षेत्रों के लिए बानसागर परियोजना एकमात्र सिंचाई साधन है और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित बानसागर परियोजना में इस क्षेत्र में भी सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करने के लिए परिवर्तन किया जाना चाहिए।

केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रयत्न कर रही है कि ऐसे प्रस्ताव बनाए जाएं जो तीनों राज्यों को स्वीकार्य हों। केन्द्रीय सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री और बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा मध्य प्रदेश के

मुख्य मंत्रियों के बीच 1 अगस्त, 1971 को एक अन्तर्राज्यीय बैठक भी हुई थी। विचार-विमर्श के अनुसरण में, एक तकनीकी समिति, जिसमें अध्यक्ष, केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत आयोग और तीनों राज्यों के मुख्य अभियंता शामिल हैं, मुख्य मंत्रियों के आगे विचार करने के लिए ब्यौरे तैयार कर रही है।

Irrigation Prospects in Tamil Nadu

1336. SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Irrigation Commission visited Thanjavur Delta in Tamil Nadu and held discussions with the local people regarding the irrigation prospects in future;

(b) whether the Commission held discussions with the State Government authorised in this matter; and

(c) if so, the results of the Commission's visit to other areas in Tamil Nadu ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The Commission is expected to submit their report by March, 1972.

Broad Gauge Line Between Neiveli and Virndhachalam

1337. SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert the existing line between Salem and Neiveli via Virndhachalam into a broad gauge line; and

(b) if so, whether in view of the Salem Steel Plant, this work will be expedited ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Loans Sanctioned by Rural Electrification Corporation

1338. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loans sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation since its inception;

(b) the broad outlines of 38 "backward areas" schemes out of 88 schemes sanctioned by the Corporation as on the 31st January, 1971; and

(c) the salient features of the schemes pending sanction of the Corporation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The Rural Electrification Corporation since its inception in July, 1969 has sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 101.43 crores for rural electrification schemes of 16 State Electricity Boards and 5 pilot Rural Electric Co-operatives.

(b) These 38 Schemes sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation relate to backward areas in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. These Schemes involve a loan assistance of Rs. 18.04 crores and envisage electrification of 3,270 villages, energisation of 62,434 pumpsets and power supply to 11,897 small-scale industries.

(c) 63 Rural Electrification Schemes for loan assistance of Rs. 28.91 crores for the electrification of 3973 villages and energisation of 72,754 pumpsets are under consideration of the Rural Electrification Corporation.

Completion of Hydro Projects

1339. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the 62 hydro-power projects, investigations of which have been undertaken as joint venture of

the Government of India and the United Nations;

(b) the number of project reports completed so far together with the particulars of prospective implementation;

(c) whether the ownership of equipment has been handed over to Government; and

(d) when the project reports of all the 62 projects are expected to be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) (a) The particulars are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See. No. L.T. 1086/71*]

(b) Preliminary project reports for 38 schemes have been prepared so far. Of these 12 schemes have been proposed for implementation in the decade plan 1971—81.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Project reports for 10 more schemes are expected to be got ready by 1973-74. 2 schemes have been found technically not feasible for implementation. In the case of remaining 12 schemes preparation of project reports will be taken up as soon as the investigations, which are in progress, are completed.

Power Stations under Construction in Tamil Nadu

1340. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of power stations with their capacity under construction in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the targeted dates of their completion and the dates by which they are now likely to be completed; and

(c) the reasons for the delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). The details asked for are given in attached statement.

Statement

Names of Power Stations under Construction in Tamil Nadu, their Targetted Dates of Commissioning, Likely Dates of Completion and Reasons for Delay

Sl. No.	Name of the Power Station	Capacity (MW)	Targetted dates for completion	Likely dates of completion	Reasons for delay	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Ennore Thermal 2×55 MW 2×110 MW	330	2×55 already commissioned 1st 110 MW Unit in 1970-71. 2nd 110 MW Unit in 1971-72	1st 110 MW in 1971-72 2nd 110 MW in 1972-73	Delay in supply of certain material & dearth of competent welders.	
2.	Ennore Thermal Extension 1×110 MW	110	March, 1974	Early Fifth Plan.	Delay in supply of generating plant & equipment specially boiler equipment.	Equipment being supplied by BHEL.
3.	Kodayar Hydel 1×60 MW 1×40 MW	100	60 MW already commissioned in 1970-71. The 40 MW Unit was targetted for 1970-71.	1971-72	Difficulties in transportation through railways of oversized generator stator packages. Also due to late arrival of foreign erector.	Difficulties already overcome
4.	Kundah Hydel Stage IV 1×50 MW 1×60 MW	110	March 1974	Early Fifth Plan.	Orders not finalised for some equipment to be necessarily imported.	
5.	Kalpakkam Nuclear 1×200 MW	200	March 1974	Fifth Plan.	Delay in execution of the Project.	

Suggestions regarding production and marketing methods of Gems and Jewellery

1341. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the suggestions made by the Delegation sent in October, 1970 to the West European trading and manufacturing centres to study the production and marketing methods of gems and jewellery; and

(b) the action taken by Government on the principal suggestions of the Delegation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b) The Government sponsored delegation to Western Europe which visited Western Europe in October, 1970 to study the markets for diamonds made a number of recommendations, important amongst them and action taken on each one of them are as under :-

Recommendations made	Action taken
1	2
(i) To further increase export of cut and polished diamond, it is necessary to diversify the industry and take up cutting and polishing of diamonds of superior qualities in higher price ranges.	(i) Advance Licensing Scheme is being operated to encourage cutting and polishing of superior qualities in higher price ranges. There has been considerable success in this regard.
(ii) It is necessary to promote direct exports of cut and polished diamonds to USA which is the biggest market in the world for cut and polished diamonds.	(ii) Leading exporters are making special efforts in USA and are establishing direct contacts.
(iii) It is necessary to allow import of modern equipments to modernise the cutting and polishing of diamonds.	(iii) The machinery and equipment required by the diamond industry from abroad are already being allowed under the replenishment policy for registered exporters.
(iv) Import of prototypes of improved equipment should be allowed.	(iv) Government would be willing to consider applications from interested manufacturers for import of prototypes.
(v) It is necessary to introduce automation in the cutting and polishing of certain categories of diamonds.	(v) Government is aware of the growing automation in the cutting of diamonds abroad. As a general policy, Government would like to introduce automatic machinery only to the extent necessary to meet competition and improve quality in cutting.
(vi) A training centre for cutting and polishing may be set up either at Surat or Navasari.	(vi) The Gem and Jewellery Export promotion Council is planning to set up a training centre at Navasari, Gujarat for our artisans.

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- (vii) Raw un-cut diamonds should be obtained from primary sources and international suppliers.
- (viii) In order to give a fillip to cutting and polishing of superior quality and larger sizes of diamonds and exports thereof a higher replenishment upto 80% of the FOB value may be given.
- (ix) A Diamond Bourse with headquarters at Bombay may be organised.
- (x) Indian commercial banks must have special cells for dealing with problems of financing of diamond trade and industry.
- (xi) To facilitate export of smaller diamonds such exports on consignment account may be allowed through some of the recognised banks which have specialised in dealing with diamonds.
- (xii) For affording priority in dealing with matters relating to diamond trade and industry a special desk should be created in the Ministry and an Officer should be available on the technical side in the DGTD.
- (xiii) It is necessary to set up a gemnological laboratory in the country.
- (xiv) For integrated development of diamond trade and industry the forma-

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- (vii) Facilities have been created to obtain supplies from primary sources and international suppliers through the NMDC, and by advance licensing.
- (viii) The Advance Licensing Committee considers applications for 80% replenishment in case the applicant is willing to guarantee a realization averaging 150 or more per carat.
- (ix) This is not yet considered necessary.
- (x) Government is anxious to have commercial banks take up financing of gems and jewellery exports including precious stones. However, there have not been much progress due to lack of expertise in this field in the commercial banks.
- (xi) Government is willing to consider specific requests for export of smaller diamonds on consignment basis through recognised banks.
- (xii) The Ministry of Foreign Trade already has a special desk. However, an Officer with sufficient experience on the technical side is not yet available.
- (xiii) The Gem and Jewellery Export promotion Council has taken steps to set up a gemnological laboratory at Jaipur. They have imported equipment and are now trying to recruit a gemnologist with suitable qualifications.
- (xiv) The question of setting up a company known as Gem India Ltd. is under the

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tion of a Government owned company known as Gem India Ltd., should be established.

- (xv) In view of the higher ruling prices of gold in the internal market import of gold may be allowed at international prices to registered exporters of gold jewellery against their replenishment.

M.M.T.C.'s demand for extra payment equal to New Import duty on non-ferrous metals

1342. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation has demanded extra payment equal to the new import duties imposed in this year's budget on non-ferrous metals imported prior to 31st May, 1971;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the reaction of the contracted parties ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). The quantities of non-ferrous metals imported till the 29th May, 1971 were sold at the old prices to the extent to which the financial arrangements were made by the actual users before that date.

After the 29th May, 1971, non-ferrous metals were sold at the revised prices. They included marginal quantities of some of the metals which had been imported prior to the 29th May, 1971. This is the usual practice and has also been followed by the Corporation in similar situations in the past.

2

consideration of the Ministry of Mines and Metals.

- [xv] It has been agreed in principle to allow the Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation to import gold for export production. A detailed scheme is being worked out in consultation with the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council.

Export of Woollen Knitwears to USSR

1343. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether orders for woollen knitwears worth over Rs. 10 crores were declined by the hosiery exporters;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for materialising the export of Woollen knitwears to U.S.S.R. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No information regarding declining of orders by Indian hosiery exporters for woollen knitwear worth over Rs. 10 crores has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Export of Finished leather under G.S.P.

1344. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the advantages that would arise from the Generalised System of Preference of Tariffs so far as leather industry is concerned; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to

augment the finished leather export and to increase leather manufactures inside the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Finished Leather and Semi-tanned Leather has been excluded from the purview of G.S.P. by the E.E.C. countries. But there is goodscope for increasing the export of Leather Manufacturer to the countries who have agreed to Generalised System of Preference of Tariffs.

(b) A statement indicating the important steps taken in this connection is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Government have taken the following steps to augment the finished leather export and to increase the leather manufactures inside the country.

1. Air freight subsidy is being given against the export of finished leather.
2. Though there is 10% export duty on raw hides and skins tanned skins etc., no export duty is levied against the export of finished leather.
3. Under the Registered Exporters' policy, raw materials, chemicals and other components are allowed to be imported against export of finished leather.
4. Export Promotion Council for Finished Leather and Leather Manufactures at Kunpur is assisting the exporters of finished leather for improving quality of products and also for exploring export markets.
5. An industry-wise drawback rates have been fixed against the exports of finished leather.
6. Leather and leathergoods industries are included in the list of priority industries and liberal import of

materials required for production of finished leather which are not indigenously available, is allowed.

7. Liberal import of machinery for balancing, modernisation and replacement is allowed under the Registered Exporters' Policy for this item.
8. The export of raw goat skins has been brought under quota system and the export quota is being progressively reduced. The export quota during 1971 is only 10% of the best year's exports during 1954—58. Exports of raw hides, sheep skins etc. are not allowed generally in order to increase the production of finished leather and leather manufactures in the country.
9. Imports of major raw materials such as raw hides and skins and wattle extract bark etc. has been kept on O.G.L.
10. Setting up capacities for the production of finished leather is being encouraged and letters of intent/licences have been issued to 7 new undertakings for the manufacture of finished leather in the large scale Sector.

रेलवे प्रशासन द्वारा कुलियों को लाइसेंस दिया जाना

1345. श्री आर० बी० बड़े : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि रेलवे प्रशासन ने प्रत्येक रेलवे में कुलियों को कितने-कितने लाइसेंस दिये हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमंतैया) : केवल लाइसेन्स-धारी भारिकों को ही, रेल परिसरों में यात्रियों के सामान को लाने ले जाने की अनुमति है जिसकी संख्या विभिन्न रेलों पर इस

समय इस प्रकार है :—

रेलवे	भारिकों की संख्या
मध्य	— 4046
पूर्व	— 7140
उत्तर	— 7938
पूर्वोत्तर	— 3174
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा	— 1850
दक्षिण	— 3383
दक्षिण मध्य	— 2267
दक्षिण पूर्व	— 3654
पश्चिम	— 4126
जोड़	37578

स्थायी कुलियों की अनुपस्थिति में नैमित्तिक
कुलियों की नियुक्ति के नियम

1346. श्री आर० बी० बड़े : क्या रेल
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बीमारी, घर पर अपरिहार्य
कार्य त्योहार अथवा किसी अन्य प्रकार के
आवश्यक कार्य के कारण स्थायी कुलियों की
अनुपस्थिति पर उनके स्थान पर स्थानापन्न
कुली प्रदान करने के कोई नियम हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वे नियम क्या हैं;

(ग) यदि नहीं तो बड़ी संख्या में कुलियों
के छुट्टी चले जाने के कारण कुलियों की कमी
को किस प्रकार पूरा किया जाता है क्योंकि
इससे यात्रियों को बड़ी कठिनाइयाँ होती हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) जी
नहीं। लाइसेन्स दार भारिकों की अनुपस्थिति
की अवधि में एवजी भारिकों को रखने का
चलन पहले था। लेकिन रेलवे लाइसेन्सदार
भारिकों और कमीशन बैंडरों के सम्बन्ध में

अध्ययन दल की सिफारिशों के फलस्वरूप
सितम्बर 1969 से यह पारिपाटी बन्द कर दी
गयी है।

(ख) सवाल नहीं लठता।

(ग) स्टेशनों पर लाइसेन्सदार भारिकों
की संख्या बीमारी के कारण सामान्य अनु-
पस्थिति, घर पर अपरिहार्य काम आदि को
ध्यान में रखते हुए निश्चित की जाती है।
इसके अलावा, छुट्टी प्रत्येक मामले के गुणावगुण
के आधार पर मंजूर की जाती है और उसके
साथ-साथ इस बात को भी ध्यान में रखा जाता
है कि किसी भी समय स्टेशन पर उपलब्ध
लाइसेन्सदार भारिकों की संख्या यात्रियों की
आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिए पर्याप्त हो।
इससे किसी समय अधिक संख्या में अनुपस्थिति
होने की सम्भावना नहीं रहती।

मान्यता प्राप्त महासंघ और उनसे
सम्बद्ध यूनियनों

1347. श्री आर० बी० बड़े : क्या रेल
मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखिल भारत स्तर के कई
महासंघ हैं और यदि हाँ, तो उनके नाम
क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या रेलवे विभाग द्वारा मान्यता
प्राप्त कोई महासंघ भी हैं और यदि हाँ, तो
उनके नाम क्या हैं एवं उनकी रजिस्ट्रेशन संख्या
यदि कोई है तो क्या है;

(ग) मान्यताप्राप्त उक्त महासंघों से
सम्बद्ध रजिस्टर्ड यूनियनों की संख्या, डबका
रजिस्ट्रेशन क्रमांक और उनकी तिथि क्या है;
और

(घ) उन यूनियनों की कार्यकारिणियों
की सूची तथा उनकी सदस्य संख्या क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क)
जहाँ तक सूचना उपलब्ध है, अखिल भारतीय

स्तर के रेल कर्मचारियों के चार संघ हैं। उनके नाम हैं इस प्रकार हैं :—

- (1) आल इंडिया रेलवे मैन्स फेडरेशन।
- (2) नेशनल फेडरेशन आफ इंडियन रेलवे मैन्स।
- (3) भारतीय रेलवे मजदूर संघ।
- (4) आल इंडिया रेलवे एम्पलाईज कनफेडरेशन।

(ख) उन दो अखिल भारतीय संघों के नाम, जिनसे क्षेत्रीय रेलों में से प्रत्येक पर मान्यताप्राप्त यूनियनों सम्बद्ध हैं और जिनको वासर्ता करने की सुविधायें प्राप्त हैं, इस प्रकार

और

- (11) नेशनल फेडरेशन आफ इंडियन रेलवेमैन।

ऐसा समझा जाना है कि पहले की पंजीकृत संख्या 679 है जब कि दूसरा ट्रेड यूनियन अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत फिलहाल पंजीकृत नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ). उपर्युक्त भाग (ख) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित दो फेडरेशनों से सम्बद्ध 18 पंजीकृत तथा मान्यताप्राप्त यूनियनों हैं। उनके नाम, पंजीकरण की तारीख और 8-6-1971 को उपलब्ध सदस्य संख्या संलग्न विवरण में दी गयी है।

सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-

- (1) आल इंडिया रेलवे मैन्स फेडरेशन पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

विवरण

आल इण्डिया रेलवे मैन्स फेडरेशन से सम्बद्ध और सम्बन्धित रेल प्रशासन द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियनों के नाम				
1	2	नम्बर	रजिस्ट्रेशन तारीख	सदस्यों की सूची (उपलब्ध)
1.	नेशनल रेलवे मजदूर यूनियन	1618	13.8.1954	68,024
2.	पूर्व रेलवे मैन्स यूनियन	2770	—	65,172
3.	उत्तर रेलवे मैन्स यूनियन	104	18.3.1948	52,167 (1969)
4.	पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे मजदूर यूनियन	1464	14.7. 955	28,085 (31.3.69)
5.	पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे मजदूर यूनियन	425	—	30,229 (1.1.70)
6.	दक्षिण रेलवे मजदूर यूनियन	3067	13.2.1961	32,352
7.	दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे मजदूर यूनियन	2934	8.8.1966	35,100

1	2	3	4	5
8. दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे मेन्स यूनियन	3580	—		45,694 (31.12.69)
9. पश्चिम रेलवे कर्मचारी यूनियन	5	31.10.1927		65,096 (31.12.70)
II. नेशनल रेलवे मजदूर यूनियन से सम्बद्ध और सम्बन्धित रेल प्रशासन द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियनों के नाम				
1. मध्य रेलवे मजदूर संघ	1959	30.1.1956		62,867
2. पूर्व रेलवे मेन्स कांग्रेस	3092	—		60,170
3. उत्तरीय रेलवे मजदूर यूनियन	649	25.2.1959		40,215 (1969)
4. पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे मजदूर इम्प्लाइज यूनियन (पू०रे०क०सं०)	1883	10.2.1958		34,332 (16.8.69)
5. पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे कर्मचारी यूनियन	420	—		39,705 (1.1.70)
6. दक्षिण रेलवे कर्मचारी संघ	3021	17.11.1960		39,040
7. दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे कर्मचारी संघ	2822	27.10.1965		33,589
8. दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे मेन्स कांग्रेस	3584	—		38,750 (31.12.60)
9. पश्चिम रेलवे मजदूर संघ	1914	19.11.1955		49,520 (31.12.70)

संकेत और दूर संचार विभाग के निरीक्षक
 किया जाना

1348. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि रेल दुर्घटना जांच समिति, 1968 की सिफारिश के अनुसार

रेल के संकेत और दूर-संचार विभाग के निरीक्षकों को मूल्यवान व भारी स्टोर के उत्तरदायित्व से मुक्त करने के सम्बन्ध में रेल प्रशासन ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तया) : रेल दुर्घटना जांच समिति (1968) की रिपोर्ट के

भाग-II के पैरा 286 के अन्तर्गत की गयी सिफारिश के अनुसार कार्य-संचालन प्रणाली के पुनर्गठन के लिए अध्ययन किया जा रहा है ताकि रेलों के सिग्नल और दूर संचार विभाग के निरीक्षकों को बहुमूल्य और भारी भण्डार को सम्हालने के उत्तरदायित्व से मुक्त किया जा सके।

रेलवे के संकेत तथा दूर संचार विभाग के कर्मचारियों के कार्य की परिस्थितियाँ और उन्हें वर्दी देना

1349. श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे के संकेत तथा दूर संचार विभाग के कर्मचारियों को सर्दी और वर्षा के बचाव के लिए उन्हें कोई वर्दी नहीं दी जाती है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किस-किस कैटेगरी के कर्मचारियों को क्या-क्या वर्दी दी जाती है; और

(ग) यदि उन्हें वर्दी नहीं दी जाती तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) से (ग). रेल कर्मचारियों की वर्दियाँ 1966 में जारी किये गये रेलवे बोर्ड के आदेशों के अनुसार सप्लाई की जाती हैं। इन आदेशों में यह अभीष्ट है कि कर्मचारियों को वर्दियाँ, रेलों के पुराने वर्दी विनियमों या 1963 के मानकीकृत वर्दी विनियमों में से जो भी अधिक कफायती हो उसी के अनुसार, दी जायें। उपर्युक्त आदेशों के अनुसार सिग्नल एवं दूर संचार विभाग के कर्मचारियों सहित कर्मचारियों की जो कोटिया वर्दियों की पात्र हैं वे तथा वर्दी का मान और उम्रका आकार-प्रकार हर रेलवे पर अलग-अलग है। अतः उनकी सूची बनाना सम्भव नहीं है।

वर्दी समिति 1970 की सिफारिशों के

फलस्वरूप रेल कर्मचारियों को विभिन्न कोटियों की वर्दी देने का समूचा प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

Ad hoc Interim Relief and Ex-gratia Grants to Indian Nationals whose properties were seized in Pakistan

1350. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any *ad hoc* interim relief and *ex-gratia* grants have been paid to Indian nationals and business concerns in Pakistan whose properties and assets were seized as 'enemy property' in Pakistan, as announced in terms of Government decision in that regard by the Custodian of Enemy Property on 1st May, 1971; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The claims registered with the Custodian are being verified and the payment of *ex-gratia* grants will be made soon. It may, however, be stated that verification of claims takes quite some time especially in majority of cases, when all the documents in support of the claims are not available in India.

Investigation against Textile Mills under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

1351. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of closed textile mills located in West Bengal in which statutory investigation under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 has taken place and the number of cases in which the Committee of Investigation has recommended the taking over the Mills under Government management under Section 18 of the Act, with the names of those Mills;

(b) the decision of Government in regard to those Mills where take-over of management has been recommended; and

[c] the number of cases in which the recommendation of the Committee has been acted upon and the reasons for not acting upon it in those cases where no action has been taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE [SHRI A. C. GEORGE] : [a] Excluding mills considered fit to be scrapped, the affairs of five closed cotton textile mills in West Bengal have been investigated under Section 15 of the I [D&R] Act and the Investigation Committees have recommended take over of the management of the following four mills by Government under Section 18A of the said Act :

1. Bengal Textile Mills Ltd., Cosim bazar.
2. Arati Cotton Mills Ltd., Dassanagar.
3. The Bengal Fine Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., No. 1 & 2, Konnagar.
4. Central Cotton Mills Ltd., Calcutta.

[b] and [c] The Government of West Bengal have recently informed that they propose to take over Arati Cotton Mills Ltd., Dassanagar free from all encumbrances, by enforcing their dues as a mortgage and, therefore, there is no need for take over of the management of the mill by the Government under I [D&R] Act. The views of the State Government in respect of the remaining three mills are still awaited. Further course of action will be decided on receipt of their views.

Non-booking of Goods to and from Assam (Northeast Frontier Railway)

1352. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

[a] whether the booking of goods on the Northeast Frontier Railway to and from Assam was practically kept closed for a number of days from the month of August to the middle of October, 1971 ; and

[b] if so, the total number of days when goods booking was kept closed

during the above period and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS [SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA] : [a] and [b] Yes; except for high priority movements including Defence and foodgrains, the booking of consignments in general was severely restricted to Assam, Tripura, North Bengal and Manipur areas. Both the Farakka and the Garhara routes remained restricted for practically 3 months for the low priority traffic. This was on account of severe breaches between Gerhara and Katihar on the North Eastern Railway from 6.8.1971 to 21.9.1971 and severe curtailment of movement via Farakka due to breaches and bad riverine conditions from end of July to the first week of October.

Trade agreement with Iraq

1353. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

[a] whether A trade agreement has been signed with Iraq recently; and

[b] if so, the salient points of the trade agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE [SHRI A. C. GEORGE] : [a] Yes Sir. A Trade Agreement with Iraq was signed on 24th September, 1971.

[b] A copy of the Agreement is laid on the Table of the house. (*Placed in Library. See no. LT-1087/171*)

Mid-year appraisal of Railway finances

1354. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any mid-year appraisal of railway finances has been made; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS [SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA] : (a) Yes.

(b) Railway earnings during the first six

months of the current year are about Rs. 7 crores more than the proportionate budget anticipations.

Railway working Expenses during the same period are about Rs. 24 crores more than the proportionate budget anticipations.

In the net result, for the first six months there is an adverse swing of about 17 crores with reference to the budget anticipations. However, the excess in expenses is in part due to booking of expenditure being more up-to-date in the first half-year.

Amendment of Electoral Laws

1355. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the revision of Electoral Rolls throughout the country has been completed;

(b) when the General Elections to the State Assemblies will be held;

(c) whether the Election Commission of India has suggested any changes in the election procedure and in the ballot-papers; and

(d) if so, the nature of changes suggested ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITTIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) :
(a) The revision of electoral rolls with 1st January, 1971, as the qualifying date has been completed in all the States and Union Territories except the following :—

(i) Bihar, (ii) Madhya Pradesh (27 Assembly Constituencies only), (iii) Punjab, (iv) West Bengal, (v) Andhra Pradesh, (vi) Delhi and (vii) Pondicherry.

The work of revision is in progress in these States and Union Territories and the rolls are likely to be finally published before the end of December, 1971.

(b) In the absence of any unforeseen contingency warranting the postponement,

elections in the States, the tenure of whose Legislative Assemblies is due to expire in 1972, will be held as scheduled.

In that event elections are also likely to be held simultaneously in those States which are at present under President's rule except in the State of West Bengal in respect of which Government have not yet taken any decision.

(c) and (d) The Election Commission has suggested certain amendments to the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961, with a view to introducing a new design of ballot papers with counterfoils on which the signatures or the thumb impressions of the voters will be taken before the ballot papers are issued to them.

Nylon Yarn Manufacturers earning huge profits

1356. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Nylon Yarn Manufacturers have been earning 300 to 500 per cent profits in the trade; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to curb the margin of profit in this trade ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Formulation of National Water Policy

1357. Dr. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to formulate a national water policy to ensure an integrated plan for development of water resources in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND

POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b) A proposal to constitute a high power National Water Resources Council to evolve a national water policy and guide and promote water resources planning and development in the country is being examined.

Attack on Permanent Way Inspector and Pay Clerk on Kazipet-Dornakal Section (South Central Railway)

1359. **SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether fifteen armed men attacked the Permanent Way Inspector and a Pay Clerk travelling by push trolley between Gundartimadugu and Garla Railway stations on the Kazipet-Dornakal Section of South Central Railway on the 25th October, 1971 and decamped with Rs. 50,000; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, but there were six persons who decamped with Rs. 39,402.40 P., a .410 musket and a bayonet after killing the Rakshak escorting the cash.

(b) (i) District Police, Garla, have registered a case in this connection and are investigating it.

(ii) Top Police and Railway Protection Force Officers have

visited the scene of occurrence.

(iii) Combing operations were conducted by the Police. A few suspects have been detained for interrogation.

(iv) Railway Protection Force Dog Squad was also pressed into service by which some clues have been made available to the Police.

Implementation of Recommendations of Administrative Reforms Commission on Railways

1360. **SHRI B. R. SHUKLA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has implemented a few of the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Railways; and

(b) the percentage of recommendations which have been implemented and the action being taken to implement the rest ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Out of 49 recommendations, contained in the Administrative Reforms Commission's report on Railways, Government's decisions on 6 recommendations (on four fully and on two partly) have been finalised. Government's decisions on these recommendations and the stages of implementation are indicated below :

<i>Text of the recommendation</i>	<i>Decisions</i>
1	2
19. The Railway Board and the Zonal Railways should review the existing training arrangements in the light of requirements and rationalise the training facilities where necessary.	This recommendation is in conformity with the present policy of the Railway Ministry and has been accepted. Administrative instructions to the Railway Administrations have been issued.
20(1) The recruitment to all Class III posts	The present structure of the Railway

1

2

in the Zonal Railways should be made by an independent Recruitment Board consisting of a non-Railway man as Chairman and a senior officer of the Zonal Railway. The Chairman of the Recruitment Board may be appointed by the Railway Board.

20(2) The work of recruitment relating to two or more zones may be dealt with by a single recruitment board unless the quantum of work clearly warrants the need for a separate recruitment board for a particular Zonal Railway.

24. The Welfare organisation should continue to function under the Department of Personnel and continue to attend to the settlement of grievances of employees. It should be manned by selected persons with special training. These persons should not be frequently changed so as to ensure that they become familiar with the problems of the staff in a particular district or Division.

33(2) The workshop facilities in respect of major repairs and overhauls should, as far as possible, be so distributed among Zonal Railways that each workshop specialises in particular field avoiding duplication.

44. Intensive training should be imparted periodically to the railway staff in the matter of railway safety and railway maintenance. Special courses should be devised for the purpose.

46(3) The Research Designs and Standards Organisation should be staffed with persons endowed with innovative ideas, who have attained high proficiency in their particular field and who have an aptitude for both basic and applied research.

46(4) A watch should be kept on the work of the research staff from the start and those found unsuitable should not be retained in the organisation. A review should also be made of the perfor

Service Commission generally conforms to the pattern suggested by the Administrative Reforms Commission in this recommendation. The recommendation has been accepted and stands implemented.

The recommendation, which is in conformity with the present policy of the Railway Ministry, has been accepted. The recommendation and the Government's decision have been sent to the Railway Administrations for guidance.

This recommendation, which is in conformity with the present policy of the Railway Ministry, has been accepted.

This recommendation is in conformity with the present policy of the Railway Ministry and has been accepted. Administrative instructions to the Railway Administrations have been issued.

Accepted. These are generally in conformity with the present procedure.

The recommendations and Government's decisions thereon have been sent to the R.D. S. O.

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mance of each research worker periodically, say every three years, with a view to assessing whether he has kept up the standard of work which should be of a high order.

46(5) The recruitment to the R. D. S. O. should be based on rigorous standards and from mixed sources a greater proportion from the Railways and the rest from outside sources including other Government Organisations.

46(6) The prospects of the officers in the R. D. S. O. should be made attractive and should not, in any case, be less than those of their counterparts in operational and executive organisations of Railways.

The remaining recommendations are under examination.

Earnings from Shuttle Trains Running between Ahmedabad and Sabarmati

1361. SHRI B.R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state; the daily, average of earnings from the shuttle trains being run between Ahmedabad and Sabarmati ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : Figures of train-wise earnings are not maintained.

Corruption in Allotment of Railway Wagons to Collieries

1362. SHRI B.R. SHUKLA :
SHRI ARJUN STHI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be Pleased to state :

(a) whether there is corruption rampant in the Railway Department in the matter of allotment of railway wagons to the collieries as reported in the BLITZ of the last week of October, 1971; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by his Ministry to remove corruption to facilitate

smooth movement of coal from the collieries to other places in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). The allegations made in the Blitz of 30-10-71 are of a general nature and do not admit of any specific investigation. There are also certain factual inaccuracies in the same which may be pointed out as under :—

1. (i) This Ministry is not aware of the working of any high-powered intelligence team in West Bengal to unearth a corrupt regime operating in the Eastern or South Eastern Railways in the matter of wagon allocation for collieries.

(ii) No Joint conference was held recently between the Railway Board Officers and colliery owners to fix the allotment quota of coal for collieries in Bengal/Bihar area. The level of allotment of coal is, however, discussed in periodical meetings held by both the Railways and

the Railway Board Officers with the coal trade from time to time in which the past performances are analysed and future course of action decided.

(iii) Train loads usually consist of 35 BOX wagons equivalent to 87 four-wheelers. The number of train loads of coal loaded per day from collieries in Bengal-Bihar hardly comes to 70 or 80 and not 200.

(iv) The information collected by the Blitz from the collieries about the latter using up all the wagons supplied do not appear to be correct. In the month of August, out of the wagons supplied for coal loading to collieries in Bengal/Bihar, 746 were drawn out empty and 10187 were detained in colliery sidings. During September, the corresponding figures were 479 and 11162. The corresponding figures during the month of October were also of the same order.

2. No action can be taken on vague allegations about corrupt practices amongst railway officials. Whenever specific cases of irregularity or corrupt practices are received the same are investigated and necessary action taken against the staff found guilty of corruption.

कमला बलान बांध

1363. श्री राम भगत पस्वान : क्या सिंचाई और बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा कर देंगे कि :

(क) क्या कमला बलान बांध का विस्तार न किए जाने के कारण हजारों एकड़ में खड़ी फसल प्रत्येक वर्ष बाढ़ के लपेट में आ जाती है;

(ख) क्या जनता बार-बार कमला बलान बांध का विस्तार आगराबाट तिलकेश्वर तक करने का अनुरोध करती रही है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने लोक हित में प्रस्ता-

वित्त विस्तार के कार्य के लिए कोई धन राशि मंजूर की है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो कुल कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की गई है; और

(ङ) यह विस्तार कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ?

सिंचाई और बिद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) से (ङ) : बाढ़ों से क्षेत्रों की सुरक्षा हेतु तटबंधों के विस्तार के सम्बन्ध में कमला बलान की निम्न पट्टियों में रहने वाले लोगों की मांग से सरकार अवगत है। बिहार राज्य सरकार ने बाढ़ों से निम्न पट्टियों के क्षेत्रों की सुरक्षा के लिए कमला बलान के तटबंधों के विस्तार के वास्ते अनुसंधान कार्य हाथ में लिए हैं। स्कीम की स्वीकृति के पश्चात ही स्कीम पर कार्य आरम्भ किया जाना है।

Permits Issued to Import Global Cotton Bales

1364. SHRI K.G. DESHMUKH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has issued permits to import 10 lacs of Global Cotton bales for the season 1971-72; and

(b) the staple length of the cotton that is to be imported ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) For the year 1971-72, imports to the extent of 10 lakh bales of cotton from various sources are *planned*, and authorization issued for import of 6.05 lakh bales.

(b) Cotton released for import is of staple length of 1-1/16" and above.

उत्तर रेलवे में नियुक्त आशुलिपिकों की सहायता

1365. डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या रेल मंत्री

यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या रेल मंत्री ने इस सभा में यह आश्वासन दिया था कि भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री द्वारा उनके पत्रांक पी० सी० 69 पी० एस 5/ओ० एस० 14 दिनांक 13 अगस्त, 1969 में दिए गये आश्वासन को जोकि, आशुलिपिकों को सहायता देने के सम्बन्ध में था उत्तरी रेलवे पर लागू किया जाएगा;

(ख) क्या उनके आश्वासन के उपरान्त भी कई मामलों में उक्त आश्वासन को लागू नहीं किया गया है;

(ग) क्या वे इस मामले की जांच करेंगे; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो कब ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) से (घ) : एक माननीय सदस्य ने केवल एक विशिष्ट मामले का उल्लेख किया है । यह मामला विचाराधीन है ।

उत्तर रेलवे में परीक्षा के द्वारा
आशुलिपिकों की पदोन्नति

1366. डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आशुलिपिकों की पदोन्नति संबंधी 1965 के आदेशों को लागू करने के लिए उत्तर रेलवे ने 1969 में एक परीक्षा ली थी;

(ख) क्या उक्त परीक्षा के सम्बन्ध में की गई अनियमितताओं की ओर समय-समय पर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है और इनके सम्बन्ध में अप्रैल, 1971 में एक संसद सदस्य ने एक पत्र लिखा था परन्तु अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है;

(ग) क्या उत्तर रेलवे के मान्यता प्राप्त लोगों ने भी इस सम्बन्ध में पत्र लिखे हैं; और

(घ) उपरोक्त पत्रों में दिए गए सुझाव क्या हैं; और उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) रेलवे बोर्ड के 1965 के आदेशों को लागू करने के लिए उत्तर रेलवे द्वारा निर्धारित मानदण्ड के आधार पर प्रवरण 1969 के पहले किया गया था । 1969 में स्टेनोग्राफरों के अतिरिक्त पदों का ग्रेड बढ़ाकर 210-425 रु० कर दिया गया । इन पदों के भरने के लिए प्रवरण जून, 1969 में किया गया ।

(ख) 13 मई, 1971 को एक संसद सदस्य का एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था जिसका उत्तर दे दिया गया था ।

(ग) उत्तर रेलवे को कोई अभ्यावेदन नहीं मिला है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Tunnels In Pong Dam Area Himachal Pradesh

1367. SRHI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) how many tunnels carrying out water from Pong Dam area in Himachal Pradesh will be closed by June 1972;

(b) the total area likely to be submerged in water with their closure and how long that area will remain submerged; and

(c) the estimated number of persons likely to be affected thereby ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) None of the five tunnels presently carrying the waters of river Beas at Pong will be closed by June, 1972. One tunnel will, however, be provided with a gate which would be kept open during the flood.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

श्री दुबे नामक उच्च श्रेणी रेल कंडक्टर पर घातक हमला

1368. श्री भागीरथ भंडार : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा (राजस्थान) में 11 अक्टूबर, 1971 को श्री दुबे नामक उच्च श्रेणी रेल कंडक्टर पर किए गए घातक हमले के सम्बन्ध में श्रीमती दुबे और टिकट चैकिंग स्टाफ, वैस्टर्न रेलवे के जनरल सेफ्टी से रेलवे पुलिस अधिकारी, कोटा, और कोटा के कलेक्टर के विरुद्ध सरकार को कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है;

(ख) क्या इस घटना को लेकर रेल कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल की थी; और

(ग) जिन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायत की गई थी उनके खिलाफ सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तया) : (क) जी हां, इस सम्बन्ध में श्रीमती दुबे से एक शिकायत तथा कोटा के रेलवे टिकट चैकिंग स्टाफ एसोसिएशन द्वारा पारित एक प्रस्ताव मिले हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं। लेकिन इसके विरोध में कोटा और रतलाम के टिकट जांच कर्मचारियों ने 12-10-1971 को सामूहिक रूप से अपने बीमार होने की रिपोर्ट कर दी थी।

(ग) इस घटना की पुलिस द्वारा जांच की जा रही है। इस बीच श्री एस० एस० शर्मा, थाना अधिकारी, सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस, कोटा और श्री जी० एस० गौर, चल टिकट परीक्षक, कोटा को कोटा से स्थानान्तरित करने के आदेश पारित कर दिये गये हैं।

रेलवे द्वारा सीमेंट कंक्रीट स्लीपरों का उपयोग

1369. श्री भागीरथ भंडार : क्या रेल

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय ने सीमेंट कंक्रीट के स्लीपर बनाने का निर्णय कब किया और ये स्लीपर अब तक कहां कहां और कितने कितने बनाये गये हैं;

(ख) जब से ऐसे स्लीपरों के उत्पादन का कार्य हाथ में लिया गया तब से उनके पास उत्पादन पर वर्ष-वार कितनी राशि व्यय की गई;

(ग) क्या भुसावळ गोडाउन के निकट और लोनावला में गत कई वर्षों से लाखों की तादाद में ये कंक्रीट के स्लीपर बेकार पड़े हुये हैं;

(घ) रेलवे में किन किन डिजायनों में अभी तक उक्त स्लीपरों का उपयोग किया जा रहा है; और

(ङ) क्या लोहे और लकड़ी के स्लीपरों की तुलना में सीमेंट के स्लीपर अधिक सस्ते और टिकाऊ होते हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तया) : (क) 1963 में रेल मंत्रालय ने भारतीय रेलों में इस्तेमाल के लिए कंक्रीट स्लीपर बनाने का विनिश्चय किया था। अब तक निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर स्लीपरों का निर्माण किया गया है :—

स्थान	संख्या
लोनावला	600
* भांसी	5000
(करारी)	
**दिल्ली	2500
* गया	3000
(मानपुर)	
* बम्बई	13000
दक्षिण रेलवे (तिरुवल्लूर)	200

*कारखाने निजी क्षेत्र में हैं।

**कारखाना निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय के अधीन है।

(ख) रेल मंत्रालय ने बेबल परीक्षा के प्रयोजन के लिए लोनावला के अपने कारखानों 600 में स्लीपर और तिरुवल्लुर में 200 स्लीपर बनाये हैं। इन स्लीपरो के निर्माण पर वर्ष-वार अनुमानित लागत इस प्रकार रही:—

66-67	68-69
42,000 रुपये	16,000 रुपये

बाकी के कंक्रीट स्लीपर व्यापारियों से खुले टेंडर मंगाकर खरीदे जा रहे हैं। इस तरह के स्लीपरो के उत्पादन पर उनकी क्या लागत आती है, इसकी जानकारी रेलों को नहीं है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) अब तक कंक्रीट स्लीपरो का उपयोग मध्य रेलवे के बम्बई और झांसी मण्डलों में, उत्तर रेलवे के दिल्ली मण्डल में, पूर्व रेलवे के धनबाद मण्डल में और दक्षिण रेलवे के मद्रास मंडल में किया गया है। भारतीय रेलों के बड़ी लाइन के सभी मुख्य मार्गों और अधिक रफ्तार वाली लाइनों पर, कहीं कहीं स्थिति को देखते हुए सम्भव होगा, कंक्रीट स्लीपरो का उपयोग करने का विचार है।

(ङ) ग्रन्थ किस्म के स्लीपरो की अपेक्षा कंक्रीट के स्लीपरो की प्रारम्भिक अधिक है लेकिन ये अधिक टिकाऊ हैं।

Overbridge at Railway Crossing at Chatapathar

1370. SHRI ROBIN SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan to construct an overbridge at Railway crossing, Chatapathar near Asansol, West Bengal; and

(b) if so, when the construction work is likely to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal has been approved for inclusion in Eastern Railway's Preliminary Works Programme for 1972-73, and the work if finally approved will be started in 1972-73.

Shortage of Artificial Silk Yarn

1371. SHRI AMARNATH VIDYALANKAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken notice of the persistent shortage of artificial silk yarn in the country that has hit hard the industry;

(b) the step being taken to enhance production with a view to fighting the shortage problem;

(c) whether any price control measures are contemplated to meet the needs of the actual consumers; and

(d) whether any steps are being taken to remove the middle men and to ensure the supply to actual users?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Keeping in view the targets recommended for different types of man-made fibre/yarn for the IV Plan period, the Government is taking suitable steps for creating further capacity by way of grant of Letters of Intent and Industrial licences, leading to enhanced production.

(c) No proposal is under consideration at present for imposing any price control.

(d) Under the voluntary agreements between the spinners and the weavers of rayon yarn and nylon yarn, the actual users get their supplies from the spinners at fixed prices. Therefore, the question of removing any middle man does not arise.

Consideration of Running Allowance for reduction of House Rent

1372. SHRI PRAVINSINGH SOLANKI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 4683 on the 13th July, 1971 regarding consideration of running allowance for deduction of House Rent and state :

- (a) whether the required information has been collected;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the time by which it will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) to (c) The number of employees of Running Staff eligible for accommodation is 88,488.

As regards particulars of accommodation provided to Loco Running Staff with classification on Divisional basis, a Statement is laid on the table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-1088/71)

Registered Labour Union of Railway Workshop, Raipur debarred from collection of Membership Fee

1373. SHRI PRAVINSINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6773 on the 3rd August, 1971 regarding Registered Labour Union of Railway Workshop, Raipur debarred from collection of Membership fee and state :

- (a) whether the information required has been collected; and
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which it will be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b) : A statement giving the information is attached.

Statement

Date & Reference	Subject	Promise made	When & how fulfilled
Unstarred Question No. 6773 dt. 3-8-71 by Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai.	Asking	(a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.	(a) No.
	(a) Whether the Works Manager, Railway Wagon Shop, Raipur had debarred a registered but unrecognised Labour Union of the Railway Wagon Shop to collect membership fee from its members;		
	(b) whether the said orders of Works Manager violate the provisions of Article 19(1) (c) of the Constitution and also the Labour Union Rules; and		(b) & (c) Do not arise.
	(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard.		

**Non-Payment of Running Allowance
to Loco Running Staff, Agra**

1374. SHRI PRAVINSINGH SOLANKI:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4624 on the 13th July, 1971 regarding non-payment of Overtime Allowance to Assistant Station Masters and Levermen, Allahabad Division, (Northern Railway) and state :

(a) whether Loco Running Staff at Agra and other places performing short trips are not being paid the full running allowance but are being paid less;

(b) whether incentive scheme has not so far been implemented; and

(c) how much time Government propose to take in implementing the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) The proposed incentive scheme has been cancelled in view of the fact that the rates of Running Allowance have been

revised w.e.f. 1.1.71 in consultation with the Organised Labour.

(c) Does not arise.

**Penalty imposed on Drivers (Ajmer
Division, Western Railway)**

1375. SHRI PRAVINSINGH SOLANKI:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2368 on the 10th March, 1970 and Unstarred Question No. 4694 on the 13th July, 1971 regarding the procedure for Booking Drivers for learning road and Stations Working Rules and Drivers penalised for taking extra time in learning road and Station Working Rules respectively and state;

(a) whether the required information has since been received; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which it is expected to be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes. A statement is attached.

(b) Does not arise.

Statement

No. Date and Reference	Subject	Promise made	When & how fulfilled	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Unstarred Question No. 4694 asked in Lok Sabha on 13.7.1971 by Shri Chandrika Prasad.	Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2368 on 10th March, 1970 regarding procedure for booking Drivers for learning Road and Station Working Rules and state : (a) whether two Drivers on Ajmer Division were penalised;	This information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as early as possible.		(a) No penalty as such was imposed on them. Instead of utilising them on diesel locos they were put on to steam locos again.

1

2

3

4

5

(b) whether this issue was discussed by the All India Loco-Running Staff Association with the General Manager, Western Railway on 11th July, 1970 at Ajmer; and

(c) if so, the decisions arrived at ?

(b) No. One of the two Drivers met the General Manager in his personal capacity representing their cases.

(c) The case of the two drivers are being reviewed by the competent authority and suitable action will be taken shortly.

**Overbridge near Safdarjang Aerodrome,
New Delhi**

1376. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had sanctioned construction of an overbridge over the Railway crossing near Safdarjang Aerodrome, New Delhi at the cost of Rs. 2 crores;

(b) when the contract for the said construction work was given and the target date fixed for its completion;

(c) whether upto this time, a sum of more than Rs. 80 lakhs has been spent on the preliminary works in respect of the construction of the said bridge; and

(d) whether for the present it has been decided to abandon the construction work; and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) An estimate amounting to Rs. 11.67 lakhs was sanctioned for the construction of the road over bridge proper, over the Railway crossing near Safdarjang Aerodrome, New Delhi.

(b) The contract for the said construction work has not yet been let out. No target date for completion of the over bridge has been fixed.

(c) A sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has so far been spent by the Railway on preliminary works.

(d) Yes. The Ministry of Civil Aviation is examining the feasibility of retaining Safdarjang Aerodrome at its present site and therefore the work on the construction of the road over bridge has been pending.

**Chance to failures to officiate as Drivers
'B' Grade, Ajmer Division (Western
Railway)**

1377. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Ustarred Question No. 4699 on the 13th July, 1971 regarding Panel of Promotion of Drivers, Grade 'B', Ajmer Division and state :

(a) whether the selection has been finalised on Ajmer Division, and if so, the particulars of the selected and unsuccessful candidates;

(b) the rule under which unsuccessful candidates are allowed to officiate in higher grade and whether they are eligible to do so; and

(c) whether the unsuccessful candidates were debarred from officiating in higher grade previously ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes. A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-1089/71*].

(b) and (c). According to the instructions issued by the Railway administration, candidates who failed in the selection, were not promoted to officiate in the higher grade for a period of one year. This has now been revised to the effect that senior failed candidates may also be considered for *ad-hoc* promotion in the event of selected persons not being available, provided the competent authority considers such staff suitable for the *ad-hoc* promotions. The selection of Drivers grade 'B' on Ajmer Division has been finalised, as a result of which unsuccessful candidates are being replaced by selected candidates. Against the remaining vacancies unselected staff

will continue to work on *ad-hoc* basis till a fresh selection of Drivers grade 'B' is conducted.

Regularisation of Quota for promotion from running staff, Ajmer Division (Western Railway)

1378. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5404 on the 20th July, 1971 regarding Regularisation of Quota for promotion as Assistant, Loco Foremen, Ajmer Division (Western Railwas) and state :

(a) whether the information required has been collected; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which it will be laid on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

Statement

Question No. & date of reference	Subject	remarks
1	2	3
Unstarred Question No. 5404 dated 20.7.1971 by Shri Chandrika Prasad.	Asking : (a) Whether there is a ratio between the running staff and maintenance staff for promotion as Assistant Loco Foreman and further promotion is regulated by virtue of seniority in all cases; (b) if so, the procedure followed in each traction on each Railway;	(a) & (b) . There is no uniformity in this respect on all Railways. No ratio had been laid down on the Southern, Northern, North Eastern and Northeast Frontier Railways. On the remaining five Railways specific quotas have prescribed to suit their local conditions. The position existing on the five Railways is as under :— CETRAL RAILWAY Maintenance Staff. = 25% Running Staff. = 75% SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAYS. Maintenance Staff. = 40% Running Staff. = 40% Shedmen. = 20%

1	2	3
		EASTERN AND SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAYS
		Maintenance Staff = 50%
		Running Staff. = 50%
		WESTERN RAILWAY.
		Maintenance Staff = 25%
		Running Staff. = 75%
	(c) whether the procedure laid down had correctly been maintained on the Western Railway;	(c), to (e) : The quota of 3:1 between running and maintenance staff promoted as Assistant Loco Foremen in scale Rs. 335-425 is being maintained on all Divisions of Western Railway with a slight variation on Ajmer Division at present. There are 10 posts of Assistant Loco Foremen on that Division of which 6 from the running side and 2 from the maintenance side have been filled on a regular basis observing the prescribed ratio. The remaining 2 posts have been filled on an <i>ad-hoc</i> basis from the staff of maintenance side pending selection as no senior running staff are coming forward to work as Assistant Loco Foremen. The <i>ad-hoc</i> arrangements will be discontinued as soon as the selection is finalised.
	(d) Whether the over quota from the maintenance side had withheld promotion of staff of Ajmer Division ; and	
	(e) the action Government propose to take to regularise the quota for all the Divisions including Ajmer Division ?	

**Regularisation of Promotion of Drivers
'A' Grade Jaipur Division
(Western Railway)**

1379. **SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4693 on the 13th July, 1971 regarding Promotion of Drivers Grade 'A', Jaipur Division (Western Railway) and state :

(a) Whether selection for Driver 'A' Grade is held on "four Division basis" and all Drivers 'B' Grade of Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Ajmer and Jaipur divisions are eligible for the post of Driver 'A' Grade on these Divisions;

(b) if so, the particulars of seniority of Drivers Grade 'B' of all the four divisions eligible for promotion as Drivers

grade 'A';

(c) whether the present Drivers 'A' Grade working on Jaipur Division are junior according to the list prepared as per part (b) above; and

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take to regularise the promotion?

**THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS
(SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) :** (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Open letter by All India Loco Running
Staff Association**

1380. **SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 5344 on the 20th July, 1971 and state :

(a) whether the open letter issued by All India Loco Running Staff Association has since been received; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take on the matter referred to therein?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) In the open letter, the Association has stated that Railway Board's orders regarding—

(i) Uniforms to Firemen,

(ii) Arrears of Night Duty Allowance, and

(iii) Change of classification,

have not been implemented on the Western Railway. As regards (i), necessary action for procurement and supply of uniforms has been taken by the Railway Administration.

As regards (ii), action to pay the arrears has been initiated by the Railway Administration and is expected to be completed within the next 3 months.

As regards (iii), under the rules, the Loco Running Staff are to be generally classified as continuous. Hence, the question of upgrading their classification to intensive does not arise at this stage. The rules are, however, under review by the Railway Labour Tribunal 1969.

The Association have also raised the matter of delay in payment of arrears of Running Allowance to the Loco Running Staff but no specific cases of delay have been mentioned.

Promotion of Drivers Grade 'C' of
Jaipur Division (Western Railway)

1381. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4698 on the 13th July, 1971 regarding Seniority of Drivers Grade 'C' of Jaipur Division (Western Railway) and state :

(a) whether the Railways have sent

the rankers for diesel training in the required ratio for making them available for promotion;

(b) whether there is a shortage of such staff for promotion;

(c) whether the Railway propose to compensate the rankers in relation to seniority due to the lapses on the part of the Railway itself; and

(d) if not, what action Government propose to take in regularising the seniority and giving due protection to them ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Indo-Ceylon long term economic
Co-operation

1382. SHRI J. B. PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indo-Ceylon long-term economic Co-operation was discussed in the month of September, 1971;

(b) if so, the nature of the discussion; and

(c) the out come thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI
A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The discussions *inter alia* covered matters relating to strengthening of the economic relations, expansion of trade between the two countries, industrial collaboration, facilities for training of Ceylon's technical personnel in various fields, expansion of tourism, extension of credit to Ceylon, etc.

(c) (i) A Ceylonese delegation is expected to visit India shortly to finalise negotiations for a further line of credit;

(ii) A team of consultants is to

be sent to Ceylon for undertaking the feasibility studies with a view to establishing joint ventures in Ceylon.

- (iii) A Standing Sub-Committee for consultation on economic and industrial matters at regular intervals is also to be established shortly.

Pumped Storage Scheme for Power Generation under Nagarjuna Sagar Dam

1383. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have prepared a pumped storage scheme for power generation under the Nagarjuna sagar Dam; and

(b) whether the sanction of this proposal will be expedited in view of the apprehended power shortage in the State in the coming years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of Andhra Pradesh had in June, 1969, submitted a project report for instalation of two Nos. 50 MW each reversible pump turbine sets at a power station located at Nagarjuna-sagar Dam. The project included some features indicating that the station would be used for conventional generation of power during the flood season.

Recently, the Andhra Pradesh Government have submitted in March 1971, a revised report for the pumped storage station at Nagarjunasagar operating as a purely pumped storage scheme throughout the year. Sanction of this proposal is being expedited.

Resumption of export of onions to Ceylone

1384. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister Of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the export of onions to Ceylon has been resumed; and

(b) the efforts made to put this trade on a firm and developing basis ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). There are no restrictions on the export of onions to Ceylon and it is for that country to resume imports.

Broad Gauge Line from Katpadi to Tirupati (Southern Railway)

1385. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the laying a parallel broad gauge line between Katpadi Railway Station and Tirupati Railway Station in the Southern Railway Zone is proposed in the Perspective Plan for gauge conversion; and

(b) whether a comparatively small investment of rupees 2 crores in this proposal will result in an annual saving of crores of rupees by substantial reduction in distance between Bombay-Bangalore and Bombay-Mangalore, Cochin ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) As the lead of the parallel broad gauge line between Katpadi and Tirupati will be more or less the same as by the existing broad gauge route *via* Arkonam, the proposal is not justified from the traffic and financial considerations.

Restoration of Cut In Fourth Plan For Railways

1386. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has been persuaded to restore the cut imposed in the Fourth Plan for Railways;

(b) if not, whether there are any proposals to secure assistance from International agencies to undertake the developmental projects affected by the said cut; and

(c) what are the developmental projects likely to be affected or abandoned as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMATHAIYA) : (a) The Planning Commission have been approached to provide additional funds to the extent of Rs. 125 crores.

(b) No, Sir

(c) Certain gauge conversions, new lines, some line capacity works and certain items of rolling stock.

Uniform system of Billing for Electricity for Agricultural Purposes

1387. **SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose to persuade the States to adopt uniform system of billing for electricity supplied for agricultural purposes on per-cropped-acre basis with provision for recovery of the charges along with land revenue; and

(b) if not whether the Central Government propose to intervene to revise or subsidise the present levy at least in dry upland areas involving all-the-year round deep-lift-irrigation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KAREEL) : (a) Power consumption for agricultural pumping depends not only on the area of irrigation but

also on the lift of water which varies from place to place. Therefore, if electricity charges are fixed only on acreage basis, it will result in the discrimination between the same category of consumers. Hence uniform system of billing for electricity on cropped acreage basis is not practicable, Electricity charges and land revenue are realised by different authorities and therefore provision for recovery of electricity charges along with land revenue is not feasible.

(b) With a view to encourage agricultural production, promotional tariffs for agricultural purposes have been introduced by the State Electricity Boards. There is no proposal to subsidise the electricity rates for agricultural purposes by the Centre.

Decline in Exports of Textiles

1388. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the figures of cotton textile exports during the first 9 months of 1971 and the corresponding figures for the last two years.

(b) in case there is a decline this year, the quantity and value-wise figures for mill-made cloth, yarn, cotton apparel and hosiery ; and

(c) the reasons therefor and the steps taken to achieve larger exports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

Value in Rupees Lakhs

Quantity. Cotton piece-goods mill made in Lakh Sq. Metres
Quantity for Cotton yarn in Lakh Kgs.

Period	Cotton Piece Goods mill-made		Cotton Yarn		Cotton Apparel	Cotton Hosiery	Other Cotton Mfg.	Total
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value
Jan./Sept. 71 (estimated)	2917.0	4871.1	81.4	831.6	703.5	8.7	1206.9	7629.8
Jan./Sept. 70	2914.6	4606.3	217.0	2217.2	494.8	15.0	1098.7	8432.0
Jan./Sept. 69	3019.8	4576.4	258.3	1818.0	338.1	16.4	1023.3	7772.2

Inadequate availability and high prices of domestic cotton coupled with high cost of conversion due to lack of modernization in the textile industry have adversely affected the competitiveness of Indian cotton textiles in the foreign markets.

2. The steps taken to increase exports include :—

- (i) Arranging import of large quantity of cotton.
- (ii) Allotment of foreign cotton to exporting mills against firm export orders.
- (iii) Cotton stock limits for exporting mills have been relaxed.
- (iv) Import of sophisticated textile machinery, not manufactured in the country, to mills exporting 20 per cent of their exports has been allowed.

Calculation of Iron Ore price

1389. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any change recently in the basis of calculating iron ore price to be paid by Mines and Minerals Trading Corporation to the National Minerals Development Corporation ;

(b) if so, the change and the reasons therefor; and

(c) how it is, going to affect Mines and Minerals Trading Corporation's profitability in the handling of iron ore exports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). In respect of the purchase of Bailadila ore by the MMTC from the NMDC, agreement in principle has recently been reached between the two Corporations on a revised price formula. According to this formula the MMTC will purchase Bailadila ore from the NMDC on FOB loading point

basis instead of FOBT basis as was the case till now. The details for giving effect to the change over are being worked out. The above change over has been considered necessary with a view to dislink the realisation of the NMDC from the foreign sales realisation of the MMTC on the sale of Bailadila ore.

(c) Disclosure of the profitability or otherwise of these transactions will not be in public interest.

Rural Electrification Reforms for Maharashtra

1390. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number and brief outlines of rural electrification schemes received from Maharashtra Government for the Fourth Plan period ;

(b) the number of these schemes which have been sanctioned ; and

(c) the reasons for not sanctioning the others ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). 31 rural electrification schemes have been submitted by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board for sanction during the Fourth Plan by the Rural Electrification Corporation for the electrification of 3363 villages and energisation of 20374 pump-sets, covering all the districts of the State except Greater Bombay. The Corporation has sanctioned loan assistance of Rs. 866 lakhs in respect of 13 schemes envisaging the electrification of 1314 villages and energisation of 58600 pump-sets in the districts of Chandrapur, Yeotmal, Kolhapur, Jalgaon, Aurangabad, Satara, Bhir, Dhulia, Poona, Nagpur and Nanded. One scheme relating to Chandrapur District is under scrutiny of the Rural Electrification Corporation. The remaining 17 schemes have been sent to the Maharashtra State Electricity Board for revision on the basis of realistic assessment of loads and rephasing of the expenditure.

**Conversion of Khurdvadi-Pandharpur
Section into Broad Gauge (South
Central Railway)**

1391. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the survey of the Khurdvadi-Pandharpur, narrow gauge section, has been completed with a view to its conversion into broad gauge; and

(b) if so, its findings and when the conversion work will be taken up ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) According to the Survey Report, the conversion will not yield any return on the net investment of Rs. 4.25 crores being the estimated cost of conversion. However, the Survey Report is at present under examination of the Railway Board. A decision regarding the conversion of this section will be taken after the examination is completed from all angles.

**Repairing of Railway Track damaged
by recent Cyclone in Orissa**

1392. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the damage caused to the Railway track and properties in Orissa by the recent cyclone has been fully repaired; and

(b) the extent of damage and the estimated loss to the Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Bank slips occurred in Contai Road Nilgiri Road section of Kharagpur Division. Damages to Telegraph and Telephone communication, signals, electrical installations and roofs of Railway buildings occurred in Bhadrak-Cuttack sections of Khurda Road Division of the South Eastern Railway. The total estimated loss is approximately Rs. 6 lakhs.

दक्षिण रेलवे में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

1393. श्री रामचन्द्र बिकल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दक्षिण रेलवे में हिन्दी की उपेक्षा की जा रही है और फलस्वरूप रेलवे टिकटों, रेलवे स्टेशनों और रेलवे कोचों पर क्षेत्रीय भाषा के साथ हिन्दी के नामों का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हां. तो हिन्दी के नामों का प्रयोग वहां कब से आरम्भ किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमंतैया) : (क) जो नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

ATTACK ON THE TIMES OF INDIA OFFICE
BY FOLLOWERS OF DIVINE LIGHT MISSION

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

"डिवाइन लाइट मिशन के 500 अनुयायियों द्वारा 18 नवम्बर, 1971 को टाइम्स अफ इण्डिया, नई दिल्ली, के कार्यालय पर आक्रमण और उसके परिणामस्वरूप सम्पत्ति की भारी क्षति, एक कान्स्टेबल की मृत्यु और कई अन्य व्यक्तियों के गम्भीर रूप से घायल हो जाने के समाचार ।"

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) : On a point of information. I had also sent a notice. What has happened to that ? I wanted proper inquiry to be made.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not ask me in the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

K. C. PANT) : On the 18th November about 500 followers of one Divine Light Mission staged a demonstration outside the *Times of India* building in New Delhi. The demonstrators resented the publication of an alleged incorrect report in the *Nav Bharat Times* about the Head of their Mission on the 11th November, through the Newspaper had on the 13th itself published an explanation on behalf of the Mission. When the demonstrators assembled before the building, a Member of the Editorial staff of the paper agreed to meet their representatives. However, the demonstrators suddenly became riotous and started pelting stones at the building and the policemen who had sought to prevent the entry of the demonstrators into the building. To disperse the riotous mob police had to use tear-gas. In the course of these incidents 9 policemen and 5 employees of the *Times of India Press* were injured. One of the injured policemen, a CRP constable, subsequently died in hospital. Some damage was also caused to the building and some of the demonstrators sustained minor injuries. A case has been registered in connection with these incidents and is being investigated according to law. 17 demonstrators were arrested on the spot. A sum of Rs. 2500/- has been sanctioned to the family of the deceased constable for immediate relief.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Have those who have been arrested been released on bail ?

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बालयोगी श्री हंस जब भी यहाँ दिल्ली शहर में पधारते हैं तो हजारों और लाखों आदमी उन को देखने के लिए जाते हैं। आज से पांच साल पहले भी वह 13 साल के थे और आज भी वह 13 साल के ही हैं। जब भी वह यहाँ शहर में आते हैं तो हजारों अनगिनत पोस्टर्स शहर में लगे हुए हमें चारों तरफ दिखाई देते हैं। अभी हाल में वह एक जम्बो जेट विमान अमरीका से भरकर यहाँ लाये हैं और उनके यहाँ दिल्ली में पधारने पर हवाई अड्डे पर उनका बड़ा स्वागत सरकार हुआ था। अब यह पता नहीं है कि उस जम्बो जेट विमान का किराया कितने

दिया ? वैसे यह डिवाइन लाइट मिशन का नाम बड़ा सुन्दर है। यह बालयोगी जी अपने को ब्रह्मचारी तो कहते हैं साथ ही साथ वह अपने को ईश्वर का अवतार भी कहते हैं। राम व कृष्ण के बारे में भी वह कहते हैं कि उनमें भी कुछ कमियाँ थीं लेकिन स्वयं अपने को यह शुद्ध अवतार कहते हैं। कलियुग में इनके पिता जी भी अपने को अवतार कहते थे लेकिन मालूम देता है कि बहुत दिनों तक प्रयत्न करने के बावजूद जब वह पूरा अवतार नहीं बन सके तो फिर अपने पुत्र को पूर्ण अवतार बनाने के लिए सारे देश में उन्होंने भ्रमण व प्रचार कार्य किया है वे शाखाएं लगाई हैं। आखिर उनको इतना पैसा कहां से मिलता है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है।

पिछले दिनों नवभारत टाइम्स पर जाकर इनके धार्मिक चेलों ने अखबार के कार्यालय पर हमला किया और उस हमले में मोहम्मद लतीफ नाम का एक कान्सटेबल शहीद हुआ। उसके आश्रित परिवार वालों को आपने पैसा दिया लेकिन वह बहुत थोड़ा दिया गया है। टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया के कर्मचारी एक गरीब चौकीदार की बुरी हालत है बाकी भी जो घायल अस्पताल में पड़े हैं उनको भी आप अधिक से अधिक सहायता देंगे ऐसी मुझे आशा है लेकिन एक बात मैं जरूर आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह डिवाइन लाइट मिशन की जांच सी० वी० आई० के जरिए कराई जाय कि इनको यह लाखों और करोड़ों रुपया कहां से आता है ? आज जब कि हम लोगों के लिए एक-एक मीटिंग करना मुश्किल होता है यह इस तरह से इंडिया गेट व रामलीला मैदान में लगातार महीनों जलसे करते हैं और प्रचारार्थ लाखों पोस्टर्स लगाते हैं। पता नहीं इतनी भारी संख्या में इन्हें यह अधभक्त अनुयायी भी कहां से मिल जाते हैं और लाखों करोड़ों रुपया इस डिवाइन लाइट मिशन को कहां से मिलता है ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि क्या सी० आई० ए० के द्वारा यह मिशन तो नहीं

चलाया गया है ? सी० बी० आई० से इसके बारे में पूरी तरह से जांच कराई जाय और उसकी रिपोर्ट को सदन की मेज पर रक्खा जाय । इसकी जांच कराई जाय कि वह सी० आई० ए० के द्वारा परिचालित है या नहीं ?

इस हमले के फलस्वरूप इन के जो लोग गिरफ्तार हुए हैं उनको इसके लिए उकसाने के छे जिन लोगों का हाथ है उन बड़े बड़े घनाढ्य लोगों को भी सरकार द्वारा गिरफ्तार किया जाय जिन्होंने कि उन लोगों को वहाँ कार्यालय पर हमले के लिए भेजा था । इसके अलावा बालयोगी की भी सेवा किस प्रकार की जाती है उसे भी हम देखना चाहते हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर कुछ रोशनी डालें ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं समझा नहीं कि आखिर मैं उनकी किस बात पर रोशनी डालूँ । माननीय सदस्य ने स्वयं बहुत रोशनी डाली है और कुछ सूचनाएं दी हैं । उन्होंने मुझसे कोई सूचना नहीं मांगी है ।

श्री शशि भूषण : मैंने यह सूचना मांगी है कि डिवाइन लाइट मिशन सी० आई० ए० के द्वारा फाइनेंस्ड है या नहीं इस बात की जांच सी० बी० आई० के द्वारा कराई जाय । इसकी जांच कराई जाय कि मिशन के पास यह करोड़ों रुपया कहाँ से आता है ? मैंने यह मांग की है कि जो सिपाही मारा गया है उसके आश्रित परिवार वालों को कम पैसा मिला है इसलिए सरकार उनको अधिक आर्थिक सहायता दे । मैंने यह भी मांग की है कि जो चौकीदार अस्पताल में है उसको भी सरकार मदद दे । यह पांच सात सवाल मैंने मंत्री जी से पूछे हैं...

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : बालयोगी जी की जन्मकुण्डली देखी जाय कि उनकी दरअसल उम्र क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । शशि

भूषण जी की मांगें मंत्री महोदय ने सुन ली हैं उन्हें नोट कर लिया जाय ।

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने प्रश्न किया है कि यह डिब इन लाइट मिशन सी० आई० ए० द्वारा फाइनेंस होता है या नहीं और इसकी सी० बी० आई० के द्वारा जो मैंने जांच की मांग की है वह भी एक प्रश्न है । मेरा सीधा सा प्रश्न है कि यह विदेशी लोग इनको पैसा देते हैं या नहीं ? वह बालिग है या नहीं यह भी एक सीधा सा प्रश्न है ?

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह पता नहीं कि बालयोगी जिन्हें कहा जाता है वह बालिग हैं या अभी तक नाबालिग हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पांडे जी इस तरह से बीच में मत बोलें ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : यह बड़ा गम्भीर प्रश्न है ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : माननीय सदस्य ने जो जांच का सुझाव दिया है उस पर सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जायेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : सीधा जवाब देने से मंत्री महोदय घबराते हैं क्योंकि उसमें उनके शीशे भी टूटेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई और बात होगी ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : किसी समाचार पत्र के किच्छा हिंसात्मक प्रदर्शन यह लोकतंत्र के लिए एक खतरे की घंटी है और इस प्रवृत्ति को निरुत्साहित किया जाना चाहिए । बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि मंत्री महोदय ने इस तथ्य पर प्रकाश नहीं डाला कि पुलिस और प्रशासन प्रदर्शनकारियों को इस से पूर्व कि वह हिंसात्मक होते तितर-बितर करने में कामयाब क्यों नहीं हुए ? प्रदर्शन के

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

बारे में पुलिस को पहले से सूचना थी। मजिस्ट्रेट भी वहां मौजूद थे। पुलिस को यह भी मालूम था कि 18 तारीख की घटना के पहले भी इस मिशन के कुछ पदाधिकारी और नव-भारत टाइम्स के सम्मानित पत्रकार नवभारत टाइम्स के दफ्तर में एक विवाद में उलझ गये थे। उस समय कुछ हाथा-पाई भी हुई थी, पुलिस को भी बुलाना पड़ा था। इस घटना की पृष्ठभूमि में जब मिशन ने प्रदर्शन करने का फैसला किया और उसकी सूचना पुलिस को थी, तो क्या पुलिस प्रदर्शनकारियों को नवभारत टाइम्स के दफ्तर तक आने से रोक नहीं सकती थी? जब प्रदर्शनकारी पार्लियामेंट भवन पर प्रवेश करने के लिए आना चाहते हैं तब वह पटेल चौक से आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते...

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : वह त्रिसूल लेकर आये थे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप उनसे कहिये कि वह त्रिसूल लेकर ताण्डव न करें।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : मेरे पास फोटोग्राफ है, वह त्रिसूल लेकर आये थे। गाय का प्रदर्शन हुआ था, महाराज।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : गाय तो आपने ले लिया बछड़े के साथ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यदि पुलिस चाहती तो प्रदर्शनकारियों को अखबार के दफ्तर तक आने से रोक सकती थी। अगर पुलिस चाहती तो उन्हें बहादुरशाह जफर मार्ग पर रख सकती थी। बीच में सड़क रहती, दफ्तर दूर होता, पत्थरबाजी की दशा में भी पत्थर दफ्तर तक नहीं जा सकते थे। लेकिन प्रदर्शनकारियों को वहां एकत्र होने दिया गया, वे वहां उत्तेजनात्मक भाषण करते रहे। नवभारत टाइम्स के सम्मानार्थ सम्पादक के विरुद्ध, जो अपने सुलझे हुए विचारों और सन्तुलित दृष्टिकोण के लिए प्रसिद्ध हैं, अपशब्दों का प्रयोग किया जाता

रहा, यह एलान किया जाता रहा प्रदर्शनकारियों को कि अभी कुछ मत करो, अभी समय बाकी है जब हम इशारा करें तब कुछ करना, अभी दस मिनट रह गये हैं, अभी पांच मिनट रह गये हैं। यह प्रत्यक्ष दर्शियों के बयान हैं। पुलिस खड़ी देखती थी, मजिस्ट्रेट मुंह ताक रहे थे। मंत्री महोदय के पाम इस बात का क्या जवाब है? क्या इसका कारण यह है कि इस मिशन के साथी प्रशासन में बैठे हुए हैं और उच्च पदासीन लोग सम्बन्धित हैं? क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने उच्च पदासीन व्यक्तियों ने इस मिशन को गत वर्ष इंडिया गेट के पास अपना समारोह करने की इजाजत दी थी? आज तक इंडिया गेट के पास किसी को टेंट लगा कर भारी भीड़ जमा करने की इजाजत नहीं दी गई, तब इस मिशन के सम्बन्ध में यह अपवाद क्यों किया गया? किस की वजह से इजाजत दी गई, कौन जिम्मेदार है इसके लिए? क्या यह भी सच है कि मिशन ने चुनाव के समय में सत्तारूढ़ दल का समर्थन किया था इसलिये यह इजाजत दी गई? क्या यह सच है कि बालयोगेश्वर की माता जी को राय बरेली ले जाया गया था और प्रधान मंत्री ने उससे अपनी सफलता के लिए आशीर्वाद मांगा था? मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इसका खंडन करें। जब ऊंचे पदों पर बैठे हुए व्यक्ति इस प्रकार के लोगों से सम्बन्ध रखेंगे तब नीचे स्तर पर प्रशासन कानून और व्यवस्था की जिम्मेदारी का पालन करने के अपने सीमित दायित्व का निर्वाह नहीं कर सकता।

श्री पन्त नैनीताल गढ़वाल से आते हैं, पहाड़ी जिले से...

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : कुमायूं से।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : गढ़वाल और कुमायूं सगे भाई हैं, और यह बालयोगेश्वर भी गढ़वाल की विभूति हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय के लिये यह सम्भव नहीं है कि वह इस डिवाइन लाइट मिशन के पदाधिकारियों को इस बात के

लिए तैयार करें कि वह नवभारत टाइम्स पर आक्रमण करने के लिए क्षमा मांगें और नवभारत टाइम्स को भी इस बात के लिए तैयार करें। जब इस आक्रमण के खिलाफ सारा देश उनके साथ है और यह सदन साथ है, हम चाहेंगे कि समाचार-पत्रों को निर्भीक रूप से अपनी बात कहने का मौका दिया जाये। यह स्वतन्त्र समाज है, लोकतंत्र है कोई भी कह सकता है कि मैं भगवान हूँ और दूसरा व्यक्ति यह भी कह सकता है कि वह भगवान नहीं है, वह पाखंडी है, वह ढोंगी है और लोग अन्ध-श्रद्धा से उसका समर्थन कर रहे हैं। जब तक इस प्रकार के वक्तव्य कानून और व्यवस्था को खतरे में नहीं डालते, किसी की जबान पर लगाम नहीं लगाई जा सकती।

मुझे यह भी मालूम है कि नवभारत टाइम्स ने जो कुछ छापा वह एक समाचार-समिति द्वारा दी गई रिपोर्ट के आधार पर छापा। वह समाचार-समिति एक जिम्मेदार समाचार-समिति है। उन्होंने खण्डन किया, वह भी नवभारत टाइम्स ने छाप दिया, फिर भी प्रदर्शन किया गया, कानून को हाथ में लेने की कोशिश की गई।

मैं समझता हूँ कि आज जब देश में संकट की स्थिति है, हमारी सेनायें सीमा पर खड़ी हैं, देश का ध्यान युद्ध प्रयत्नों की ओर लगाया जाना चाहिये। इस तरह के विवाद केवल हमारे शत्रुओं को प्रसन्न कर सकते हैं। इस लिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय अपने प्रभाव का उपयोग कर के डिवाइन लाइट मिशन के पदाधिकारियों को पश्चाताप प्रकट करने के लिए तैयार करेंगे? फिर नवभारत टाइम्स से अपील की जा सकती है कि वह सारे मामले को समाप्त कर दें।

एक प्रश्न मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ। इसमें एक पुलिस के सिपाही की मृत्यु हुई है। क्या मंत्री महोदय के पास कोई पोस्टमार्टम रिपोर्ट है कि किस प्रकार की चोट लगने से मृत्यु हुई?

क्या पत्थर लगा या लाठी के प्रहार अथवा किसी मोटर के ऐक्सिडेंट में सिपाही की मृत्यु हुई? यह बात प्रचारित की जा रही है और मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय पोस्टमार्टम रिपोर्ट देख लें क्योंकि पुलिस के सिपाही की मृत्यु के कारण यह मामला बहुत गम्भीर बन गया है। उस पुलिस के सिपाही की आत्मा की सद्गति के लिए सारा सदन प्रार्थना करेगा और उसके शोक-संतप्त परिवार के प्रति हमारी संबद्धता है, लेकिन इसकी तह में जाना जरूरी है। जो प्रश्न मैंने उठाया था कि अगर पुलिस हस्तक्षेप करती तो दफ्तर पर हमला करने से प्रदर्शन-कारियों को रोका जा सकता था और उस बेचारे पुलिस के सिपाही के जीवन की रक्षा की जा सकती थी। क्या उसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय जांच करेंगे, जिससे पता लग जाय कि मौके पर जो पुलिस के अफसर और मजिस्ट्रेट मौजूद थे उन्होंने समय रहते कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की? उन्होंने भीड़ को हिंसा करने से पहले क्यों नहीं रोका? उन्होंने भीड़ को वहाँ एकत्र क्यों होने दिया? क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में सदन को जांच का आश्वासन देंगे?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, समाचार-पत्र निर्भीकता से कार्य करें, यह सरकार का भी उद्देश्य है, और जैसा श्री बाजपेयी ने कहा, किसी की जबान पर लगाम नहीं लगानी चाहिये, फ्रीडम आफ स्पीच हो, जब तक कोई कानून को अपने हाथ में नहीं लेता। यह सही है और इसी के साथ-साथ यह भी सही है कि प्रदर्शन करने का अधिकार एक मौलिक अधिकार है जब तक कोई कानून को हाथ में न ले। यह बात सही है कि इसमें पहले मजिस्ट्रेट को सूचना दी गई थी, डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट को, कि वह इस तरह का डिमॉस्ट्रेशन वहाँ करेंगे, लेकिन पत्र में यह भी लिखा था कि वह शांतिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन करना चाहते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या वह लिख देते कि वह अशांतिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन करेंगे?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : अगर माननीय सदस्य मुझ से कहें कि शांतिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन होगा और बाद में मामला हाथ से निकल जाये तो ऐसा भी होता है। ऐसा भी अनुभव है। इसी तरह से यह पक्ष उनका आया था। पुलिस वहां मौजूद थी। यह कहना सही नहीं होगा कि पुलिस वहां नहीं थी। उनके आने से पहले जो कुछ इन्तजाम उनका हो सकता था, वह किया था। मजिस्ट्रेट और डी० एस० पी० भी पंद्रह मिनट के अन्दर पहुंच गये। 11 बजे यह लोग जमा हुए और 11-15 पर यह लोग पहुंच गये। उसके बाद जैसा मैंने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा, बात चीत शुरू हुई। पहले उन्होंने कहा कि हम मिलना चाहते हैं एडिटर से। फिर एक असिस्टेंट एडिटर से मिलने की बात हुई। इस पर समझौता भी हुआ कि अच्छा, मिल लेंगे। लेकिन इसके पहले कि वह मिलते यह पत्थर-बाजी शुरू हो गई, हमला शुरू हो गया। यह बहुत ही निन्दनीय चीज हुई, जिसको अग्रेजी में रिप्रेहेन्सिबल कहते हैं और इसमें कुछ नुकसान भी हुआ, कुछ लोग घायल भी हुए और एक पुलिस वाला मर भी गया। अब रहा यह कि मजिस्ट्रेट को दो मिनट पहले करना चाहिये था, या दो मिनट बाद करना चाहिये था, यह जो मजिस्ट्रेट वहां था, जो पुलिस वहां थी उन के निर्णय की बात हमेशा होती है। परिस्थिति तो वही समझ सकते हैं, लेकिन पुलिस वालों की ~~बात~~ से कोई कोताही नहीं थी। उन्होंने कोशिश करके पहले से तैयारी भी करके जब मामला बढ़ा तो रोकने की पूरी कोशिश की।

माननीय सदस्य ने यह सवाल उठाया कि कई उच्च पदाधिकारियों का सम्बन्ध है, तो मैं नहीं जानता, मेरे पास सूचना नहीं है कि कौन उससे सम्बन्धित है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इंडिया गेट पर समारोह करने के लिए इजाजत किसने दी ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : मैं यह जानता हूँ कि इंडिया गेट पर इस साल समारोह करने के

लिए उन्होंने इजाजत मांगी थी, और इसके लिए वह मेरे पास भी आये थे, लेकिन उन्हें अनुमति नहीं दी गई।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पिछले साल की बात कीजिये।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : पिछले साल की जानकारी मुझको नहीं है। अब की उन्हें इजाजत नहीं दी गई।

प्रधान मंत्री का नाम इसमें जबर्दस्ती माननीय सदस्य ले आये। मैं नहीं जानता कि कितने लोग उनसे मिलते हैं और कितने नहीं मिलते हैं। हजारों आदमी उनसे मिला करते हैं, और उसके आधार पर उन्होंने एक बात उनके बारे में भी कह दी। मैं इसके बारे में कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता। (व्यवधान) प्रधान मंत्री को देश के 55 करोड़ आदमियों का आशीर्वाद मिला है, किसी एक का नहीं। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि यह गढ़वाल से हैं। यह जानकारी मुझे उनसे प्राप्त हुई है। उनको धन्यवाद। जहां तक पश्चाताप की बात है, उनको पश्चाताप है या नहीं, मैं नहीं जानता। माननीय सदस्य का धार्मिक संस्थाओं से कुछ ज्यादा सम्बन्ध रहता है। (व्यवधान) मेरा सम्बन्ध भी हो सकता है। उनका अधिक है। वह उन लोगों से बात चीत करें। अगर उनको दिली पश्चाताप है, तो बड़ी अच्छी बात है। लेकिन मेरा काम है कि मैं उन पर कार्यवाही करूं। मैं आपसे कह सकता हूँ कि जिन्होंने कानून तोड़ा है, कानून जितनी इजाजत देता है, उनके खिलाफ उतनी कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

जहां तक पुलिसमैन के पोस्टमार्टम का प्रश्न है, उसकी पोस्टमार्टम रिपोर्ट मैंने नहीं देखी है। मेरे पास यह सूचना है कि उसकी सिर पर चोट लगी थी। वहां सैकड़ों आदमी खड़े थे। कई पुलिसमैन को चोट आई, वे घायल हुए और हास्पिटल ले आये गये। यदि माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं, तो मैं जरूर इसको

भी दिखवा लूंगा कि पोस्टमार्टम रिपोर्ट क्या कहती है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let Government take over the Divine Light Mission.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : The Minister has taken pains to point out that the police force, including the District Magistrate and the DSP, were present at the spot almost from the very beginning. This adds some point to the question which my hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee, raised. He has not replied to that. I can understand if the police did not get information till quite late and were only able to reach the scene after the trouble began. But since he admits that they were there right from the very beginning and this demonstration, by all newspaper accounts, continued in front of the *Times of India* office for quite a long time—

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : For 3½ hours.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : for hours, I think—the question remains unanswered as to how is it, as the situation was getting hotter and hotter and it was obvious after a while what the intentions of the demonstrators were, that this big police force with high ranking police officers present on the spot could not take timely action to stop the actual attack and the physical assaults which took place. This question has not been replied to. I feel that there has been dereliction of duty on the part of the police and this matter must be inquired into; otherwise, if they are just to stand by as spectators and watch everything happening, I do not understand what is the protection which people in this country can expect.

Secondly, I would like to know more specifically whether it is a fact that one Shri Tandan—perhaps, he is a leader or one of the leading lights of this Divine Light Mission; I do not know—was present there on the spot and was seen by large numbers of people as being the most active instigator of this mob. He was the one who was rousing them and instigating them to commit violence and so on. This was all going on in the presence of the police. I would like

to know whether among the people who have been arrested this gentleman, Shri Tandan, is there or not. My information is that he has not been arrested. I would like to know why not.

Thirdly, I would like to know whether this Divine Light Mission is a registered body; if so, does it submit any audited accounts?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It is a registered body.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : If it is a registered body, it must submit annual accounts which are duly audited. I want to know whether Government has looked into or propose to look into it because this question is worrying many of our colleagues and worrying me too, as to what is its source of income because ordinary people cannot go on like this spending money as they do.

I also heard from an eye witness about the arrival of this young man, who claims to be an incarnation of God, at Palam airport from abroad on the 7th November in a chartered plane accompanied by a whole lot of his disciples among whom were some foreigners and I am told that a jeep or car was allowed to proceed to the runway up to the plane so that he could board it from there, which is a privilege which is not permitted to most ordinary mortals, and he was specially escorted out of the airport through the special exit and so on. So, obviously he is being treated as a VIP. I do not know whether you, Sir, also had some of these privileges at some time; but certainly ordinary people do not get them.

So, if it is a registered body with duly audited accounts submitted every year, it should not be difficult for the Government to find out what are its sources of income. I would particularly like to know whether foreign sources are involved on a large scale and whether Government will look into this matter to see whether any undesirable sources are behind this whole thing with the object of creating some sort of diversion in our country and doing things which are prejudicial to national integration.

[Shri Inderjit Gupta]

I quite agree with the Minister that until they technically break the law, he cannot do anything about it. But apart from that I would like to ask him as Home Minister whether he thinks that it is in conformity with the proclaimed secularist ideals of our society that somebody should go around like this claiming to be an incarnation of God and then if you do not agree with that—I do not mind anybody claiming it; I think, from time immemorial in our country it has been the privilege of people to claim from time to time that they are incarnations or reincarnations of the Deity—or are critical of that claim, they are going to attack and assault us. I do not think that it is very much in conformity with the secularist ideals that we profess. I myself am a bit nervous, and so are the other four Members, that we may say something critical here today and tomorrow our houses may be surrounded. I do not know. I have not got very much faith that the Minister will be able to protect us after what has happened.

These are my questions. I would like to know whether this conduct of the police particularly will be looked into more deeply because they were present all the time. They could not plead ignorance of the intentions of the demonstrators which were being made quite obvious on the spot hour after hour. Secondly, I want to know about the registration of this Mission, its accounts, the sources of its income and so on; and thirdly, whether this gentleman, called Tandan, has been arrested or not; if not, why not.

I am also rather curious to know whether any members of the present Government are disciples or devotees of this Divine Light Mission. I would like to know this as a matter of curiosity.

SHRI K.C. PANT : To take the last question first, to the best of my knowledge none in the Government is a member of this Mission.....(Interruption). You are flinging a question at me. I can only tell you what I know. To the best of my knowledge none of them is a member.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या इसका

मतलब यह है कि मंत्रि-मंडल में जितने हैं, वे सब समझदार हैं ? यह तो कोई नहीं कह सकता है ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : अगर कोई यह मतलब निकाले, तो अच्छा ही है ।

It is rather unfair of Shri Indrajit Gupta to fling such a question at me. If I do not say any thing, tomorrow the thing gains currency that I did not answer and conclusions are drawn from that.....(Interruption). If I say that I am finding out, that is also liable to be misunderstood. I think, he being a fairminded man will not ask such loaded questions. It is not fair. These are not fair questions. He can ask me otherwise.....(Interruption)

A policeman has died and Shri Banerjee is still full of fun. I am sorry to hear him.....(Interruption)

About the main question, the magistrate was there—not the District Magistrate but the Sub-divisional Magistrate. The police force was also there. He has asked me why they did not act earlier. I have explained that the Sub-divisional Police Officer and the Sub-divisional Magistrate contacted the manager, Shri R.C. Jain, who agreed that his Assistant Editor, Shri Vidyalankar, would meet the leaders of the demonstrators.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या पुलिस का काम मध्यस्थता करना था या कानून और व्यवस्था की रक्षा करना ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : This is what happened. These people wanted to meet them and they spoke to the Manager. I am only explaining why they did not act immediately Mr. Jain agreed that Mr. Vidyalankar would meet the leader of the demonstrators. The demonstrators were, however, insistent that the editor himself should come out. For a while, Shri Tandon agreed to meet Shri Vidyalankar. But later on he went back on it. In the meantime, these people were incited to resort to violence. They were warned by the authorities not to indulge in violence and to disperse peacefully. But

they tried to break the police cordon and started pelting stones at the building and at the policemen. At this stage, the Police used tear-gas. This is the exact sequence of events as it has been reported to me. I would like to place it before the House. This is the reason. As I stated earlier, it was for these policemen and the Magistrate on the spot to take a decision. If the whole thing would have passed off peacefully through a dialogue between the management of the newspaper and some of the demonstrators, I think, the House would have been happy at that result. An attempt was made in that direction. I do not think we should be critical of that attempt to arrange a dialogue between the two. I do not see why we should take objection to it. If the whole thing would have passed off peacefully, we would have been happy.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पंत जी को मालूम नहीं है पहले भी चर्चा करने गए थे तो हाथापाई हुई थी और पुलिस बुलाई गई थी। उस की पृष्ठभूमि में नये डायलाग की जरूरत क्या थी ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : They agreed. The management also agreed. But later on this thing did not work out.

As I stated earlier, the subsequent conduct of demonstrators is most reprehensible. No one can excuse it. An attempt was made to settle the matter by talks. This is something which we should not criticise.

About Shri Tandon being arrested, 17 persons arrested on the spot included Shri Tandon, General Secretary of the Mission. I add that these persons were later released on bail. But after the death of the constable, Section 302 of the I.P.C. has been added and fresh orders are being issued for the arrest again.

I just asked my officers whether it is a registered body. It is a registered body. Presumably, it does have audited accounts and the rest of it which a registered body should have.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Will the

Government examine those accounts ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : As I stated earlier to Shri Shashi Bhushan, this is a suggestion that we will consider. You have also repeated that suggestion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : My question was that if the accounts are available, will the Government check up to see whether large amounts of money from abroad are being given to this organisation. They may be from CIA or anybody else.

SHRI K. C. PANT : We are all worried about foreign money coming into this country in any guise. Therefore, if it is necessary, we shall certainly look into it. You leave it to us.

So far as the question of some persons claiming that they are re-incarnation of deity and others objecting to it or disagreeing with it, certainly, I entirely agree with Shri Indrajit Gupta that it is open to any of us to agree or disagree. It is very wrong of anybody to take to violence if any of us chooses to disagree with what somebody else holds.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka) : The hon. Minister in the statement that he read out gave as little information as possible.

He should have said, right from the outset, precisely what he said after Mr. Vajpayee pointed out what had happened. Only if the manner in which the demonstrators worked at violence was taken note of, we may have had a better understanding of the situation. In fact, even now he has not told us the entire sequence of events. He says that he is satisfied that the Police arrangements were adequate and that the Police acted correctly. How did he come to that conclusion? I agree with him that it must be left to the Magistrate on the spot to decide at what point of time to intervene. But, besides saying that he accepts his judgement, he has nothing more to say. Let us put it this way. He says that there was an attempt at reconciliation. That attempt failed and the crowd was incited to violence. That was obviously visible to the Magistrate as well as to the Police. Both the

Magistrate and the Police were aware of the influence that this Balayogiji commanded. When he arrived here on the 7th of November at Palam, there was an enormous crowd that was assembled there. The crowd was so great that passengers as well as visitors were unable to get in to the airport and the Police were powerless to maintain any semblance of law and order. You can say that there was law and order at Palam in the sense that there was no violence. But, there was no order in the sense that the citizens who had the right of access to the airport could not get to the airport. It was the business of the Police to see that the crowd was prevented from obstructing or was organised and not allowed to spread all over the place.

Now, with that experience in front of them, what do they do? The Minister says that they said in their request or in their intimation to the District Magistrate that 'We propose to demonstrate peacefully.' But how could they know that this crowd would not get out of hand? It is the business of the Magistrate and the Police to know at what time the crowd will get out of hand.

By now the Minister and the Government must know that we are encouraging, indeed acquiescing in all manner of violence. There is a spirit of lawlessness spreading in the country. You have students surrounding Vice-Chancellors and beating them up. You have labourers *ghearoing* the management. In the early days when these *gheraos* started, people were indignant about it that this is not the way in which demonstrations by labour should be permitted. Now, it has been accepted as the order of the day. This is something normal. And this is gradually spreading. Law is then taken in one's own hand. We know from the Jantar Mantar episode, that the parties member of the ruling party takes the law into its own hands. But there is no expression of regret about it. The Prime Minister had only this to say, 'If you had patience for two years, why not wait a little longer? Undoubtedly, that was the right advice. But something had happened. Then the first word should have been, What has happened is reprehensible'. The words the Minister used to-day, 'What has happened is reprehensible', should

have preceded others. This is how the spirit of lawlessness spreads in the country.

I would say that in this case on the basis of what the Minister has himself said there is a case for a closer enquiry into it, how this trouble developed in the way in which it developed, if the Magistrate gave orders for the use of tear-gas, was that order given before the Policeman was murdered and killed, and at what point of time was it given? Once tear-gas was used, the crowd would have dispersed and there would have been no question of any further clash or violence. Some of these matters need to be looked into. The Minister has not been fair with this House in not stating the facts in detail in his statement right at the very outset in regard to this incident and information had to be extracted from him by the way Shri Vajpayee gave certain information. How are we to know what exactly took place? It is for the Minister to have supplied us with full data and all information regarding this incident and I say that he has still not given us the full information. If he had not had the information he could have said, I want more time. Here is a matter which is not happening for the first time.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your question ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Sir, my question is this. Will the Minister undertake to go further into the matter to satisfy himself and this House that the police acted adequately? Could he tell us whether the Police could have prevented or could not have prevented policemen from being attacked and the *Times of India* building from being damaged? What kind of action was taken by them once they knew that violence was likely to take place? From what Shri Vajpayee said, it was clear that these people were being incited to violence, and so, was there any adequate police force present on the spot? Could it have prevented this or not? These are the questions to which I would like to get an answer from the hon. Minister.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I think my hon. friend Shri H. M. Patel was less than fair when he accused me of withholding any

information. I have not withheld any information from the House. The statement in reply to Call Attention Notices I usually keep as brief as possible, consistent with the major facts connected with the accident being brought out. And, whenever supplementaries are put—and they are put—certain other information has got to be given according to the facts available with the Minister. I think I have adhered to that general pattern. First of all, he referred to some lack of order at Palam. Sir, I have no information on that. He also said, the Magistrate should have taken precautions and should have anticipated that the situation could have turned into violence. I agree with him and I think that the Magistrate and the Police in this case did take precautions to meet the situation in case it turned violent. The letter said, that it was a peaceful demonstration. But, nevertheless, they did take precautions as I have said already and they did not merely go by the contents of the letter. He talked about further enquiry. Investigations will be held according to law.

He mentioned certain other matters, what time was the order of using tear-gas issued, in relation to the time when the policemen were injured. All these questions will be gone into in the course of investigations.

He also wanted to know whether the policemen could have prevented the attack on the other policemen. All these matters will be investigated and I should think already if the policemen could have prevented an attack on themselves, they would have done so. You know, Sir, that the House is very often exercised about the Police not exercising sufficient restraint. And Government are often criticised that the police should have exercised greater restraint. If the House assures me that it is not their desire that the police or the Government should be criticised on that account, then certainly I can draw a lesson from that. But so far, usually the criticism has been that the police has not exercised restraint. In this case, they have exercised restraint, and that is also coming in for criticism.

श्री इसहाक साम्मली (अमरोहा) : माफ

कीजिए, आप बिल्कुल उल्टी बात कह रहे हैं। हाउस ने हमेशा यह कहा है कि ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ जो अमन तोड़ते हैं, सख्त कार्यवाही की जाय।

(श्री اسحاق سمبلی اور وہرہ سامان کیجئے، آپ بالکل اٹنی بات کہہ رہے ہیں ہاؤس نے ہمیشہ یہ کہا ہے کہ ایسے لوگوں کے خلاف جو امن توڑتے ہیں سخت کارروائی کی جائے۔)

SHRI H. M. PATEL : This is most unfair, if I may say so. What I had asked for was an inquiry into this incident. The fact that a case has been registered will not bring out full facts and full details of exactly how this thing happened.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister has already made it clear.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : The fact that there is a general feeling that there is excess of force being used by the police is no reason for saying that when they do not use adequate force, we should not come forward to criticise them...

MR. SPEAKER : If he starts making a counter-statement to what the hon. Minister has made, then there will be no end to it.

The hon. Member has had enough time to say whatever he wanted, and he has said everything.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : This is a matter of great importance. So, please permit me to put this point before you...

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. The hon. Minister has already stated the facts.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वैज्ञानिक युग में दिल्ली की भूमि में इस प्रकार का पाखण्ड और ढोंग का प्रदर्शन हो, ये अध्यात्मिक संस्थाएँ और कुछ व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थी लोग पैसा इकट्ठा करने के लिए, इस प्रकार के काम करें, क्या सरकार इसको बरदाश्त करना चाहती है ? जब श्री अक्षय कुमार

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

जी और श्री हरिदत्त शर्मा को 10 मिनट के लिए नीचे आने के लिये कहा गया तो क्या सरकार ने इस बात को जांचने की कोशिश की कि बालयोगेश्वर महाराज ने इस की आज्ञा दी है या नहीं? पुलिस ने उनको अपनी कस्टडी में लिया या नहीं. इसके बारे में इन्वेस्टीगेशन किया या नहीं?

मैं एक बात और बतलाना चाहता हूँ—जब मुहम्मद लतीफ मारा गया और 302 का मुकदमा रजिस्टर हुआ, उसके पहले आपने कातिलों में किस किस का नाम लिया, किस-किस का गिरफ्तार किया? जब इन लोगों ने प्रदर्शन किया और दफा 147 वहां पर लागू हुई, आम सड़क के ऊपर उन लोगों के भाषण हुए कि हम उन लोगों को नीचे उतारेंगे, उनसे बदला लेंगे, जिन्होंने हमारे भगवान का अनादर किया है, जब इस प्रकार की मीटिंग वहां पर हुई तो यह खुद ही अन-लाफुल असेम्बली थी, उस वक्त पुलिस ने एक्शन क्यों नहीं लिया, वह किस बात की इन्तजार में थी? जब इस तरह की अन-लाफुल असेम्बली किसी गलत आब्जैक्ट के लिये फार्म हो जाय तो आपका यह कहना कि वहां जाने के बाद उन्होंने एलान किया कि 10 मिनट के लिये नीचे आ जाय और 10 मिनट के पहले ही लोगों ने तोड़ना-फोड़ना शुरू कर दिया, इस प्रकार का जो अध्यात्मिक ठगों का प्रदर्शन हो रहा हो, इसमें जो विश्वास करनेवाले लोग हैं, वे तो दोषी हैं ही, लेकिन यह भी देश के लिए एक कलंक की चीज है कि समाचार-पत्रों या उनके कार्यालयों पर हमले किये जाय, ताकि हमारी स्वाधीनता खतरे में पड़ जाय और वे अपनी बात को स्वतंत्रता से कह सकें।

पुलिस का यह कहना कि उन्होंने बड़ा प्रोम्प्ट एक्शन लिया, मैं समझता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री और पुलिस ने कोई प्रोम्प्ट एक्शन नहीं लिया, न यह मालूम करने की कोशिश की कि उनके पास दौलत कहां से आती है, न बाल-

योगेश्वर महाराज से पुलिस ने पूछा, न उनको कस्टडी में लिया, न यह बतलाया कि 302 में किस किस के खिलाफ मुकदमा रजिस्टर किया, न यह बतलाया कि टण्डन महोदय, जो इसके सेक्रेटरी हैं, उनका क्या काम है, उनके एन्टीसिडेंट्स क्या हैं, क्या उन्होंने भगवान प्राप्त कर लिया है. उनकी भी जांच की जाय, क्योंकि इस गड़बड़ में उन्होंने भी बड़ा पाप किया है—ये मारी बातें आपने नहीं की हैं, इसलिए आपको कुबूल करना चाहिए कि पुलिस ने प्रोम्प्ट एक्शन नहीं लिया, अगर लेती तो यह घटना न होती।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : अन्य बातों का जवाब मैं दे चुका हूँ, लेकिन एक बात माननीय सदस्य ने यह कही है कि इस तरह की संस्थायें अपने देश में बहुत-सा पैसा इकट्ठा करती हैं और सरकार इनको क्यों बरदाश्त करती है—

अध्यक्ष जी, कोई सूचना सरकार को मिले किसी विशेष संस्था के बारे में तो उसको देखा जा सकता है, उस पर जांच हो सकती है लेकिन आमतौर पर अगर कोई ऐसा करे और वह कानून के अन्दर हो, संविधान के अन्दर हो तो सरकार उस पर कैसे कार्यवाही कर सकती है।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने भी आपको इसके बारे में एक पत्र लिखा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह मिला नहीं।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : अगर नहीं मिला तो मैं दोषी नहीं हूँ। मैंने अपने हाथ से पत्र लिखकर आप के पास भेजा है। अगर वह आपको नहीं मिला तो उसके लिये आपका सेक्रेटेरियट दोषी हो सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कार्लिंग अटेंशन में आप इस तरह से नहीं बोल सकते हैं।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : एक रिवाइज लाइट

मिशन मेरे इलाके में भी है। मैंने आपको पत्र लिखा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सिर्फ लिखने से ही तो इजाजत नहीं मिल जाएगी।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : आपने उत्तर दिया कि मिला नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बँलट में आपका नाम नहीं आया होगा।

12.53 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

HIGH COURT JUDGES, TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE (AMENDMENT) RULES

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the High Court Judges Travelling Allowance (Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) Published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1539 in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 1971 under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1075/71.]

DELHI SALES TAX (FIRST AMENDMENT) RULES, CAPITAL ISSUES (APPLICATIONS FOR CONSENT) (AMENDMENT) RULES, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (1) I beg to relay on the Table a copy of the Delhi Sales Tax (First Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 4(97)/69 Fin(G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 18th March, 1971 under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941 as in force in the Union territory of Delhi. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-893/71.]

(2) to lay on the Table--

(a) A copy of the Capital Issues (Applications for Consent) (Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and

English versions) Published in Notification No. S. O. 5181 in Gazette of India dated the 19th November, 1971 under sub-section (2) of section 12 of the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1076/71.]

(b) A copy each of the following documents (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (8) of section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 :—

(i) Report on the working and activities of the Central Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1970 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(ii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1970 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(iii) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab National Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1970 along with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

(iv) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Baroda for the year ended the 31st December, 1970 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(v) Report on the working and activities of the United Commercial Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1970 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(vi) Report on the working and activities of the Canara Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1970 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

- (vii) Report on the working and activities of the Dena Bank for the year ended the 13st December, 1970 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
- (viii) Report on the working and activities of the United Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1970 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
- (ix) Report on the working and activities of the Syndicate Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1970 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
- (x) Report on the working and activities of the Union Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1970 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
- (xi) Report on the working and activities of the Allahabad Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1970 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
- (xii) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1970 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
- (xiii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Maharashtra for the year ended the 31st December, 1970 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
- (xiv) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Overseas Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1970 along with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1077/71.]

STATEMENT ON THE LIMA MEETING OF THE GROUP OF '77', ETC.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement on the Lima Meeting of the Group of '77' along with a copy of the Declaration, Principles and the Lima Programme of Action. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1078/71.]

JUTE (LICENSING AND CONTROL) AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) ACT

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Jute (Licensing and Control) Amendment Order, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 5601 in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 1971, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1079/71.]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 :
 - (i) The Export of Coriander (Inspection) Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. S. O. 2908 in Gazette of India dated the 5th August, 1971. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1080/71.]
 - (ii) The Export of Fennel, Fenugreek and Celery Seeds (Inspection) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. S. O. 3601-A in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1971. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1081/71.]

**ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF WEST
BENGAL STATE ELECTRI-
CITY BOARD**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : I beg
to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts of the West Bengal State Electricity Board for the year 1969-70 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (5) of section 69 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 29th June, 1971 issued by the President in relation to the State of West Bengal. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1082/71.*]
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for laying the above Accounts before Parliament and for not laying the Hindi version thereof. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1083/71.*]

12.55 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Uttar Pradesh Cantonments (Control of Rent and Eviction) (Repeal) Bill, 1971, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th November, 1971."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Busi-

ness in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Arms (Amendment) Bill, 1971, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th November, 1971."

**BILLS AS PASSED BY
RAJYA SABHA**

SECRETARY : Sir, I also lay on the Table of the House the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha :—

- (i) The Uttar Pradesh Cantonments (Control of Rent and Eviction) (Repeal) Bill, 1971.
- (ii) The Arms (Amendment) Bill, 1971

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT**

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : I beg to present the Twenty-fourth Report of the Public Accounts Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Ninth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on Audit Report (Civil) 1969 relating to the Departments of Food and Agriculture.

**STAMP AND EXCISE DUTIES
(AMENDMENT) BILL***

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI
SUSHILA ROHATGI) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, the Central Exercises and Salt Act, 1944 and the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1962.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 and the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1962".

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 23-11-71.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : My Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Bill, introduction of which has just been sought by my hon. friend, Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi. The statement of objects and reasons says :

“In order to meet the expenditure on the relief of Bangla Desh refugees.....”

The people are being fleeced in the name of Bangla Desh refugees, if there is more corruption, it is in the name of Bangla Desh refugees ; increased dearness allowance is denied to government employees in the name of Bangla Desh refugees, whatever Government want to do is done in the name of Bangla Desh refugees. I am really for this.

What is happening ? A duty of two paise per copy has been imposed on newspapers and all other printed periodicals. In the *Explanation*, it is stated ‘For the purposes of this item, ‘newspaper’ means any printed periodical work containing news or comments on news.’

It has not even been mentioned that those newspapers having a circulation of 15,000 or 20,000 will be exempt from this blanket impost. It applies to all newspapers. Newspapers in Calcutta, at least the *Anand Bazar Patrika* and others have raised the price of their issue by 5 paise on the ground of increase in newsprint price. This is in addition to the 2 paise. In addition to that, they impose another two paise as excise duty on the basis of this ordinance. So, the newspapers cost today 28 paise—whether it is *Anand Bazar Patrika* or *Juganta*, and today, all the newspaper hawkers are on strike, and we could not get newspapers in our houses for so many days, and rightly so. I can understand the monopoly press is earning a lot. They may be taxed, but why this should be levied on the consumer ? We want to increase the circulation of newspapers; we want our people, both in the countryside and in the urban areas, to read newspapers. There is tension in the country and at this time this excise duty is levied, and the newspapers, taking advantage of this, have increased the cost by five paise, seven paise and eight paise in the name of the increase in the

cost of newsprint and again two paise on the basis of this ordinance. This is a very retrogressive measure.

Again, I say that while the State Governors were consulted, the Chief Ministers were consulted, this Parliament was never consulted. It may not be a coincidence. Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi may say that again it is a coincidence; she never knew that Parliament was meeting on the 15th. It is a sad commentary on the functioning of the Ministers. When Parliament was going to meet, it cannot be a coincidence. It is a deliberate attempt to ignore Parliament and therefore I oppose this.

MR. SPEAKER : Since both of you come from Kanpur also, it is also a coincidence !

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is yet another money Bill just like the others which were introduced yesterday. I must repeat once again our very strong objection on principle, that this kind of money Bill is first legislated by ordinance, without consulting the Parliament or the State Assemblies, and then that is done in a way which is calculated to act as an affront to Parliament. I think this is rubbing salt into the wound, if I may say so; this is adding insult to injury, when the hon. Minister comes and says that it is just a matter of coincidence that these new duties and taxes are coming into force from the date on which Parliament assembled; that it just happens to be a coincidence. Coincidence is generally a thing which happens because somebody is not conscious of that particular thing and it happens accidentally. If this is the way in which they regard the summoning of Parliament by the Rashtrapati on a particular day, all that I can say is that this is a cavalier attitude that the Ministry and the Government have taken.

In the case of the other three allied Bills yesterday, it was said that the time-lag was necessary in order to make certain preparations. In the case of the railway fares, she said—or the other Minister said. I forget who—that because advance reservations are made this ought to be done well before-hand so that money can be collected.

In the case of inland air fares, the same argument was advanced, that advance reservations are to be done. In case of the postal charges, it was said that time is required to print these new stamps with "refugee relief" embossed on them. May I know what is there in this particular case of the newspapers? They are not going to have any stamps on them or any new thing has to be produced or added. What was the need in this particular case not to wake until Parliament assembled? This is a tax not only on the people but it is a tax on knowledge; this is a more shortsighted measure that they are introducing. The immediate effect will be to reduce the circulation of newspapers, and therefore, the amount which they have calculated here, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, as accruing to them is also absolutely misleading the house, because, what is going to happen in our country? People who cannot make two ends meet, who are leading very difficult lives today—the middle class particularly will have to cut down on reading newspapers. The circulation will fall. That is what is going to happen.

13 hrs.

Also, as Mr. Banerjee has pointed out, we read in the newspapers that some exemption is proposed for newspapers with a circulation of 15,000 or less. I find no such thing in the Bill at all. It is a blanket tax on all newspapers and all periodicals. That means that if there is a paper with a circulation of 5000 it will have to pay two paise per copy and that will pass it on to the consumer or reader and a paper with 50,000 circulation will also pay two paise. In an inverted way if you look at it, it is a discrimination against smaller papers. I read in the papers today that some petition has been presented already to the High Court in Orissa on behalf of some small newspaper challenging the right of the Government to discriminate in this way. Therefore some papers may be forced to resort to dishonest practices. They will try to show that their circulation is less than it actually is in order to evade or lessen the incidence.

In other cases where papers have been known to be inflating their circulation

figures in order to get additional newsprint which they can sell in the blackmarket, nothing is done by the Government in order to mop up that black money and use them for refugee relief. Here all newspaper readers are going to be penalised. Mr. Banerjee pointed out that the Ananda Bazar Patrika of Calcutta taking advantage of this has increased its price from 20 paise to 28 paise, some other papers have increased to 24 paise and some to 26 paise, on the plea that the costs are going up and the Government is also putting this tax on them. Are prices to go up like this? What is this? It is a monstrous impost on the reading public of this country which will add to the very great disincentive, especially the small papers and periodicals. Therefore, our group unconditionally and totally objects to this. We oppose it lock, stock and barrel. It is a calculated insult to Parliament; Parliament was not consulted before bringing this Ordinance.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Once again I rise to oppose the introduction of this Bill. Firstly, I oppose the manner in which it has been brought here, showing utter disregard for a national forum like Parliament and also the State Assemblies.

This Bill has two parts—one is about the stamps and other one about newspaper taxation. The stamp part, the money bags will no doubt pass on to the consumer as additional burden, with perhaps a little more advantage to themselves.

As for taxation on newspapers, our country is one of the lowest as far as newspaper reading is concerned, the lowest figure being 22 papers per thousand and the highest has not exceeded 68 papers per thousand population. If you add this amount, in Calcutta they have made it 28 paise which is outside the reach of many readers. Many will discontinue reading newspapers. Is that the Government's intention? Today there is a strike and there is no paper in West Bengal; it is going on for the last few days and the Government has done nothing at all to solve the problem. The Government has no control over the price of newspaper. 28 paise per paper is outside the reach of the common man. Where is the

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

purchasing power of the common man? What has the Government done to increase his purchasing power? People are groaning. We see in today's paper that a family of four committed suicide due to economic reasons, due to poverty. The Chief Ministers were consulted but Parliament and Assemblies were bypassed and ignored. What is it except political gimmick? What prevented the Government from bringing a budget and taxing the corporate sector and people with high personal incomes? They were left alone in the last budget. They talk about industrial stagnation? They are concealing the true profit and siphoning it out as black money. Therefore there is dearth of money; they are not investing their money. The arrears of income-tax come to Rs. 900 crores. Smuggling takes away about Rs. 400 crores a year. Over-invoicing and under-invoicing to please the foreign monopolies are allowed to the tune of Rs. 400 crores a year; the magnitude of the circulation of black money is not known. Indeed it will be anything between 3000 to 4000 crores. In the circumstances, the Government has no right to bring such a Bill adding fuel to the fire, particularly when the people are groaning under severe pressures.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : At the very outset, I would like to say that it is only due to the compulsion of circumstances that the Government had to bring these ordinances and it is not the intention of Government to ignore or bypass Parliament, as suggested by Mr. Indrajit Gupta and others. It is not the privilege of the Government to take a cavalier attitude. It is the privilege of the opposition to bring in any matter they like—it may be the Government employees or corruption or something else; I do not know how we can relate these things together but they have the privilege and they can do it. What I meant by coincidence was this. We knew long before that Parliament was meeting on 15th November, but a certain preparatory stage was necessary. Yesterday with reference to the ordinance about railway fares also, I was saying that some time was needed for the preparation. Incidentally, it could have been done on the 12th... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What is the preparation needed?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : I will explain it. As I was saying, when 15th was chosen as the date, it was not done with the intention of ignoring or bypassing Parliament. I stick to it. Just as any other elected member of this House or of the other House, we also do not relish introducing ordinances. That fear should be set at rest. I am not trying to justify the ordinances. We still say that ordinances should be brought forward only when they are absolutely necessary and in exceptional cases. As you yourself observed yesterday, we should normally avoid it. It is in deference to the desire of hon. Members and your own observations, Sir, that I would like to point out that there are certain extenuating circumstances.

Taking the newspaper industry, a levy of two paise has been introduced. May be in Calcutta the price of the newspaper is 28 paise; we are not fully aware of it. But so far as the Government is concerned, it is only a levy of two paise. This decision was taken after careful deliberation and thought. And, may I point out that 90 per cent of the newspapers will not be affected by this?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That is not there in the Bill.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : All that will come when it is taken up for consideration.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We have before us only the Bill as is sought to be introduced. We do not know what they propose to do later on. We are objecting to the Bill as it is now.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : When the statutory resolution comes up, these things can be considered. The small newspapers will not be affected. It is only 10 per cent of the newspapers, whose circulation exceeds 15,000 copies, which will be affected. Some time was necessary for the newspapers to get used to the licensing formalities, self-removal procedure, etc. If the newspaper was published and if it were not circulated, the industry would have been dislocated. That had to be taken

into consideration because some time was necessary so that they could get familiar with the formalities of excise duty.

The second part is about stamps. About 70 crores of these stamps have to be printed. That takes some time. The Nasik Printing Press which is entrusted with the printing of these stamps has its machinery earmarked for the printing of stamps of various denominations. Therefore, it is not easy all of a sudden to use all these machines only for the printing of this type of stamps. So, some time was necessary for the printing of these 78 crores of stamps.

Coming to the justification for the Ordinance, because of the delay in implementing this measure we were losing Rs. 1½ lakhs every day which we could ill afford. At the same time, the Ordinance could not be brought into force immediately because the stamps have to reach the various treasuries and sub-treasuries all over the country. Otherwise, all the disbursements would be dislocated because the stamped receipt happens to be one of the instruments on which levy has been imposed. So, the measure was brought into force as early as we could.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 and the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1962.”

The Lok Sabha divided :

[Division No.] AYES 13.15 hrs.

Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna

Balakrishniah, Shri T.

Banerji, Shrimati Mukul

Barupal, Shri Panna Lal

Basappa, Shri K.

Bhagat, Shri P. R.

Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.

Bhuwarahan, Shri G.

Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao

Chawla, Shri Amar Nath

Dalbir Singh, Shri

Darbara Singh, Shri

Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.

Dhamankar, Shri

Dharamgaj Singh, Shri

Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad

Dinesh Singh, Shri

Doda, Shri Hiralal

Dumada, Shri L. K.

Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar

Gandhi, Shrimati Indira

Ganesh, Shri K. R.

Gangadeb, Shri P.

Gogoi, Shri Tarun

Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chander

Gowda, Shri Pampan

Hari Kishore Singh, Shri

Jitendra Prasad, Shri

Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.

Kader, Shri S. A.

Kailas, Dr.

Kamble, Shri T. D.

Karan Singh, Dr.

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Khadilkar, Shri R. K.

Kureel, Shri B. N.

Kushok Bakula, Shri

Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.

Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.

Mahajan, Shri Y. S.

Majhi, Shri Gajadhar

Majhi, Shri Kumar

Malaviya, Shri K. D.

Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain

Marandi, Shri Iswar

Maurya, Shri B. P.
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Misra, Shri S. N.
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Partap Singh, Shri
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Peje, Shri S. L.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Shivanath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Sonar, Dr. A. G.
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tiwary, Shri D. N.

Uikey, Shri M. G.
Unnikrishnan, Shri P. K.
Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri R. P.

NOES

Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri, S. P.
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Chaudhary, Shri Ishwar
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
Chavda, Shri K. S.
Deo, Shri P. K.
Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
George, Shri Varkey
Godfrey, Shrimati M.
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
Gowder, Shri J. M.
Guha, Shri Samar
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
Horo, Shri N. E.
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Jhunjhunwala, Shri Bishwanath
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Krishnan, Shri E. R.
Lalji Bhai, Shri
Manjhi, Shri Bhola
Mehta, Shri P. M.
Mohanty, Shri Surendra
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Patel, Shri H. M.
Reddy, Shri B. N.
Saksena, Prof. S. L.
Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
Sezhiyn, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Verma, Shri Phool Chand

MR. SPEAKER : The result* of the
division is : Ayes : 92; Noes : 37.

The Motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI :
Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

13.15 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE* STAMP AND
EXCISE DUTIES (AMEND-
MENT) ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI
YASHWANTRAO CHAUHAN: Sir, I beg to
lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory
statement (Hindi and English versions)
giving reasons for immediate legislation by
the Stamp and Excise Duties (Amendment)
Ordinance, 1971, as required under rule
71 (1) of the Rules of Procedure and Con-
duct of Business in Lok Sabha.

RE DEVELOPMENT ON INDO-PAK
BORDER AND STATEMENT *RE* SHOOT-
ING DOWN OF THREE INTRODUCING
PAKISTANI SABRES NEAR BOYRA,
NORTH-EAST OF CALCUTTA.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी इजाजत से एक
महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आपका और सदन
का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। पार्लियामेंट की
बैठक 15 तारीख को आरम्भ हुई। उस दिन
एक काल अटेंशन मोशन था। जवाब में सुरक्षा
मंत्री ने सीमा की स्थिति के बारे में एक
वक्तव्य दिया था। आज 23 तारीख हो गई है,
सीमा पर निरन्तर पाकिस्तान की आक्रमणा-

त्मक गतिविधियाँ हो रही हैं। हमारी वायु
सीमा का उल्लंघन किया जा रहा है। कल तो
पाकिस्तान फौज के जहाज 65 मील भारतीय
सीमा में घुस आये और हमारे नेट विमानों ने
उनका पीछा किया। हमारे जवान मारे जा रहे
हैं, निर्दोश नागरिक मीत के घाट उतारे जा
रहे हैं, देश में एक अघोषित युद्ध की स्थिति
विद्यमान है। बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है कि इस
स्थिति के बारे में सदन को विश्वास में नहीं
लिया गया। जो कुछ हमें पता है वह समाचार
पत्रों से। जो बातें समाचार पत्रों को बतलाई
जा सकती हैं, सुरक्षा मंत्रालय के अधिकारी
समाचार-पत्रों को जो खबरें दे सकते हैं क्या
उनके बारे में इस सदन को विश्वास में नहीं
लिया जा सकता? क्या सदन को अन्धेरे में
रख कर लड़ाई लड़ी जा सकती है? मेरा आप से
निवेदन है कि आप मंत्री महोदय को, प्रधान
मंत्री को या सुरक्षा मंत्री को निर्देश दें कि वह
स्वयं सीमा की ताजा स्थिति के बारे में सदन
को सूचित करें। अगर वह कालअ टेंशन मोशन
मानने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं, हमारे टेढ़े मेढ़े
मवालों से बचना चाहते हैं तो वह खुद आकर
वक्तव्य दे सकते हैं, और फिर हम आपकी
इजाजत से स्पष्टीकरण पूछ सकते हैं, लेकिन
सदन के साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार करना न
तो सदन की प्रतिष्ठा को उठाता है और न इस
संकट की स्थिति में देश के मनोबल को बनाये
रखने में सहायक होता है। हमको संसद को
तस्वीर में रखना चाहिये। जो घटनायें हो रही
हैं उनके बारे में हमें मंत्री महोदय से पता
लगाना चाहिये, न कि समाचार पत्रों से।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : We
tabled a calling-attention motion on this.

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

The following Members also recorded their Votes :

AYES : Sarvashri Durgadas Bhatia, K. N. Tewari, Shankerrao Savant, M. C. Daga
and Chakleshwar Singh.

NOES : Sarvashri Bakshi Nayak, Sarjoo Pandey, M. K. Krishnan and Bharat Singh
Chowhan.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd) : Sir I have written to you on the same subject and I think, you will permit me also to say something about it. I want to add only one point.

It has been admitted by All India Radio that yesterday there was a tank battle somewhere in Nadia and five medium-sized Pakistani tanks were knocked down. Almost every day we are getting from Radio Pakistan that there was a tank battle in Jessore sector and a number of Indians were captured. The Pakistan Radio is broadcasting not only the names of the officer-arrested but the live voice of some of the officers arrested has also been recorded. I have also given several calling-attention motions. Over a hundred refugees have been killed.

MR. SPEAKER : Not each and everything; only one thing you mention. I am allowing only that and not all the subjects that you want to bring in.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Shellings going on daily as a result of which 100 refugees just near the border area have been killed and a few of thousand wounded. Within the range of five miles of Bangla Desh 90 lakhs refugees are there. I request that this House should be taken into confidence as to what is happening and what is our position. Either the Government should make a statement or you should permit us to raise some sort of a discussion in this House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It is not correct to say that we are in a state of undeclared war with Pakistan or that there is a state of hostilities between India and Pakistan(Interruption). This is exactly what Pakistan is trying to say in various world capitals and in the UN that there is some kind of a war between India and Pakistan, some kind of hostilities between India and Pakistan, which is absolutely incorrect. There is no state of undeclared war or anything like that. Whatever war is going on is between the rulers of West

Pakistan and the people of Bagla Desh.

That is the only thing. Pakistan is trying to internationalise the conflict by impressing upon the world capitals and others that there is an undeclared war between India and Pakistan and, therefore, U. N. and other bodies should come and intervene in this matter. I would only request the hon. Members not to fall prey to such kind of Pakistani propaganda. This is a propaganda and canard which is being carried on by Pakistan..... (Interruption)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I take objection to this. We are not falling prey to any Pakistani propaganda. He has no business to impute motives.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I am not imputing any motive. I am only warning that nobody should be taken in by such propaganda. I emphatically deny that there is any undeclared war between India and Pakistan. This is absolutely incorrect to say. Nobody should ever say such things because it is Pakistan's attempt to internationalise the whole situation.

As regards giving information, we do brief the press from time to time about whatever happens on the borders. Our forces are there. Whenever incursions are made by Pakistani armed forces, we throw them back. If they fire artillery, we reply and silence their guns. These kind of things are happening. From time to time, we brief the press so that the people and the nation get informed about these matters.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Why don't you brief Parliament?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I am coming to that. There are things happenings inside Bangla Desh. We get information from communiques issued from time to time in Bangla Desh about such things. We have also own sources of information. We will not hesitate for a moment to come before Parliament and give information whenever anything of importance or anything which deserves the attention of Parliament happens on our borders. There is an official brief about

these things which are happening, shelling here or an incursion there which is effectively replied to. If we come daily and give statements about these things, I do not think we shall be setting up a good precedent. If there is anything of importance or anything which is really worth the attention of Parliament, as soon as it comes to our notice, we shall surely inform the House about it. Now, with your permission, Sir, I would like to make a statement.

The hon. Members are aware of the air intrusions that took place yesterday in the afternoon near Boyra about 30 miles north-east of Calcutta.

Here, the hon. Member mentioned that the planes intruded 30 miles inside. It is not 30 miles. They did not intrude 30 miles inside our territory. They came about a few kilometres. This incident took place 30 miles away from Calcutta.

The details of the interception action taken by our Air Force are now available. Four Pakistani Sabres were seen approaching our border at about 14.49 hours. A mission of four Gnats was ordered to intercept them. The Pakistani aircraft intruded about 5 kilometres into Indian air space. They were successfully intercepted at 14.59 hour and chased away. In the engagement that took place, three of the four Sabres have been shot down. The Pakistani pilots baled out. Two of them, Flight-Lieut. Parvez Mehdi and Flg. Officer Khalil Ahmed are in our custody. Our Gnats sustained no damage and returned safely to their bases.

The I.A.F. pilots who shot down these Sabres Fl.-Lt. Massey, Fl.-Lt. M. A. Ganapathi and Flying Officer Lazarus.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इसके बाद भी यह कहना हास्यास्पद है कि पाकिस्तान के साथ हास्टिलिटीज नहीं हैं। हम वायु सेना को बचाई देना चाहते हैं कि उसने कुछ किया है।
(अवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : I want to make a

*Off the record.

remark off the record.....*

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We are not after war, Sir. That was made very clear.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Sir, I want to appeal to the House that we should not say anything here which, even by implication, would support Pakistan's propaganda. We should be very careful about it. This is an appeal I want to make to the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, after lunch we will take up the discussion on cyclone havoc in Orissa. I have received a number of names and I assure them that they will all get their chance to speak for a few minutes and we should not finish the debate until the list is exhausted. I hope all of you will co-operate in giving them enough time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Supposing in any Party there is no Member from Orissa, others should be given time.

MR. SPEAKER : We adjourn now and re-assemble at 2.30.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, to-day the hon. Minister has really made a statement which we all applaud. But he should have made it *suo motu*.

13.27 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till half-past Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at thirty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

RE : SUPPLY OF NEWSPAPERS
IN CALCUTTA

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have to draw

[Shri Samar Guha]

the attention of the House to an urgent problem. In Calcutta, for the last ten days, the supply of all newspapers has come to a standstill, and as a result of this, the entire people of Tripura, West Bengal, Assam and Meghalaya are not able to know what is happening in the eastern sector. Yesterday, when I was coming, there was an air raid practice. But almost nobody knew about it and it was a farce. Just at that moment, there was an attack by the Pakistani saboteurs on the border. This makes the entire civil defence of the entire Government a farce.

Would you, therefore, kindly instruct Government to make a statement and to take early steps for the resumption of the supply of newspapers? Otherwise, when we are in almost an emergency and a situation is developing, the civil defence measures would all prove to be absolutely a farce, because people do not know anything of what is happening. Therefore, I would request you to urge Government to make a statement about the resumption of the supply of the Calcutta papers.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Government must come forward and see that the dispute between the hawkers and the managements are immediately patched up and that the hawkers' legitimate demands are met. The situation in the border States is different from normal and the people should not be forced to go without a single daily paper. At present, the people do not know what is happening.

14.37 hrs.

MOTION RE : SITUATION ARISING
OUT OF RECENT CYCLONE
IN ORISSA

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : I beg
to move :

"That the situation arising out of the recent cyclone in Orissa, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion
moved :

"That the situation arising out of the recent cyclone in Orissa, be taken into consideration."

There are some substitute motions also. Hon. Members desirous of moving them may move them now.

AN HON. MEMBER : The hon. Minister is not making any speech?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is up to him. If he does not want to make a speech, I can not compel him to do so.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY
(Kendrapara) : I beg to move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :

"This House, having considered the situation arising out of the recent cyclone in Orissa, is of the opinion that :—

- (a) the failure of the Indian Meteorological Department to issue cyclone warnings in time and the All India Radio's lapses to broadcast the belated cyclone warning with due promptitude and frequency resulted in much avoidable loss to life and property ; which should be investigated into ;
- (b) considering the magnitude of the unprecedented disaster, the Government of India must look upon it as a national disaster and render adequate financial assistance for relief and rehabilitation of the cyclone victims."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I beg to move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :—

"This House, having considered the situation arising out of the recent cyclone in Orissa, is of the opinion that the Government and its appointed Com

mittees' failure to instal a NADWARN system, although Orissa was hit six times by cyclone in last 10 years, has caused a calamity of this magnitude and recommends that :—

- (a) the Centre should go all out to give and arrange resettlement of the victims through monetary aids and grants and free supply of all the necessities ;
- (b) a NADWARN SYSTEM be set up and the meteorological department's scheme to instal 8 powerful cyclone warning radars at Calcutta, Bhubaneshwar, Masulipatnam, Madras, Nagapatinam, Goa and Bombay be implemented and arrangements be made for A.I.R. to give adequate publicity to cyclone warnings in all local languages **3

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI
(Bhubaneshwar) : I beg to move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :—

“This House, having considered the situation arising out of the recent cyclone in Orissa, expresses its deep sympathy for all those who have lost their lives in the cyclone and to the entire people of Orissa in their present hour of sufferings.”³

**SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the terrible and heartrending cyclone that has swept over Orissa is unprecedented in its severity in the last 100 years. I, on behalf of my party and along with all the people of India express my deep sense of sorrow and sympathy to the people of Orissa at their misfortune.

It is true we cannot restore life to those that have fallen victims of this tragedy. But we have much to do for those that have survived. We had hoped that all steps would be taken to provide

all possible help and succour to the victims of this cyclone, but I regret to say that the Government is hopelessly lagging behind in this regard. I have got a report of the ‘Amrita Bazar Patrika’, of Calcutta with me according to which about 25,000 people have lost their lives in this tragedy. If a tidal wave of 15 feet in height rushes at a speed of 175 kilometres per hour, there is no doubt that it will bring untold devastation and destruction in its wake.

In this context I say Sir, that it is not possible for the Government of Orissa to combat this natural calamity of unprecedented magnitude all by itself. The Government of Orissa lacks in resources and it was looking to the Central Government for help. It is true the army was pressed into service there speedily for relief work and although attempts were made to send relief to all affected places speedily, they were not successful. Relief did not reach the interiors. It was not possible to rush relief to all places where they were acutely needed. The relief material that was available was not being distributed properly to all places according to urgency. I find that attention in this respect is being centred at particular places only. The steps that should have been taken by the Central Government in the very beginning but were not taken by them at that time, should now be taken immediately. But we find that the Government is still proceeding in a slipshod and casual manner in this respect although a long time has since elapsed. Even on such a serious and heartrending matter, our Government is playing a game of politics. The people of Orissa, belonging to various political parties and ideologies, have united and are trying their best to bring relief to the affected people but are finding the task difficult due to their lack of resources. But it is being unjustly said by the Government that they are playing a game of politics there. Even today I have read in the newspapers about this. The rulers at the Centre have passed a resolution at their party meeting to the effect that politics is being indulged-in in Orissa in the matter of Cyclone relief. Therefore, they have

**The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Manoranjan Hazra]

decided to send a Parliamentary Committee consisting of their own party members to Orissa to probe into the matter and see that politics is not indulged-in. Is it proper? The people of Orissa belonging to various political parties and ideologies have united and are jointly trying to help the victims with their meagre resources, but it is being alleged that they are indulging in politics. By issuing such statements and deciding to send a Parliamentary Committee of their own party members there, the Central Government is mischievously starting their game of politics in Orissa afresh.

The Central Government is trying to interfere in all State Governments wherever there is non-Congress Government in power. In Orissa also, in its hour of misery and suffering, the Government is trying to interfere from a political angle. If Mrs. Gandhi wanted to approach the problem with sincerity and with humanitarian considerations, if she was really interested in providing the maximum possible help to the sufferers, then I would not have said this. But I find that efforts are being made to interfere in Orissa with political motives. The army officers who went to Orissa in connection with the relief work have stated in their report that efficient working has not been possible due to want of coordination. If Mrs. Gandhi wanted to go to Orissa to help in the co ordination work with a view to effect efficient working of various agencies, then I would have welcomed it.

In this connection I, on behalf of my party will place a few suggestions for the consideration of the Government. Firstly, the people of Orissa who, irrespective of their party affiliations have undertaken the relief work may be allowed to function as at present. The Government should supply them with all the necessary relief materials. Secondly, I would like to point out that during the last ten years repeated and dreadful natural calamities have befallen Orissa. The causes of those should be investigated and steps should be taken to prevent such recurrences.

We have noticed how recklessly deforestation is taking place in Orissa today.

Forests have been destroyed indiscriminately. Forests serve as natural checks to such calamities. We have seen that the Sunderbans have protected and shielded Bengal for generations against natural calamities just like one's forefathers. I, therefore, suggest that afforestation should be taken up extensively all along the coastal regions to afford natural protection against calamities. Furthermore, radars should be installed extensively according to modern scientific methods so that our meteorologists may warn the people of such impending dangers well in advance. This would enable the people to escape such dangers to some extent.

In conclusion, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will request the Government not to indulge in politics taking advantage of the miseries and sufferings of the people. If they do not heed, then the people of India and especially the people of Orissa will never forgive them. With these words, Sir, I conclude my speech.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at a time when the entire sub-continent is faced with a great problem like war, and when our Prime Minister and the entire Cabinet are busy pondering over this great matter which has confronted 55 crores of the Indian people, we have also, at the same time, an internal matter which has broken the economic foundation of a State of India, that is, Orissa, engulfing about two crores of people.

Sir, I have already spoken in the flood debate and it is needless for me to repeat again and again about the disaster which the floods in the coastal tracts of Orissa had created. I can tell the House that Orissa has become a perpetual place of drought, flood, cyclone and saline-inundation and tidal bore.

AN HON. MEMBER : Just like Assam.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : The hopes of the people who have looked to the State Government for relief have been utterly belied. In the 1967 drought, about 68.32 lakhs of people were affected; in the 1967 flood, 19.66 lakhs

of people were affected; in the 1967 cyclone, 8.74 lakhs of people were affected; in the 1968 cyclone, 14.23 lakhs of people were affected; in the 1969 floods, 22.96 lakh people were affected; in the 1970 flood, 19.42 lakhs of people were affected; and in 1971, we have already seen in the newspapers what a tremendous amount of catastrophe Orissa had to pass through.

Now, what is the remedy for it? The remedy is that the Government of India should be more vigilant about it, should be more considerate about it and year after year we need not come to the Lok Sabha to repeat our arguments. I can bring to your kind notice the fact that in 1942 October, there was a great cyclone in West Bengal and in Orissa and about 15,000 people died in it, and about 16,000 heads of cattle completely perished. It was just the beginning of the cyclone-effect in our sub-continent.

Now, Dr. Rao, our eminent Minister, told here in the Lok Sabha on 17-11-1969 about the activities of the Meteorological Department in India. He said that the Meteorological Department is one of the very good departments; the people in the Meteorological Department have done their best, but they do not have the equipment; they do not have radars; they do not have the tools; now they have planned to instal radars at Calcutta, Paradip, Vizagapatam and Madras. If Dr. Rao told this on the 17th November, 1969, what prevented the Government of India from installing a radar in Paradip? Supposing Dr. Rao gives us this assurance today-and I know in our party meeting also he was telling us this, and Dr. Karan Singh was telling us that he was requesting the Finance Minister to release the exchange-what is the guarantee that if Dr. Rao tells us that there will be a radar installed at Paradip, it will be installed immediately? So, I would only request the hon. Minister here that action should be taken immediately, and the matters should be expedited, and the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister should be told that to help the people immediate action on a war-time footing should be put through. I have to say certain things about the precautionary measures which the Government of Orissa did not take. That

there will be a cyclone was known to us by the night of the 28th. The next day, about noon, the Chief Secretary of the Government of Orissa was alarmed about it: how to evacuate people. It is a great problem in my district; in Bansa which is in Baisore district, there is not even a mile of road. It is extremely difficult in such circumstances to evacuate about a lakh of people. By merely giving the alarming news that there will be a cyclone, by alarming the emergency department and the State Governments, we are not able to evacuate people. A machinery should be set up to evacuate people. During the war, people were told what to do in emergencies; they were asked to get into the trenches; they were told whether or not to shut the doors and windows; people were told about all these things. If posters are prepared and pasted, people could know what to do. Suppose there is a cyclone, what the people should do. The department has to tell the people so that they can do things accordingly. This was not done. What about the vehicles? How to evacuate 50,000 people or about a lakh of people? Not only the State Government but the Government of India also should ponder over this problem. These are all allied matters and we cannot separate it from getting alarm signals through the radar.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is the outcome of 25 years of golden rule of the Congress.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: 25 years of Congress rule has done many good things. I went to say that simultaneously with the installation of the radar, machinery should be set up to evacuate people, unless it is done it will be difficult for the people to save themselves.

I shall briefly refer to the saline inundation. The entire tract from Bagra in Balasore to Astaranga in Puri district is very much affected by saline inundation. Our eminent Irrigation Minister will agree that this is happening year after year. To check this there should be construction of a big bund or a great wall. Committee after committee had been set up and speeches have been made, but not a single mile

[Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra]

of bund had been constructed on this border. The hon. Minister should assure the House that he will immediately concern himself with the construction of a big bundh to check the overflow of saline water which spoils crops over a lakh of acres.

We should not concern ourselves only with cyclone. Had there been no cyclone like this, probably this House would not have bothered about floods at all. The real catastrophe of the people of Orissa is from floods in rivers like Swarnarekha, Vaitarani, Brahmani and Rusikulya. Floods in these rivers had been responsible for loss of crores of rupees over the years. Dr. Rao thought about two years ago of construction of double embankment on Swarnarekha. The people of Orissa revolved as about 80 lakhs of people would lose their houses and lands if that idea went through. Eminent man that he is, Dr. Rao thought that it would be a very difficult problem to rehabilitate so many people. So, he felt and he assured me and some others that he would construct dams, barrages, reservoirs and canals on that river. It is a wonderful idea. But when will it be executed? I have gone to the villages of that area and there the people say; ever since 1942 when the entire North Balasore was affected by cyclone and about 5,000 people were thrown into the sea, dead, we have been listening about this. North Balasore lost crores of rupees since then. They have been told that there would be a bundh or a reservoir or a canal or some drainage system. But nothing has been done. We are now in 1971.

I said in my last flood debate and I repeat it. Pending construction of a dam on the river Swarnarekha the hon. Irrigation Minister should concentrate on the drainage system. There is no drainage system at all in North Balasore. The mouth of Swarnarekha has been silted.

Bada Balanga is a very small river. It became famous because Jatindra Mohan Mukherjee, known as Bagha Jatin, was held captive there by the British when he fought against them. It was nothing but a trickle but now it has become a big river during the last flood because of the rains. Such

was the tremendous flow of water as a result of the cyclone and tidal bore that 50 people died. It is unfortunate that the Orissa Government's report does not say anything about it. They have circulated among the MPs so many figures that one does not tally with the other. In one report, they say that 315 people died in Balasore. In another report, it is 200 and odd. Which is true? They have no figure. Now the Orissa Government say that probably 10,000 people died. There is another report, saying, probably 20,000 people died. In another report, it is 25,000 people. How to know which figure is true? The Government has not been able to penetrate into remote, interior areas. If there were no Red Cross or Roman Catholic missionary agencies etc., probably people would have died on the streets, reminding us of the famous Bengal famine of 1943.

The opposition says that we are bringing in politics into this matter. The Finance Minister said, we gave them Rs. 3 crores and odd, but they have not been able to spend it. The Relief Commissioner of Orissa Government has circulated a note among Orissa MPs saying that the statement of the Government of India is incorrect. Who is bringing in politics? We or they? All these papers which the Orissa Government have circulated remind me of the jugglery statistics. I am reminded of a funny thing. I am a student of history and also a Professor. There was a failure of potato crop in England when Pitt, the Younger, was Prime Minister. He was also the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He also had a perfect command over statistics. It was a difficult problem to face the position. He called the opposition for talks across the table. During the discussion, Pitt, the Younger, went on reading out all kinds of statistics, data, figures, etc., with the result that the Wigs and Tories were confused. In utter confusion, they left the meeting and Pitt, the Younger, was saved! Similarly, the Orissa Government have produced so many statistics and data only to confuse us.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY (Udipi) : It is a cyclone of figures !

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : Yes. For cyclone, the

installation of radar and precautionary measures may be all right. But the real problem is the flood havoc. Unless we check the erratic rivers, the economy of Orissa will never improve; So, I suggest that the construction of dams, reservoirs, canals, drainage schemes, etc., should be immediately taken up. Subarnarekha should be connected with Budabalanga by a canal, so that there is a perfect irrigation system. If these things are done, I think the economy of Orissa will improve.

We have sent a central team to Orissa to investigate the loss of human beings, crops, cattle, etc. It is unfortunate that this central team of experts could not go into remote areas. They have probably gone to place where cars could take them. This should not have happened, because the Government of India will not be in a position to get a clear picture. So, I suggest that a Parliamentary team should visit the place. The Prime Minister and the Irrigation Minister must have their own assessment because both of them have gone to Orissa. The people of Orissa repose confidence in them. They look to them for guidance and assistance. I personally feel that if this will be the attitude of the Government towards Orissa, it does not matter whatever be the attitude of others, including political parties, the Indian Government will be in a position to help the people and the economy of Orissa will be improved.

15 hrs.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I feel that it is not necessary to go into the details of the havoc wrought by the cyclone, because it has already been admitted not only by the State Government, the coalition of Swatantra and Utkal Congress, but also by the Central Government. All of them have indicated the magnitude of the crisis, although in different tones. But I still feel that neither the State nor the Central Government has actual realisation of its magnitude in the sense of taking practical measures. The action should be commensurate with the declaration. Till today only very little has been done in this direction which is just like a drop in the ocean. If this havoc is

taken into consideration, along with the past havocs since 1970, namely, the drought in 1970, the heavy floods in July to September, 1970, cyclonic winds between 14th, 16th October, 1971, the cyclone, the heavy rainfall, saline inundation and tidal bore on 29th, 30th and 31st October, I feel that the relief measures so far undertaken do not show actual realisation of the problem by the government.

A meeting of the relief committee was organised by the Governor, who is the Chairman of the Committee, on the 13th. At that meeting, without the seal of authority of either the Governor or the State Government, a report was circulated. Being a member of that committee, I pointed out this mistake. On the 15th another statement, which is a supplementary to the statement on the flood situation in the country, was circulated by Dr. K. L. Rao. We can find vast differences between the two statements, the one which the Governor has circulated and which gives some facts—whether he depended upon the State Government machinery or not is not our concern; our concern is that it was the Governor who as the Chairman called the meeting which we attended and at the very outset of which the report was circulated among all the members—and this report which was placed on the Table of House on the 15th and was circulated amongst us. It does not give the same picture as the one of the 13th. The report reveals something different from that circulated on the 13th. At least, the hon. Minister, Dr. K. L. Rao, should have been aware that his own Governor, who also belongs to his own party, has himself circulated this report. That should form the basis. But that is given a go-by. I do not know what are the reasons.

Till today there is no sincere effort to assess the correct position—the real and actual damages, the loss of human beings, property and other crops etc. Anyway, basing upon this report circulated by the Governor to members of an all-party committee I would call upon the Central Government to come to the aid of Orissa and the people who are being affected by the unprecedented cyclone havoc. One after another ministers have visited Orissa and the affected area. But what is it that those

[Shri D.K. Pande]

people have done there? So far Rs. 2 crores have been sanctioned. Is that adequate? Is that worth considering any help or aid? Not at all. Not only that, even the Prime Minister after her visit has not only expressed sympathy but has also admitted the real, indescribable havoc in terms that it is a calamity of great dimensions.

We have been telling the Government—my party, the Communist Party of Orissa, having made investigation into those areas, submitted a report telling the Government that it is a national calamity and, therefore, mere declarations would not do; something concrete, something tangible, something in reality which will benefit the people must be forthcoming from this Government. If not, all these promises and all these declarations will remain only as lip sympathy.

Of course, Dr. K. L. Rao, our hon. Minister, has given certain suggestions and has made certain promises. They are really welcome. But I would read out one or two statements which he made in the year 1969 when this cyclone issue was discussed. He had made this declaration that a radar installation in the coastal areas, such as, Visakhapatnam, Masulipatnam, Paradip, Calcutta and Madras, should be established. But except at Visakhapatnam, nowhere it has materialised. No steps have been taken either in the name of shortage of foreign exchange or otherwise. He had also promised in this very House the establishment of a distress mitigation committee. He said that a distress mitigation committee would first be set up here—that means, at Visakhapatnam—and later on for other States like Orissa. Orissa has come first. Orissa is also one of the badly cyclone-affected States. But no such Committee has been set up. That is the reality.

In 1969, there was a discussion. Dr. Rao made a statement on 17th November, 1969 in answer to a Call Attention Notice. What happened at that time. For the sake of the Central Government, I want to point out one thing. The Government estimated the loss of last cyclone at Rs. 100 crores and Rs. 9 crores were granted at that time.

Now the Central Government is not forthcoming. At that time, Dr. Rao corrected it as Rs. 15.65 crores. Whether it is Rs. 9 crores or Rs. 15.65 crores, one thing is very clear. If the Central Government is really sincere and honest, they should have according to their own assessment come out with relief. They have got their own machinery. They have formed their own relief committee. Their own Governor has already circulated some papers. Basing upon those things, they could have promised some amount. But that amount is not at all being declared till today. Only Rs. 2 crores have been given.

As far as I am concerned, being a communist, I can say this much that a reactionary coalition Government is there in the State sponsored by Shri Biju Patnaik and even if they become heartless, I have nothing to criticise them. I know from the beginning that is their characteristic feature.

Now, when the State Government is not able to meet the requirements of people in ordinary times, in extra-ordinary times, if the Central Government throws all the blame on the State Government and does nothing, simply looking forward to making declarations and other things and giving all tall promises, what will the position of those unfortunate people, 65 lakhs of people, who have been affected by the cyclone? What will be their fate? I want to know here and now from the ruling party about it. They must make an assurance here in this House as to what positive help and the extent of help they are going to give.

I am reminded of one thing. Since 1922 there have been cyclones and floods and in good old British days, there used to be discussions and, every time, the Britishers used to promise and say, "We are taking all steps to eradicate and eliminate the causes of floods and cyclones, etc." In 1927 also, there was a debate about it—I found it in the library—and Shri Meghnath Shah submitted a report that specific measures must be taken to eradicate the causes of cyclones and floods. Since then and even after Independence, our Government have been making only promises and throwing their

promises to winds.

Now, what is required is this. The relief has to continue till the relief works are not only started but they should be provided on a wider scale. And the gratuitous relief should continue to disabled persons and that must continue at least for three months.

Thirdly, regarding test relief work, there are so many areas, there are so many roads and so many fields and so many un-reclaimed lands where the test relief work can be started and till that is started, the people must be allowed to survive.

Now, the main problem is the problem of these 65 lakhs of people who have survived the cyclonic havoc. Regarding loans and aid for raising additional crops and the *rabi* crops, I had been to one area near Paradip and I found that there are so many tanks and so many places where lift irrigation can easily be adopted and tube-wells can be dug. But, when I asked the Tahsildar, the RDO and the Collector, I was surprised to know that no instructions have been issued to any of them to find out as to what are the places and as to what is the extent of the area where we can start and sow the *Rabi* crop.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh) : Sir, I would like to draw your attention to a greater cyclone, a warning of which has been just received. Pakistan has declared emergency to-day and the House should be more interested in knowing the reaction of the Government. You may kindly ask the Prime Minister to make a statement about this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Not in the midst of another debate. I know it is important, but not in the midst of another discussion.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : He is connecting the two cyclones.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : According to their own estimates, 7 lakhs of houses have collapsed. Therefore, for building houses, adequate loans must be given and not only that, those who are share-croppers and

those who are land-less and those who are dependent upon the land and upon their own labour and who work in the field of middle-class and rich landlords, they are completely not only landless but they are now rendered homeless also. For them, not loan or loan without interest—nothing of that kind—they should be granted free aid for the construction of their houses.

About schools, I have presented a memorandum. High Schools, Primary Schools and also Middle Schools numbering about 1500 and 15000 teachers are involved. They are not getting their salary.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up. May I request that all these suggestions may kindly be sent to the Minister in writing? Now you are only suggesting details as to what should be done. There many other speakers. Now, please conclude.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : Therefore, immediate instructions should be given for disbursing their salaries under some rule or the other, they are saying that they cannot pay their salaries. Therefore, they are also starving.

With regard to students, they must be given free scholarships at least for one year.

As far as irrigation facilities are concerned, lift irrigation and tube-wells are to be set up immediately in those areas where such systems can be adopted. Now as for permanent measures for these saline embankments and irrigation of forests along the coast, measures have to be immediately taken.

Regarding granting of loans, there are so many critical hurdles and the loans are not sanctioned in time. Therefore, the Reserve Bank of India must evolve a liberal policy so that people get loans quickly and in time.

Finally, I want to make one suggestion. Now, there must be a collective effort of all the Parties and groups because everybody is now trying to play politics. The Centre

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is accusing the State and the State is accusing the Centre and if this game goes on and if the same politics continue, then, definitely, we are not really going to help the most afflicted People of Orissa. Therefore, the Governor's Committee which is just a show-piece, should now be activated. All other Committees which are there already must have the necessary co-ordination in order to rush help to the afflicted people. These are my suggestions. Thank you.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO : Sir, this is a grave situation which we face; the Prime Minister should come and state the position.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is just the time when we must function with dignity and decorum and be disciplined and show that we are not at all perturbed. It is most irregular to project some other subject in the midst of another debate. I now call upon Shri J. B. Patnaik to speak. This is exactly the time when we should not lose our feet.....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : And heads also.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK (Cuttack) : I come from Cuttack. This is one of the worst-affected constituencies of the State of Orissa, by various cyclones. There have been 7 cyclones for the last 6 years. Sir, before the last great cyclone, there was another cyclone in September which caused serious damage to crops and also to *kacha* houses in large numbers. The last cyclone only exposed an existing malady—that is, the utter helplessness of the people of the State of Orissa.

Sir, cyclones are also frequent in the USA, in Australia and in Japan. But their people have got the necessary strength and stamina to absorb the shock. I am now reminded of a couplet of Poet Rabindranath Tagore in his *Gitanjali*, which says :

"I do not want your protection from danger; I want the necessary strength to fight it."

What is necessary for Orissa and what is necessary for other parts of the country is to have this strength to fight these natural calamities like cyclones, floods and droughts. Orissa State needs this strength very much because Orissa is the sickliest child of Mother India.

Sir, Orissa has got great natural potentialities. I shall not go into them in detail. They are all very well-known to the house. But these frequent floods and droughts and cyclones have sapped the very vitality of the State as a result of which, in spite of great natural potentialities and resources and development works, the growth of the State since our independence has been very much stunted. What is necessary at present is not mere sympathy of the Centre. Of course, the Centre is very much sympathetic. There is no doubt about it. There could not have been a nobler gesture than the Prime Minister's deduction of her birthday for service of the people of Orissa, the *Daridra* Narayans of the State. After hearing the tales of woe of Orissa, the Defence Minister flew to the State and assured the people of adequate Central help. There are other Ministers also who flew to the State. I pay my compliment to them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You may pay your compliment to all the 55 of them.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK : Dr K. L. Rao himself visited the State and discussed these things and studied the problem in great detail.

But there has been an ugly controversy regarding what money the State requires and what money the Centre is able to pay. I am not going into that controversy.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why ?

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK : It is a fact that the State has not been able to spend more than Rs. 4 crores at present. After the floods the Centre gave to Orissa State a sum of Rs. 3.5 crores. After the drought they gave Rs. 2 crores as grant and Rs. 3 crores as agricultural loans.

So, altogether, it comes to about Rs. 8.5 crores.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : May I say that the amount was released only on the 4th November, 1971 ? Let my hon. friend try to contradict it if he can.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK : Whatever it is, Rs. 8.5 crores had been granted by the Centre in terms of loans or grants for meeting the flood situation. But because of the inadequate machinery that the State Government have, they have not been able to spend whatever money has been granted by the Centre. This State is having an unfortunate tale of woe because it is at present headed by a Ministry which is a marriage of convenience presided over by a Brahmin priest who is 83 years old.....

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : On a point of order. Is it in order to characterise the Chief Minister of a State who is not present here, that he is a 83-year old Brahmin priest ? Are you going to permit it ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I would only say that generally we should refer to people in high public position with some decorum and not unceremoniously.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK : I am not decrying him. I am only stating that he is 83 years old. He is also a Brahmin. It is a fact that he is a Brahmin. For the marriage of convenience, a Brahmin priest is also necessary.

The point that I would like to make is that the Centre's sympathies are abundant for this State. But it is not the crores of rupees that matter. The Core of the problem has to be understood and it has to be faced properly. The core of the problem, as I have stated already is that the State should be given the necessary strength to fight these visitations and these natural calamities year after year. Nobody knows the position of Orissa in this respect better than the hon. Minister himself. He knows very well the problems of flood and drought in the State of Orissa in great detail, and he knows all the remedies as well. But in spite of this, we find that only temporary palliatives are given to the State.

After Independence, probably hundreds

of crores have been granted to the State in terms of relief and in terms of loan to fight drought and floods. But no permanent measures have been taken, no permanent remedies have been found out to fight the floods and droughts and solve these problems once for all.

I would point out certain very important measures to fight the frequent floods in the three big rivers of the State. The hon. Minister himself knows that unless the Brahmani and the Baitarani rivers are controlled, the Brahmani at Rengali and the Baitarani at Bhimkund, the floods could not be prevented. Besides this, on the Budh Balanga and Subarnarekha rivers, there should be storage reservoirs to control the floods.

For fighting drought also, certain important measures have to be taken, namely electrification on a large scale for lift irrigation. If these measures are taken, it is possible to eradicate the drought for all times to come. There should be a plan presented by the hon. Minister to the Cabinet, and this plan should be worked out in the next five years. It is not a question of mixing Orissa's plan with the all-India plan and to find out a needle in the haystack. Since Orissa is the sickliest child of Mother India, and since Orissa problems are chronic, and since Orissa cannot rise in view of these maladies for the last so many years, the problems of Orissa should be separated or isolated and properly dealt with, I would request the hon. Minister to draw up a plan to fight drought and floods in Orissa on a permanent basis.

Regarding the cyclone, certain measures have been suggested by the hon. Minister. I entirely agree with him so far as these measures are concerned. I do not want to enumerate all these measures. But I would like to stress in particular that there should be the installation of a radar at Paradip port and a meteorological centre at Bhubaneswar. There should be afforestation on a large scale in the coastal belt. There should be high mounds in villages so that people could in an emergency take shelter there. Besides, there is proposal now before Government—it is made not only for Orissa but for the

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entire eastern coast-to put in stationary orbit a satellite to watch the atmospheric developments in the Indian ocean. Japan has made the proposal. For that India has to pay her share. I do not know what would be the cost. They say it will cost about Rs. 16 crores for putting it into orbit. Probably the Minister could in his reply answer this point. If it is necessary to instal such a satellite, no money should be wanting for that purpose.

In regard to other measures, the Centre's sympathy is there and there would be nothing to get them implemented. If the State Government is not in a position to spend the money, if the State Government machinery is not equal to the task, what prevents the Government of India from having a joint committee of the Central Government and the State Government to work out schemes and plans to deal with this national emergency. This committee could be presided over by a Central Minister, if possible, to solve these problems.

Regarding formation of committees, the Minister has suggested in his report that there should be a committee at the Central level and at the State level to suggest post-cyclone measures. I do not understand why this suggestion has been made. Such a committee was constituted at the Central level and at the State level in 1969 after the Cyclone in Andhra. They have made some suggestions. But these have still not been implemented. The committees now proposed may make the same suggestions. Why not avoid this duplication and waste of time. In view of the Minister's vast experience and there is no dearth of experts in his Ministry either-it would be better if the findings of the earlier committees are expeditiously implemented instead of having some other committees going into the problem and making the same sort of recommendations. Let the recommendations already made be implemented as early as possible. If this is not done, within a year or two, we may be faced with similar disasters and the same difficulties and problems will remain.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Surendra Mohanty.

श्री हरेकम चन्द कछवाय : ** (मुरेना)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, order. What he says will not go on record. I have already give a ruling on this. He just comes into the House and injects anything he wants. This is not proper.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : I have moved the substitute motion standing in my name with a correction in (b) that the disaster referred to there is 'national disaster' and not 'natural disaster', which mistake has crept in there due to a printing error.

The killer cyclone of October 29 and 30 has receded leaving behind uncounted numbers of corpses and carcasses, 25.25 lakh acres of land of green field under deep layers of sand, 8.4 lakhs of houses demolished and 7,600 square miles affected in varying degrees. But in its wake, the evil eye of another kind of cyclone is moving from Delhi towards Orissa. That is a political cyclone, to hit the Government there which is, unfortunately, not of the complexion which the ruling party at the Centre would like or desire. At this stage, I can do nothing but express my regret at the perversity of values of men in authority who do not hesitate to make capital out of the miseries of the people. I warn the people of Orissa so that they can judge this enormity in its true context.

Sir, with these words, I would like to come to the core of the problem which is really besetting the State today. More than the Prime Minister, more than the Finance Minister, I am really beholden and the people of Orissa are beholden to the Minister of Irrigation and Power, Dr. K.L. Rao who, notwithstanding his age, had spent two days in the cyclone-affected areas, not on a helicopter as was done by the Prime Minister, or by the Finance Minister or by the junior Minister, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting who, though belonging to that State had not the heart or the time to move among the people, her own stricken people, but moved in a helicopter, Dr. Rao—whom I had—seen in spite of his advanced age—had taken the trouble to move among the afflicted people in cars and boats and really want to take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude and the gratitude of the people

of Orissa towards him for the troubles he had taken.

Now, I would like to place before this House that cyclone is an act of providence. There is no force which can avert it, however scientifically we may have been equipped. But the question arises, can we not mitigate its dangers? Can we not avoid the avoidable loss of human lives and moveable property? I venture to think if only the Indian metrological department of the Government of India warned the State Government that a cyclonic storm of this magnitude was moving towards the coast of Orissa and had the warnings been given in time, I am sure the extent of this calamity could have been very much mitigated and lessened.

The hon. Minister, Dr. Rao, has in his note that was circulated the other day briefly stated about the warning that the Government of India had received, though the date, the time, etc., have not been mentioned. But the *Time* magazine of America, in its issue dated 15th November, 1971, has mentioned this, which I quote here :

"Many in India wondered aloud why the Government had not taken any steps to prepare Orrisa for this cyclone. When it was first spotted and reported by a US weather satellite a full day before it hit land, the storm seemed to be headed for the very area of East Pakistan that was devastated last year. Then, it changed direction, but the satellite forecast well in advance that it was headed for Orrisa."

Sir, I do not vouch for the report of the time nor do I vouch for the statement of the hon. Minister. I only plead that there should be an enquiry into this matter as to whether the Indian metrological institute had received the warning from the US weather satellite well in advance and wheather the warning was transmitted to the State Government and the All India Radio. Whether it be the State Government, or the Government of India or the Indian metrological Department. I hold brief for none. But I only plead that in a matter of this kind, some sense of responsibility

should have been shown. Therefore, I would urge on this House to institute an enquiry into this whole sorry state of affairs. I understand that only when the storm was hitting or lashing the Paradip port, the All India Radio station at Cuttack was issuing the cyclone warning. It could be worthwhile to enquire as to why the Cuttack Station of All India Radio did not pick up the cyclone warning in its news cycle and broadcast it with due promptitude and frequency.

Sir, it may be recalled that the Cyclone Distress Mitigation Committee that had been set up after the Andhra cyclone, made a specific recomendation that the All India Radio should issue the cyclone warnings in due frequency so that the people were warned in due time and they could take care of themselves, by which much avoidable loss to human life and property could be avoided.

But it is a regrettable fact that while the Cuttack station of the All India Radio was broadcasting light music the cyclone was hitting the Paradip port and it was moving in its deadly course towards further east, Therefore I want that there should be an enquiry on these two points : whether the United States weather satellite had warned the Indian Meterological department in time and whethar the Indian Meteorological department had transmitted the warning not only to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Orrisa but also to the Station Director of the All India Radio and whether it had been picked by the All India Radio and warning issued in due frequency.

Dr. K.L. Rao, the expert that he is, has investigated the situation thoroughly and his valuable recommendations are contained in the statement he had circulation the other day. I would not go into those recommendations but I should like to dwell upon an ugly, unseemly controversy that has been raised, over the relief operations between the state and the centre. It has been alleged that the State Government could not spend the money that had already been sanctioned by the Centre. I should like to invite the attention of the House in this context to the

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great benevolence, that the Central Government has shown towards the misery-stricken Orissa. After the last floods, as against the requirement of Rs. 12.60 crores put forward by the State Government, the Central Government could release only Rs. 3.90 crores. For relief and rehabilitation after the October cyclone which had hit Orissa only a month before, the State Government's requirement was Rs. 29.25 crores as immediate grant-in-aid; Rs 5 crores for agricultural loans; Rs. 5.5 crores for loans for restoration of damaged property. How much out of this has the Central Government in its benevolence released? Rs. 2 crores for ways and means assistance, which was released on 4 November, 1971 and Rs 3 crores loan for agriculture released on 10 November, 1971. Yet I find my friends have the temerity to say that the State Government could not spend the money that the Government of India had released.

We may have our differences but I appeal to our friends: let us not have any difference on a matter which affects the lives of millions of people. I do not make any grouse against the Government of India. I do realise that they have their own problems to face.

But here is a State which has been afflicted either by flood or by drought or by cyclones over a number of years continuously. Therefore it is time that the Government of India considered the last cyclone as a national disaster and rendered adequate financial assistance and not make it a partisan political issue.

There is another matter to which I should like to invite the attention of the House. At the suggestion of Mr. Chavan, the Finance Minister, an all party committee was formed under the presidentship of the Governor of Orissa. As is well known the Governor of a State is the agent of the Central Government. Now what has inspired the ruling Congress to promote a parallel relief committee in Orissa? This parallel relief committee is being utilised to create more confusion, not to help but to hinder the relief operations. I ask in all humility. Is this the time for partisan politics? I do not find the lady Minister,

Mrs. Nandini Satpathy. She has not visited a single afflicted village; she has not seen a single spot. If my memory serves me right, she just issued a statement through the All India Radio, her hand-maid.....

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK : She has visited the area upto Paradip.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Paradip is a town.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK : She visited the villages also.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : From Paradip, the cyclone moved north-east and the villages around Paradip had not been hit disastrously. I do not know why she took the trouble of visiting these places. I would have expected her to be present here during this discussion. She has the temerity to say that the State Government is using the relief operations for its own political advantage. If she is an honourable lady, I would throw a challenge at her in this House and I am prepared to bear the consequences. She should prove it to the hilt how it has been utilised for political and partisan ends. If she is an honourable lady, I expect her to take up this challenge.

Before the ruling party in its utter benevolence started raising funds for the afflicted people my party has spent Rs. 5 lakhs in the relief operations. We are not so petty-minded to give undue publicity to it through the All India Radio or newspapers. I would like to take this House into confidence : and say there is no partisanship whatsoever in the matter of relief operations. If the ruling Congress members are so keen, so sanguine and so sure about the alleged partisan attitude, it would have been honourable on their part to resign from the all-party relief committee presided over by the Governor set up the instance of the Finance Minister and start their own Relief Committee. Without resigning their seats in protest against alleged partisanship and continuing their membership on the all-party committee; to come out with such wild statements is certainly something very

reprehensible. No more fitting reply could have been given to that kind of Machiavellianism than by a section of the members of the ruling Congress in Orissa who have expressed their regret that such a committee could be formed under the auspices of the ruling Congress, which would only hinder the process of relief operations instead of helping it.

In summing up, I would say, there must be an enquiry into the hiatus between the warning issued by the weather satellite and the issuance of warning by the Indian Meteorological Department to the State Government and the lapses of the All India Radio to broadcast the warning with due frequency. Also, Central help should be more liberal and should not be confined to words of jugglery, to which Mr. Mohapatra has made a reference. There should be no partisan outlook whatsoever in relief operations. Finally, such members of the ruling Congress who have made allegations against the relief operations of the State Government must have the honesty to prove the facts of the case. And I conclude.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Sir, a great tragedy has overtaken Orissa. If one goes to those places, you find in one home a young boy, 7 or 8 years old, left alone. His father, mother, brothers and sisters with whom he might have been playing a shortwhile ago have all been washed away. You go to an other family and find the wife and children have been washed away, leaving all alone, the young husband. If you visit somewhere else you will find that the old father of 75 alone has survived and his son, daughter-in-law, grand sons and grand daughters who were looking after him in his old age have all been washed away. This is the story of not one, two or three homes but thousands of homes. You hear the same sorrowful tale narrated in all cyclone-affected areas of Orissa, namely, Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Dhenkanal, Kionjhar and Mayurbhanj. There is nothing but desolation for the surviving young and old after the great deluge.

These are facts which will bring tears

to the eyes of millions of our people. When there are millions of eyes where we have to remove the tears by giving prompt relief, cannot our friends here in this great national forum try to rise to the occasion when the magnitude of the calamity is so enormous and it has affected six million people. It is a matter of regret that some of the members of the opposition are very much obsessed with the Central Government and in their obsession they tend to forget the worries, sorrows and sufferings of our distressed millions. Let us all try to avoid any political acrimony and attempt to find out the magnitude of the loss of the calamity and try what we could do in the matter of giving immediate relief and undertake rehabilitation programmes.

Here I must express the gratefulness of our people to the Minister of Irrigation and Power, Dr. K. L. Rao, for his prompt visit to the affected areas. We are also grateful to the Prime Minister. When we impressed upon her the size and urgency of the problem; she cancelled her birthday celebrations and visited Orissa and saw for herself the distress and sufferings of the people. Our Finance Minister also visited this area. The Ministries of Health and Food and Agriculture have also come to know the sufferings and the loss that has taken place. The Prime Minister has said that the Centre would do their best to relieve the suffering of the affected people in Orissa because the suffering of Orissa is the suffering of the whole country. We are also proud that our great party for the last so many days is engaged in seeing how the miseries of the people could be reduced or removed. Even Central Ministers are regularly coming and looking into the grievances and seeing how they could be removed.

I would like to take this opportunity to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power the Old Imperial Gazetteer of the 18th century, towards 1885 or 1890. If he looks into it he will find what the gentleman had then recorded. The old Imperial Gazetteer of India in its description about Cuttack district in Orissa mentions that "the district is directly on the track of the

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cyclonic storms which cross Orissa frequent during the monsoon season. In recently years Orissa coast have experienced several severe cyclones, the most notable being that of September 23rd, 1885, which was accompanied by a storm wave that caused much loss of life and property near the coast. In the Kendrapara sub-division alone 5,000 lives were reported to have been lost, while serious damage was caused to crops and houses. The Kanika estate suffered most severely and many villages thus destroyed have not since been inhabited. The salt deposited on the lands by the tidal wave in the year 1885 affected the crops for about five years." Because of that no crop could grow.

The Imperial Gazetteer also speaks the same thing about Balasore and the coastal district of Puri. It says that Puri District in Orissa also is directly on the track of the cyclonic storms which visit Orissa coast frequently.

I was looking to any literature which the Government of India might have also published on the visits of cyclones to this country because I thought that there must be something. After seven days' efforts—as you know, I have become a research student in the library—I found that during the 70-year period from 1891 to 1960—I am leaving out the last ten years—about 400 cyclonic storms formed in the Bay of Bengal and nearly one-fourth of this total number of cyclonic storms in the Bay of Bengal were severe storms. You will find that on an average every two years was a series of cyclonic storms in the Bay of Bengal and the Orissa coast was suffering the most.

I am not going into the details of the loss because till today the loss has not been estimated fully. The Planning Commission has sent a very good officer and the Central team has also visited. But at least, we expect, the Central team should have visited the district of Puri also which has been affected at many places and houses have collapsed in many places. I do not know whether they concentrated their visit to one or two places. But I hope, they must be having a full picture of the colossal damage that has been caused almost in various

parts of the six districts, though some were heavily damaged and some were partially damaged.

There is such a colossal problem of relief and rehabilitation when lakhs of houses have been damaged, more than 60,000 cattle have been lost, more than 21 lakh acres of paddy land have lost good standing paddy crops when harvesting was going to be done very soon. It requires a kind of a herculean effort and massive planning for meeting this gigantic task of rehabilitation in such a vast area which has been completely damaged. Why I say this is because Orissa's economy is a kind of a starving economy for the last five or six years; people were even dying of starvation in the last two or three years. It is a kind of a poor economy; it is not coming up. Orissa is on the lowest rung of the ladder. You can view it from any side. There is no time to cite these things.

Today when the hon. Minister of Irrigation was telling this House about rural electrification, I was thinking in my mind what the Bible has said: put no questions and be told no lies.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Shakespeare has said that.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: It is a quotation from the Bible.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I thought, it was from Shakespeare.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: The hon. Minister was telling us as if we do not know anything about this country and the world. He was saying that rural electrification had achieved a tremendous success. Yes, it has achieved that but if you look to Orissa, you will find that it is at the lowest and the lowest and the lowest rung of the ladder so far as rural electrification is concerned.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: West Bengal.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Do not make a political issue out of it. There is Bangla Desh in the eastern region.

What I am just trying to submit before the hon. Minister and the Government is that this requires a unified effort. About 80,000 hectares of land within eight kilometres of the sea-coast of Orissa has been rendered unfit for immediate cultivation because of the recent tidal waves. What are we going to do about it to see that it will be fit for cultivation? 9,33,500 hectares of paddy crop area has been damaged. What are we going to do? The Minister of Irrigation and Power will not be in a position to say because it is the concern of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. In Puri District the loss of crops was: late variety crops—90 per cent; early varieties—60 per cent damage and medium variety paddy crops—80 per cent damage and 80 per cent of the thatched roofs gone. It is all in six districts. This is the problem. All these farmers have lost their cattle. How are they to carry on agricultural operations? I think, relief is not the only remedy. If a Central team might have visited the area, they must have found our people in an hour of peril. It is not that they have no strength to stand on their own. Their morale is high. They want to fight and survive. But you must provide them with work. If you can make a survey of it, I can say that in 6 lakh acres of land you can grow jute somewhere, ralbi crops somewhere, cereals somewhere, vegetables somewhere, paddy somewhere, groundnut somewhere and all that. You can select the areas. This requires intensive study on the part of the Government of India. You can arrange it in such a way and give assistance to farmers.

16 hrs.

What I am submitting is that it is a colossal loss which needs a massive planning.

As regards the collection of short-term credits from farmers, I can say that in those areas, you shall have to stay the collection of short-term loans advanced to farmers. It may be upto Rs. 66 crores. It requires also a kind of understanding on the part of the Reserve Bank and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and also the State Government. This year, the farmers are not in a position to pay back short-term credit which were advanced to

them. They need more credit. Short-term credit should be converted into medium-term credit which will be more helpful to the farmers. The parents also cannot help their wards in Schools and Colleges.

If somebody goes and calculates the loss in terms of money, I would say that he is attempting something impossible. You cannot measure the sufferings of millions of people in terms of money. If you go there, you will find that almost the houses of weaker sections of the society, the Harijans and Adivasis, have been completely damaged. I must say that more than 50 per cent of the houses damaged belonged to the weaker sections of society, the Harijans and Adivasis. What are you going to do about their housing problem?

Even the Central Government has incurred a terrible loss. I was talking to the Post-Master General, the other day. The loss to the property of Posts and Telegraphs Department, the Railways, the Paradip Port and even to the State Electricity Board is immense. You cannot calculate it. In a vast stretch of land, if you walk over the land, you will find as if you are walking over the dead bodies in thousands. Even today, they are not in a position to say what is the total loss of human lives. They put the figure at 10,000 or 15,000. I hope, the census which is being made now will give the correct figure. I think, it is not less than a loss of 25,000 human lives. Almost all the public institutions have been completely damaged.

If I only use a poetic word, this is a suffering, a kind of agony and, in short, within only hours what man created in a century has been demolished and a vast stretch of land, if I quote Whitman, lies waste.

As I said earlier, the floods, cyclone and drought are constant companions of Orissa. This is a second calamity. We had a calamity in the same year. In September floods; then we had a calamity in October and then we had it in November. I do not know whether another calamity will come again. Another calamity was about to come when Dr. Rao was visiting that area. At that time, another cyclone was to come but it went to the eastern

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side. I do not know whether it got afriad of Dr. Rao and the cyclone took a different turn.

So, the immediate and urgent need before us is to give relief to the distressed millions of people who have suffered and it requires taking up vast rural reconstruction programmes. A large number of fair-price shops should be opened for sale of foodgrains at reasonable prices. As you know, in Orissa even the Central Government has got some foodstocks but it should be seen that it reaches the proper quarters and also that the prices are within reasonable limits and the rural works programme can be started so that people can purchase all these things.

Here I have only three suggestions for the Government to consider. Malnutrition among children has become a kind of problem there which has to be faced and which should be faced immediately,

I must congratulate the Army which came there at the earliest and have done a wonderful and magnificent work of rescue and relief in those inaccessible areas while the State Government had neither the means nor perhaps the zeal to do so.

The area which has become saline requires a massive effort so that either you have fresh water or make the salinity of the land go out so that they become fit for cultivation.

I would again bring to the notice of the hon. Minister—he knows it and I have also discussed it in this House—that the Chilka lake area is water-logged and in 1967-68 also there was a terrible cyclone. Now, the Government of India—I must congratulate the hon. Minister—has appointed a committee to look into this matter and recommend as to how this water-logging in the Chilka Lake area should be solved and the Chilka Lake mouth should be dredged. But nothing has come out of the Committee's deliberations. I am repeatedly reminding Dr. Rao as to what happened to that committee and as to why he should not preside over it himself so that the committee can function and some report comes out. I think it should

be expedited.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch Behar) : That Committee has gone into deep waters.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Therefore, I would again submit that rural works programme for rehabilitation be taken up in that area. It requires the co-ordination of the Ministry of works and Housing and the Ministry of Finance as it is going to finance the programme and also the Ministries of Health, Irrigation & Power and Food & Agriculture. Therefore, this is a tremendous problem of co-ordination and I submit to the hon Minister through you that whatever long range task you are talking of setting up of radars or early cyclone-warning systems or meteorological stations at Bhubaneswar or at Paradip, do it early so that at least before the next cycle of cyclone comes, we are at least equipped properly. The Aviation Minister, Dr. Karan Singh, also is very serious that it is set up early.

Then, I must submit that this tremendous work of rehabilitation and co-ordination requires all the concerned Ministries coming together. It also requires a separate development authority as they are setting up at Cuttack and other places which are backward so that at a certain level the co-ordination of the State and Central Agencies is ensured as it requires hundreds of crores of rupees.

The economy of Orissa is lagging behind for the last 25 years and for the last five years no development work worth the name is taken up there.

I appeal to the hon Minister that these are the suggestions which I have put before him. They require immediate consideration of the Government.

I am sorry my hon. friend said that a cyclone is blowing from the Centre to the State. No, Sir. The Centre is trying to avert the cyclone, but the State is trying to get involved in the cyclone. We want to save it.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Sir, a debate like this on the distress of human

beings should have been on a higher plane. But, I find that opportunity has been utilised to hit the Government of Orissa below the belt.

The Government of Orissa, I can say categorically, does not require a good-conduct certificate from my friends here.

The people of Orissa are solidly behind the Government of Orissa which has been fully manifested in the results of the four bye-elections that took place the other day.

Now, coming to the facts, I would like to point out that as stated earlier, Orissa is being visited regularly by drought, cyclone, flood and saline inundations and today Orissa is the victim of the worst cyclone and tidal bore which hit the costal belt on the 29th of October and in its trail brought innumerable death of human beings and cattle and wanton destruction of houses and crop, dismantling of lines of communications and devastating about 8,500 sq. miles of the area, affecting 6 million people. The estimated loss so far has been a loss of Rs. 10,000 human lives and 75,000 heads of cattle.

A HON. MEMBER : More than that.

SHRI P. K. DEO : About $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of houses have been levelled to the ground and the standing crops which stood ready for harvesting in 25 lakhs of acres of land have been completely washed away. A coconut plantation which is contributing to the economy of the area has been totally devastated and those trees are lying as dead soldiers in a battlefield.

Sir, the people of Orissa are extremely grateful to the hon. President for his timely visit. In most unambiguous terms he has stated that the calamity is the biggest disaster of the century. It could be compared to the Bihar earthquake or to the tidal bore in Masulipatnam in the last century.

Thanks to the Rules and Procedures of this House and thanks also to the convenience of the Ministers, at long last, this much-awaited debate is taking place today, that is, after a period of nearly 6 days, in spite of the fact that some of us gave the

earliest notice saying that the first day of this Session should be utilised specifically for the Debate of the calamity of this particular magnitude this country has ever witnessed before. This could only be possible because of the complacent attitude of the Central Government and because of the present composition of the Lok Sabha and also because of the fact that the Government of Orissa, legally functioning there, is not to the liking of the Centre.

If you look at the graph you will find that the intensity of the ravages and the magnitude of the loss have been continuously on the increase. As pointed out by my friend earlier I don't want to quote the figures, - this year it has reached the peak. 6 million people have been affected; 25 lakhs acres of crop have been damaged, I would like to know from the expert like Dr. K. L. Rao, whether it is not due to the fact that underground nuclear tests are being held in some parts of the world which has led to such things to happen here. Sir, as far back as 1967, while there was a debate on Orissa cyclone in this very House, Dr. K.L. Rao was then presiding over the Ministry of Irrigation and power. He promised one thing then which he reiterated on the occasion of the debate on Andhra cyclone. It was that a radar station would be installed in Paradeep. But I am very Sorry to say that up till now, it has remained a moonshine. We are told that the Bharat Electronics at Bangalore has been asked to manufacture and instal the radar units. But considering the way in which the public sector undertaking are functioning in this country today, It would be futile to expect the expeditious installation of the radar. If only the radar had been installed in time, this calamity could have been averted.

Even after the Indo-Soviet treaty and cooperation in the field of technology, it is an irony that we have to depend still on the weather forecast of the American satellites. I do not want to go into the details, but as pointed out by my hon. friend Shri Surendra Mohanty, at least 24 hour's notice had been given by the American satellite that a cyclone of that magnitude was going to hit the coast of Orissa. Dr. K. L. Rao also has stated in his report that on 29th October at 10 a.m. Government

[Shri P.N. Deo]

had learnt from this satellite that a cyclone was moving towards the Orissa coast, and the tidal bore came at midnight. During all this period of 12 hours, no warning was given to the people of that area to be alert. Even though Shrimati Nandini Satpathy is the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and is the solitary representative of Orissa in the Council of Ministers she has been completely neglectful in her duty to warn the people of Orissa through her mass media of communication and through the AIR to be alert and move to safer areas. She has completely failed in her duty. I charge her with dereliction of duty. In all sincerity, I would submit that she should resign if she thinks herself to be honourable. To save her skin, she has started maligning and mud-slinging against the Orissa Government with Don Quixotic statements. She has stated that the Orissa Government have been unable to tackle the situation and there has been a partisan and parochial approach in the matter. I would like to say that for God's sake, let none inject party-politics into human misery. For God's sake, let no one make political capital out of the suffering of humanity.

We are grateful that Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan made an air dash to the area and made a very generous statement :

"Money will not stand in the way of relief and rehabilitation."

But on the other hand the Central team has got the cheek to go and direct the State Government to restrict the relief to a region which is only 3 miles from the coast. The Central leaders made generous statements publicly to get applause from the people. But at the same time, they have given a handle to the political parties and to the people of the area to make demands for more liberal relief. Stealthily, at the same time, they have directed the Central team to act in a different way. I do not want this role of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde to be adopted by the Government of India in such a calamity.

I would like to quote in this regard from the Prime Minister's statement at Bhubaneswar :

"The Prime Minister told newsmen that finance would not be an inhibiting factor for providing relief to the cyclone-hit people."

In the same breath, she says in the committee that 'for the best part of the plan you need resources'. I cannot understand what is the meaning, behind this.

Regarding the central assistance of Rs. 5 crores, it has been explained that the Orissa Government has lately been given Rs. 5 crores. This is nothing a drop in the ocean. Even for short-term measures, they need Rs. 50 crores. In their memorandum, they have submitted the details and without going into the realities of the situation, the Government of India have advanced Rs. 2 crores as ways and means advances to the State Government and have Rs. 3 crores for loan to agriculturists.

In this regard, I would like to point out that the money is not to be squandered. The Orissa Government's reputation for its financial discipline is always spotless. There is not a single overdraft of the State Government on the Reserve Bank of India. We want that every pie spent is well spent.

Last year—subject to correction—due to drought in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra, Rs. 18 crores and Rs. 15 crores respectively were advanced to these States. In all humility, I would like to say that the impression should not go round that because Dr. K. L. Rao comes from Andhra and Shri Chavan from Maharashtra, these liberal amounts have been given to these States by way of central assistance.

An all-Party relief committee has been formed under the chairmanship of the Governor who was till the other day a Congress (R) MP in the other House. This relief committee has been functioning very well. But I cannot understand why some parties who were associated with that relief committee started grumbling and started a rival relief committee. I would like to point out that this rival relief committee has created confusion in the collection of much-needed material and in their distribution. But one redeeming

feature is that some of the saner elements in the Congress (R) like Shri S. S. Mohapatra, Shri Arjun Sethi and Shri Anadi Charan Das have disowned this rival committee and expressed their full confidence in the committee presided over by the Governor.

As for long-term measures, the memorandum which the State Government has given makes out a case for Rs. 145 crores for high embankments, casuarina plantation, rehabilitation and so on. This amount should be granted to the State so that they can go ahead with the long-term measures with full vigour.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : It is indeed a tragedy that a State which had suffered a visitation of flood in July and August this year has once been subjected to one of the worst cyclones of this century and our hearts go out to the people who have suffered and the families who have been rendered homeless and all those who have become destitute.

Hon. members from both sides are agreed that the tragedy has been of a great magnitude. I wish members on both sides appreciated this and did not make it a party issue and the debate was held at a high level as usually happens in such cases. Because of the magnitude of this tragedy, the question is not which State suffers, which party dominates or which party is ruling in which particular state. It is the humanity in general that has suffered. If one Indian suffered, it is the heart of India which suffer. I think on a vital issue like this, this matter should not have been approached from a partisan angle. I am sorry if some bitterness has been created on this score. This has not come from one side only. There have been insinuations hurled from both sides and I think it is inexcusable, irrespective of the side from which it emanated. I do wish that later speakers would give due consideration to this.

16.24 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

Before we go into the financial aspect which I am supposed to touch on, there are one or two points which I would like to clarify to put the record straight.

The first is that the hon. gentleman from the CPI said that the help given by the Centre has not been worth giving ; that it was not adequate and it should be something substantial ; something tangible, as he said. I fail to understand what the word 'tangible' really means in the dictionary of the CPI. As we understand, 'tangible' is something which can be felt, which can be seen, which may be visible to the common eye, and I think that the relief which has been sent by the Centre—it may not be adequate according to his consideration and according to his conjecture—is something which is tangible and which can be seen through the eye even of the CPI if I may be permitted to say so.

Secondly, there was a pun on the word benevolence. I think the word 'benevolence' is in itself a very benevolent term. When we used the word 'benevolent', I think they should be wise enough to understand it in the proper context. I think there was a big pun on that word as there was a feeling that the Central Government was not benevolent when the word was used and they made certain discrimination so far as the particular State of Orissa was concerned.

I come from a very backward State like Uttar Pradesh. We share the agony and the problems of other States that do not happen to be very prosperous. We understand the conditions of the people living in the villages, who are not very rich, whose income is very low. But we do not want to be told what we really do need ; what the people want is full succour and sympathy, and sympathy which is not lip sympathy but real constructive sympathy. Therefore, the term 'benevolent' was not used in a very benevolent spirit

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You call Uttar Pradesh backward when it suits your convenience,

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : If it does not suit Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu of West Bengal, certainly it does not suit the UP people. (*Interruption*) The UP character is never subject to doubt, except may be in the present context as expressed by the hon. Member just now'.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No cross-talk please.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Certain expressions were made by the hon. Member from the Swatantra party, the leader, who preceded me just now. He said there were certain factors which were due to the present composition of the Lok Sabha. I fail to understand that. Every hon. Member of this Lok Sabha, whether he sits here or there, has been sent by the electorate. This is a sovereign, democratic republic, and so, to say that it is due to the present composition of the Lok Sabha is to make a mockery of the electorate of India, and I do not think that he really meant it when he said it.

Secondly, the complacency of the Ministers, as he said. For that, I can only say there was no complacency about it. Fortunately, there was no complacency, because, first, I would like to give the dates. The date of the cyclone, the devastating tragedy, was 29th and 30th October. The Finance Minister visited the State on the 3rd November, and the date of the release of Rs. 2 crores by the Finance Ministry was immediately the next stage—4th November. Then, Rs. 3 crores were released by the Ministry of Agriculture on the 10th November. The estimate of the State Government which was submitted to the Central team was on the 17th November. It does take a little time even for the State Government to bring everything on paper, because the estimates were only submitted to the Central team on the 17th November. In the meantime, the Central team which has been sent at the initiative of the State Government had already visited the State on the 16th, and stayed there for two days. The Prime Minister, immediately on her return, visited the State on the 19th. Therefore, I do not know where the complacency comes in.

The other point was about the attitude of the Government of India towards Orissa, and probably the feeling was that they were slack. I would like to allay any feeling that there has been any discrimination so far as the financial aspect is concerned. I may only point out two things. It is quite true, as some Members have said, that the Orissa Government's initial estimate for flood relief measures was Rs. 12.6 crores. The Central team ceiling of Rs. 3.90 crores was arrived at after detailed discussion with the State Government representatives. We have not received any communication so far from the State Government that the team's recommendations were not adequate. Who is responsible, and where does the delay lie? In a matter like this, the Centre has necessarily to depend on the judgment of the Central team which consists of representatives of all the concerned Ministries. If the State Government wanted a review of the ceiling, it was open to them to ask for such a review. So far, such a review has not been asked for; where does the delay lie here also? We have not received any report regarding the progress of the expenditure either.

For the first time it has been mentioned here that Rs 3.63 crores have been spent. As soon as details were received more funds will be released. I can only repeat the words of the Prime Minister, the President and also of the Finance Minister that finance will not stand in the way of any relief that is needed by the people of Orissa. The normal procedure is that we await the report of the study team, as we have not received any complaint that the relief work is suffering due to paucity of funds.

In the earlier years various Ministries used to send out their own teams but later on it was realised that a better method would be for the Finance Ministry to send a team and other Ministries should associate with it.

As recommended by the finance Commission, Orissa Government have to provide Rs. 1.25 crores annually in their budget for relief purposes. Central assistance is given towards expenditure in

relief when it exceeds this provision. Therefore when the Centre is asked the Centre has rushed help through the Agriculture, Defence and other Ministries.

On relief items, 75 per cent of the expenditure can be assisted by the Centre, 50 per cent as grant and 25 per cent as loan. The balance of 25 per cent has normally to be met by the State but in case of financial difficulties even this can be covered by Central assistance. Relief items in this category include gratuitous and emergency relief, assistance to students, assistance to the destitute and the homeless etc. public health measures, drinking water supply etc. In special cases, even supply of seed and pesticides to very small farmers can be included in this category although as a normal rule this is discouraged. If the Orissa Government seeks help from the Centre, the Centre will not hesitate to rush this assistance to the State.

The Orissa Government have submitted an estimate of about Rs. 50 crores as their requirement for the year 71-72 for cyclone relief measures. Rs. 29.5 crores for relief and Rs. 20.5 crores for loans. This is being considered. After it has been considered and the report of the Central team comes in I think necessary measures will be taken. In the meantime I have to put it on record that the Centre has rushed assistance as soon as it was possible. The Defence Ministry, the Army provided power boots, medical stores, medicines etc. Every assistance should be provided in the face of a national calamity. We do not have to enumerate all that we have done. I can only end up by saying that funds will continue to be provided subject to proper and effective utilization.

Some Members had already referred to this point that there is today a cyclone of even great or magnitude, that is that an emergency has been declared in Pakistan and that should make us all take note of the situation irrespective of the parties in the country. The country is facing a very grave situation. There is the problem of Bangla Desh refugees and money is needed for them, money is needed for meeting problems creat-

ed by calamities and above all money is needed for defence preparedness. Money should flow where it is necessary and work should not suffer and money should not be wasted. If the State Government of Orissa want anything to be done it will be done immediately. That is all I have to say.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chatrapur): I was surprised to hear my friend Surendra Mohanty and P. K. Deo criticising the Congress party in Orissa for forming a rival relief committee. The committee that was formed is not a committee of the Congress party alone. It consists of representatives of the Congress, CPI and the PSP in the State, the whole idea being that it should function as a liaison committee so that relief measures undertaken by the State Government are properly done and that no persons are left out. We received complaints that the relief measures are not reaching every section of the affected people. Whether right or wrong, when complaints are received, we thought it necessary that workers of these parties should form vigilance committees at the village level, so that they can inform the Government officials entrusted with relief work about the complaints. That is the main idea. It does not function in opposition to or as a rival to the all party committee. How can a non-official committee raise crores of rupees needed for the relief? It is just a liaison committee.

Another point was made that the central Government is not sympathetic. A section of the press has also said that only aerial surveys were made by central ministers, only lip sympathy has been shown and no money has been released. This is wrong. The Deputy Finance Minister has already given the amount that has been released. The centre is prepared to release more money, but there must be firm data. It has to be verified and apart from the Finance Ministry, Planning Commission is also involved and it takes time. The required information from the State Government has not yet been received. When it is received, it will be scrutinised and the money would be released. That is the undertaking given by the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister also made a similar statement at Bhubaneswar on the 19th.

[Shri Jagannath Rao]

Now, what is to be done to meet this calamity? Several thousands of people and cattle have perished. People who are alive have lost their belongings. Some lands are sand-cast and some inundated by saline water. Therefore, agricultural operations cannot be taken up. Immediate relief and rehabilitation is required. If possible, the sand should be removed from the lands in time for the rabi cultivation or at least for the kharif crop next year. But if the sand is very deep, that area should be reserved for afforestation and cultivation of casuarina or cashew. In the case of lands inundated with saline water, if a channel could be constructed from the sea to those lands, they can be converted into salt pans. It is for the agro-scientists to see those areas and advise what should be done.

Many houses have collapsed. Mr. Biju Patnaik, Chairman of the State Planning Board, has prepared a statement which says that Rs. 166 crores are required. But the statement does not give any data. It only says so many houses have been lost and at the rate of Rs. 4000 per house, it comes to so many crores. It does not say what is the nature of the house, what is the size whether it was bamboo-thatched etc. A census has to be taken in each village about the nature of the house, its value, how much it will cost to reconstruct it etc. These data are not available. Then, where is so much money with the Central Government? It is not a *Kamadhenu* which can be milked at any time we want. Therefore, it is no good blaming any government. We have to see whether the request is based on facts. That has not been done so far. I do not blame the State Government because the State Government had no information. I was in Orissa on the 29th, 30th and 31st October, 1971. I heard a warning when I was at Bhubaneswar. When I left for Delhi on the 31st there was no information because communications were cut off as also roads and telephones. Only on the 2nd the radio announced the damage caused. I do not blame the State Government because even today some of the areas are inaccessible. So, there is every reason for discrepancies in the figures

of the Central Government, the State Government and the Governor.

Coming to rehabilitation, it should be immediate. We cannot think of long term measures which are protective measures at this stage. We have now to think of immediate relief to the cyclone affected people. Embankment, afforestation etc. should form part of the Fourth or Fifth plan. Our immediate problem is to rehabilitate these people by reclaiming agricultural lands. If the lands are fit for agriculture, they should be used for agriculture; otherwise, we should grow cashew trees or use them as salt pans, depending upon the nature of the soil. Technical people should visit the area and suggest what could be done in the circumstances and what is the amount required.

It is said that the meteorological department has failed in its duty. I do not agree with that view. I heard a warning on the radio that a cyclone is likely to hit Orissa at Gopalpur. Later I heard that it will not hit Gopalpur but was likely to hit Puri.

The Jumbo island where thousands of people have perished as a result of tidal bore is a very low lying area; it is in fact below the sea level. We have to see whether that island could be used only for agriculture and the people should stay in the mainland. Government should examine whether there is any danger in allowing the people to continue to stay on that island. If there is no safety to the people when they stay there, they should be settled in the mainland so that they may go and do agricultural work and come back.

These are the measures which should urgently be taken into consideration by the State Government. I am sure the Central Government, the Planning Commission and the Ministries of the Government of India are willing to co-operate. Their willing co-operation would be forthcoming and there is no reason for anyone of us in this House to doubt the sincerity or the sympathy of the Government of India.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : What is happening in Orissa

is without a parallel. But could we not have got prior information so that the effect of the disaster could be minimised? There were a large number of low pressure areas where the wind velocity fell to 17 to 27 knots and then at the time of the hurricane it rose up to 47 to 48 knots. The velocity of the hurricane when it reached Orissa coast was 175 km per hour.

According to government estimates, which I maintain is grossly under-stated it has destroyed property worth Rs. 596 crores and taken 1,023 lives. This is the sixth cyclone in Orissa in ten years. There were two in 1966, one in 1967 and two more in 1968. In the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea which surround our country there are usually 20 such storms every year. This time the Orissa hurricane by comparison was 25 per cent more severer than the previous ones. It takes place during the months of April-May and October-December. In May to October 1969 in Andhra 1,000 people were killed and Rs. 250 crores worth of property were destroyed.

What steps have been taken by the Government in this regard. Dr K. L. Rao is a very intelligent man. Is he not aware of the NADWARN system, the natural disaster warning system? The Irrigation and Power Ministry had set up a committee to coordinate and proceed between the Centre and the State Government. What is the outcome of that? We want to know specifically here today.

Timely warning, and arrangements and facilities for evacuation could easily have minimised the toll if not avoided the loss. The whole world is now thinking of timely warning to avoid the effect of this calamity. At least, warn the fishermen and those people who are taken unawares. Nothing has been done. In the United States this NADWARN SYSTEM is working with a lot of effect.

What has happened to advance detection, including earthquake, and the national radar network? Dr. Rao is fully aware of these things. Is he helpless? Is it not a fact that the Government is not finding money for these essential items which

would save the lives of hundreds of thousands of people and property and cattle worth crores of rupees? I have a feeling that he has not been given enough money by the Central Government.

There is also the question of post-cyclone work. We want to know specifically what is being done. From our experience in West Bengal we know that the Central Government will always come out with hurricane tours, impressive speeches and tall talks. I am not blaming Dr. Rao; I know, he is not very powerful in the matter of allocating funds. But when the question of giving the real money comes, it trickles down. Secretaries and bureaucrats go and try to underplay the calamity. In the mean time, people become more and more feeble; their voice becomes feeble. And they take the opportunity. They try to do politics out of the whole thing. They do not want to spend the money that is required there, but they must take the credit for cashing it.

The Government has failed, not that they do not have talent or the hands, but because of lack of attention and funds. They are not interested in the welfare of the common man. That is what it boils down to.

In ECAFE, United Nations, they are coordinating the world meteorological organisation since 1968. We want to hear all about these things from Dr. Rao's mouth here. Then there are the Australian efforts of tropical cyclone warning system. These are all positive steps. The scientists today say that by sending wall clouds around the eye of the matured cyclone the speed could be considerably reduced. We want to know what you have done with regard to that. You have done practically nothing.

On the long Eastern coastline there is only one radar at Visakhapatnam. The Meteorological Department had strongly suggested that there should be eight radar stations—at Calcutta, Bhubaneswar, Masulipatnam, Madras, Nagapatinam, Goa and Bombay. But the Visakhapatnam one, which was imported from Japan, is the only one functioning today and the rest seven

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]
are hanging fire with Bharat Electronics in Bangalore. Why is it that sufficient importance and priority has not been attached to the delivery and supply of these seven radar equipments? If that would have been done, possibly today we could have saved a lot of human lives and property.

At the present moment it is a 25-or 50-years age-old practice, the primitive practice, of depending on ships to give you the warning. But what happens when the ship gets the danger signal, when they feel that something is coming and they vacate their base and run away to safer places? How do you expect them to give you the information? Kindly tell us about that.

About the television picture from the satellite on the study of cloud structure, you have in Madras, Calcutta and Bombay automatic picture-taking equipment, but the meteorologist can only get them once in a day. It is far too inadequate. The Japanese offer of picture-taking every 20 minutes is good. But how are you going to find the money for that? It costs Rs. 16 crores, if I am right. And it will take a minimum period of three to four years. In the mean time you may lose another several millions of rupees and several millions of lives. This should be taken as seriously as possible and in the mean time the police wireless should be made the fullest use of. Whenever there is a cyclone warning, the police wireless should be made full use of. Also, the All India Radio—I call it All Indira Radio—its services are inadequate. They ignore such warnings and also the summarise the warnings to make them too brief to be understandable to a common man. Don't talk about big things. But do something about it because it is happening everywhere almost every half a year.

The States have very limited resources and they cannot possibly be expected to find the resources and fight such calamity and its after-effects. There is no question of bringing politics with human miseries and their lives.

Besides this, there is the question of floods. I am quoting from Dr. Rao's own speech in the 15th meeting of the Central

Flood Control Board saying that they have lost from 1961-70 at least 1231 crores worth of property. I will not say how many lives have been lost. But these measures would have certainly cost you much less. You are not paying enough attention to those actions which can save the life and property of the common man.

If you have no money, you can draw money from the L.I.C. You have got the nationalised banks. You can float other loans and you reduce your police and other administrative expenses. There should be no difficulty about finding money where saving of human lives and their bare minimum assets are concerned.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is unfortunate for me that I represent a constituency which has been completely devastated by severe flood, saline inundation and cyclone.

I should like to mention here that the Government of Orissa could have saved the situation if they had taken timely measures or timely precautions to give help to the people. According to the guidance of the Meteorological Department, a cyclone is formed in the Bay of Bengal from April to December and in pre-monsoon period, and in post-monsoon period the cyclone is severe. The cyclone of 1942 occurred in the month of October. So, the Government of Orissa could have been more conscious during this period to evacuate people after receiving cyclone alarm.

There is an emergency department in every district during the monsoon months to evacuate the people and to give them relief. There should also have been a cyclone emergency department for the purpose of evacuation and giving timely relief to the people.

The House may be interested to know that in Balasore district, the Government's thinking was that the flood season was over and they had released all boats and motor Launches which were kept for evacuating people. When the flood came, they could not rescue the people in time. They could not rescue a single man in time.

Then, I will say something about the inefficient machinery dealing with relief and rehabilitation. The Government of Orissa has told us through their publications that they have given cooked food for seven days and foodgrains to the people. This may be correct as far as the constituencies of big people are concerned. But I can say with all knowledge that they have not given even an ounce of food to the flood-affected areas of Balasore District and some parts of Cuttack District. The relief is given on the basis of the 1961 Census whereas it should be on the basis of 1971 Census and on account of this there is a great deal of confusion among the people and the officers.

So, I submit that the Government should now concentrate on digging of tube-wells in the villages where there is drought so that people can grow double crops and multiple crops. As a short-term and immediate measure the Central Government should grant at least crores of rupees for rehabilitation of these flood-affected persons and moreover, fair-price shops should be opened in large numbers so that rice and wheat are readily available all-round. Cash assistance also should be immediately given to these poor people so that their purchasing power is restored.

In my constituency it is unfortunate that there are no alternative crops and the position becomes more precarious. So, as a long-term measure, house-building advances should be liberally given to the villagers according to their need and the advances should not be governed by the credit-worthiness of the person concerned.

A team of top scientists should be sent to Orissa to study the problem of desalination of the paddy fields. The scientists should also be asked to suggest measures for permanently solving the problem of saline inundation of the cultivable lands. As you are aware, Sir, this part of Orissa is the fertile paddy belt and unless it is safeguarded, the backbone of Orissa's economy will be broken.

So, I request further that all sorts of

measures and schemes should be launched by the Central Government with promptness and to create job opportunities among the people of these localities. Otherwise, their condition will be very miserable and people will die without any work and without any food.

Thank you, Sir.

*SHRI J. M. GOWDER (Nilgiris) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to draw your attention to the paradoxical situation prevailing now in our country. Forgetting the sorry plight of the people of Orissa who have been seriously afflicted by the cyclone, without giving adequate thought to the immediate relief measures that should be taken, the Central Government is blaming the State Government and the State Government is blaming in its turn the Central Government. In this mutual recrimination, the poor people who have been rendered homeless, the common people who are suffering all sorts of difficulties, have been conveniently forgotten. I would request that both the Central Government and the State Government should remember the hardships of the poor people and not indulge in the game of mud-slinging at this critical juncture.

17 hrs.

On 14th October the Meteorological Department gave a warning that a cyclone was forming in the Bay of Bengal and it might hit the port of Paradip. But it did not come off as anticipated. On 29-30 October, the cyclone hit the entire coastal line of Orissa and it is strange that only a few hours before the cyclone, the Meteorological Department could give the warning. How could the precious lives of the people be saved within such a short time? How could protection be given to them at such a short notice? Are we living in America? At such a critical hour, if we were living in America, a fleet of helicopters would have been employed and the people would have been transported to safer places. Our economic development is so tardy that we don't even have sufficient number of bull-

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri J.M. Gowder]

ock-carts to shift the people away from the cyclone-hit areas. By the time the Government makes up its mind in the matter of taking relief measures, the natural calamity takes its toll of human lives. If you dispassionately see what kind of protection and relief measures have been given to the people, you will find that nothing constructive has been done. What we find is that a natural calamity like cyclone occurs and immediately after that a discussion is held in this House and there ends the matter. In our history there seems to be no occasion in which advance action or immediate relief measures after the calamity has been taken effectively by the Government. The affected people have not been given the succour at the appropriate time.

It might be that the Swatantra Party or some other political party might be ruling the State of Orissa. Mainly on that ground the Centre cannot just brush aside the demand of the State Government saying that it is on the high side. It is an accepted fact that the State Government is the nearest organisation to the affected people and they have got the machinery to make an on-the-spot study of the problem. They might have asked Rs. 100 crores. If only a paltry sum of Rs. 2 crores is sanctioned, where is the question of fairplay and justice? Are you not ashamed to say that a sum of Rs. 2 crores has been sanctioned for cyclone relief measures? For Bangla Desh refugees, the Centre is spending Rs. 3 crores a day. You are also aware, Sir, that so many new taxes have been levied on the people of the country to feed the Bangla Desh refugees. Are the people of Orissa not the refugees from the serious natural calamity of cyclone? Are they not suffering like the Bangla Desh refugees? Should the Centre not give at least Rs. 3 crores to the people of Orissa who have been made destitutes by the cyclone? I am not able to appreciate why even this sum has not been given to the people of Orissa.

For the sake of scoring a point in a debate, the Centre may say that whatever assistance is asked by the State and the people will be extended by the Centre whenever such a request is made. I feel that the Centre is showing a closed fist because of the fear that if adequate assistance is given, the credit might go to the

opposition parties which are ruling the State now. The Centre might also like to appropriate all the credit to itself by doing everything directly and that is why, perhaps, the Prime Minister is going to send a team of ruling party members to Orissa. I need not say that the underlying idea is the coming elections. Are the affected people to be used as the pawns in the chess-game of politics of the ruling party, especially at the time when they are in acute distress? For goodness sake, I would like to appeal to the Centre, they should approach the problem merely on human angle and absolutely without any political considerations. This is not a problem concerning only a particular political party and it should not be exploited for party ends. It is not enough if an aerial survey in a helicopter is made by the high dignitaries of the Government. Dr. Rao was good enough to go in person and he tried to associate himself with the sufferings of the people. The Congress party members who spoke before me ridiculed the demand of the State Government for central assistance in the matter of providing houses to the cyclone affected people. Do they expect that whenever such calamities occur the State Government should come before the Centre with bended knees and with a begging bowl? I can quote a number of instances that even when the States have come to the Centre with genuine demands, the Centre has shown its reluctance even to consider such requests. I am reminded of a story in Tamil. When the daughter-in-law of a house was about to offer food to a hungry beggar, at her door-step, the frowning mother-in-law snatched it from the hands of daughter-in-law and later offered the food herself to the beggar, thereby asserting her unquestioned authority as the mistress of the house. I have to say that in the matter of extending assistance to the people of Orissa the Centre has adopted a similar attitude. Instead of attempting to mitigate the sufferings of millions of people in Orissa, the Centre seems to have a political bias.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi just now narrated the tale of woe and was of the view that at least 200,00 people would have perished in this cyclone. 60,000 hectares of cultivable land have become barren and it is felt that for coming three years the

cultivators will not be able to plough the land. Has the Centre given thought to the problem of what should be done to the thousands of cultivators who will not be able to till the land for another three years? It is also estimates the crops worth Rs. 200 crores have been destroyed by the cyclone. Has the Centre made any assessment of the quantum of foodgrains needed by the people of Orissa? I would request the hon. Minister to announce in this House the quantum of foodgrains supplied to the people of Orissa to meet this crisis.

There was a news item in the Press, just before the cyclone, that the cyclone was forming 300 miles away from Paradip port and it was expected to hit East Bengal. But, the entire coastal area including Paradip port was subjected to the fury of cyclone. We can imagine how the forecasts made by the Meteorological Department are totally misleading to the detriment of the people living in coastal areas. It might be argued that there are not enough number of radar installations to forecast the weather. How can the entire country be served by one radar station? I would request that the Government should go into the question of the requirement of radar installations throughout the country and make earnest endeavours to have them at the earliest opportunity. Another strange thing that happened here is that the Cuttack All India Radio did not announce even the warning given by the Meteorological Department just a few hours before the occurrence of cyclone. With a view to ensuring that such lapses do not recur in the future, I would suggest that the Government should appoint a Committee to go into the question as to how this happened and to suggest remedial measures for the future.

India has a long coast-line of thousands of miles. In particular, the eastern coast is more susceptible to cyclone havocs. From Calcutta to Madras and Tut'corin, there have been many cyclones from time to time and the entire east has been ravaged any number of times. It is time that the Government here at the cen're gives serious thought to this problem and devise ways and means to give protection to the cro es of people living on the

coast line from cyclone havoc. Inspite of all precautionary steps taken by the Government, if the people are to suffer from such a natural calamity, immediate relief measures should be undertaken by the Centre.

Before I conclude, I would suggest that such problems should be approached on human considerations and definitely not on political plane. So far as the question of sufferings of common people is concerned, the sole criterion for the Centre should be humanitarian consideration and nothing else.

SHRI KUMAR MAJHI (Keonjhar :
Spoke in Oriya.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : He is speaking in Oriya. There should be arrangements for translation. Kindly convey this to the Speaker.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is for the future. He has given notice in writing. So he is allowed to speak.

**SHRI KUMAR MAJHI : Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I would like to tell a few words, about petiable conditions of the people, who have been the victims of the recent cyclone in Orissa. All of us know that, this devastating cyclone, accompanied with heavy down pours, and the tidal waves, wrought havoc on lakhs of people, cattle, houses, roads, ambankments, crops etc. The figures of all the damages are not yet known conclusively. The figures of the State Government are, I, believe, Sir, not revealing the true picture of the loss, particularly in respect of loss to private property. The utensils, the food grains personal effects etc. of the villagers have not at all been included in the calculation of loss. Loss of these, together with the collapse, of the cottage like houses of the poorer people, is, to my mind, unbearable on their part. It is very difficult for them to recoup this loss in some years to come. Even so, the State Government is not taking these, into account for estimation of the magnitude of the suffering of the poorer people day by day the figures of human and cattle casualties went on increasing. Even

**The original speech was delivered in Oriya.

[Shri Kumar Majhi]

now, dreadful reports from interior parts of my State are coming with shocks to us. Here again I would like to speak Sir, that the State Government has failed in assessing the damages as soon as it should have been.

In my constituency, Sir, the entire Ananda Sub-division and a part of the Sadar Sub-division in Keonjhar district and the entire Sukinda Assembly constituency have been very badly affected. You know Sir, my constituency is a tribal belt you also know, Sir, the economic condition of the Adibasi people who, do not get a square meal in each day of a year. What a suffering, the cyclone has caused to them, is beyond one's imagination. I would say, in a nutshell, that the recent cyclone, has broken the back boon of the people of my constituency.

Speaker Sir, due to the recent cyclone more than three lakhs of people in Keonjhar district and more than one and half lakhs from Sakinda Assembly constituency in Cuttack district which are under my constituency have been very badly affected. The nature has made the people of these areas a target of its vagaries. It will surely not be irrelevant, Sir, to point out that the people of my constituency are suffering calamities every year either from cyclone or from drought or from flood. In the years 1965-66, 1967, 68, 1969-70 there were heavy flood and prolonged drought. Every year witnesses such natural calamities of one kind or the other I would not like to take time of this House by narrating the past sufferings of the people of my constituency. But I would certainly like to impress on you Sir, that nature has been unkind to the people of my area.

Sir, the Government on the other hand is callous in respect of development of my area. You know, Sir, my constituency is rich in mineral sources and other deposits, but the people are poorest. The State Government has not given full relief to them. Even the scanty relief extended, to these people, were not properly distributed. I would invite and welcome every one of this house to visit my area and see what suffering the people are undergoing. The State Government has stopped the emergent relief measures. Now, the yesterday's relieved has become a today's distressed

due to stoppage of free distribution of succour, I do not like to press that succour should be given always to the people of my constituency. But I believe you will agree that these poor people, especially the infirm and the disabled cannot survive unless succour is given, for some times more, at least till they reap a crop.

Speaker Sir, the people have lost all their assets. They are now asking to each other one question, that is, how to survive. This question has, at its behind, the strong will force. to build up the area for their upliftment. It would be prudent to provide them, means to develop the region. The poor people of a rich area with their strong will force will never fail to come up to the expectations. I would therefore suggest that immediate step should be taken to establish a Nickel plant in Sukinda Mines area for Industrial development, to take up the Bhimkund Dam Project for irrigation facilities and to construct Fakirpur-Nuagoan embankment along the banks of the Baitarani river for protection from flood. These schemes will help both the educated and uneducated victims of nature to survive and to feel that they are not neglected by their brethren in other parts of the country.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान (धार) : सभापति महोदय, उड़ीसा के तूफान, समुद्रीय तूफान को लेकर जो भारी नुकसान हुआ है, जनहानि हुई है और कई गांव बह गए हैं, और उस सब का जो एक दर्द भरा दृश्य यहां पर खींचा गया है, वह राष्ट्र के लिए एक बहुत ही लज्जाजनक बात है और खास कर शासन के लिए एक बहुत ही बदनामी का बायस है, इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं। जहां तक समुद्री तूफान का सम्बन्ध है केन्द्रीय सरकार और शासन का यह फर्ज और कर्तव्य था कि मौसम के दफ्तर को ज़रिम तरह से सक्षमता का परिचय उसने दिया है, जिस तरह से वहां काम करना चाहिये था उसको, वह काम उमने नहीं किया है। यह बात भी यहां वाद विवाद में स्पष्ट हो गई है। यह साफ जाहिर होता है कि जो वर्तमान केन्द्रीय सरकार है वह भारत की रक्षा करने के काम में, जनता की रक्षा करने के काम में और राहत के

काम करने में बिल्कुल निष्कामी साबित हुई है। शासकीय दल की ओर से, केन्द्रीय सरकार से कहा जाता है कि वहाँ की सरकार ने मांग नहीं भेजी, ब्योरा नहीं भेजा। यह रैंड टेप की बात हुई। लेकिन जो भारत सरकार का मुख्य—कर्त्तव्य था उसका उसने निर्वाह नहीं किया। मैं बता चुका हूँ कि मौसम के दफ्तर को जिस तरह से सक्षम और एफिशेंट बनना चाहिये था वह नहीं बना। बीस बाईस सालों में सरकार को जिस तरह से देश को मजबूत बनाने के लिए तथा इस तरह की विपत्तियों से उसकी रक्षा करने के उपाय करने चाहिये थे वे उसने नहीं किये। राहत पहुँचाना भी कोई नई बात नहीं है। समुद्री तूफान तथा बाढ़ें समय समय पर आती रहीं हैं। इनसे नुकसान भी होता रहा है। लेकिन हम अनुभव करते हैं कि जो केन्द्रीय सरकार की जिम्मेदारियाँ थीं कि आधुनिक यंत्रों की सहायता से जन धन की हानि होने से बचाएँ, उनका उसने पालन नहीं किया। जिस तरह से जो नुकसान हुआ है उसका नकशा यहां खींचा गया है उसको देखते हुए मुझे ऐसा लगता कि इन चौबीस सालों में केन्द्रीय सरकार को जिन आधुनिक यंत्रों की स्थापना करनी चाहिए थी, उनकी स्थापना न करके बड़ी भूल की है। समय पर लोगों को तूफान आने की सूचना नहीं दी गई। पिछले वर्षों के इतिहास को आप देखें। बंगाल की खाड़ी का समुद्र आज से नहीं हमेशा से ही भयंकर और उग्र रूप धारण करता रहा है। इस बास्ते बहुत पहले से ऐसे उपाय करने चाहिए थे ताकि समय समय पर होने वाले नुकसान से बचा जा सके।

मेरा अनुभव यह है कि 21 साल में जो भी काम सरकार ने किए हैं मानवता, रक्षा या राहत के नाम पर, उन में उस ने राजनीतिक बातें घुसेड़ी हैं और आज भी हम यही देख रहे हैं। अभी ट्रेजरी बैचिज की तरफ से कहा गया है कि जैसे जैसे वहाँ से राहत के लिए मांग आयेगी, वैसे-वैसे मदद देंगे। वहाँ पर प्रधान मंत्री और अन्य मंत्री गये हैं। एक स्टडी टीम

भी वहाँ गई है। लेकिन जिस ढंग से वहाँ पर हुई हानि का एसेसमेंट किया गया है और जिस तरह से सहायता पहुँचाई गई है, उसको देखकर ताज्जुब होता है। बंगला देश से जो एक करोड़ शरणार्थी आये हैं, उनकी मेनटेनेन्स के लिए तीन करोड़ रुपया प्रतिदिन खर्च किया जा रहा है। लेकिन अपने ही जिन भाइयों पर मुसीबत आई है, उनकी मदद ऐसे की जा रही है, जैसे समुद्र में पानी की एक बूंद डाली क्या जाये। यह इस बात का प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण नहीं है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बारे में भी अपने कुछ राजनैतिक स्वार्थ को सामने रख रही है। जिस तरह से सरकार ने मानवता के नाम पर शरणार्थियों का मामला लटका रखा है, उसी तरह से वह इस समस्या के सम्बन्ध में भी राजनैतिक बातों को ला कर देश का सत्यानाश करने पर तुली हुई है।

प्रश्न यह है कि जब और देश रैंडार आदि आधुनिक उपकरणों के सम्बन्ध में इतना आगे बढ़ गये हैं, तो क्या कारण है कि हमारे देश ने इस बारे में कोई प्रगति नहीं की है। यह कितने खेद की बात है कि उड़ीसा के तटीय क्षेत्रों की साइक्लोन से रक्षा के लिए हमें हालैंड जैसे छोटे देश से सहायता और सलाह लेनी पड़ रही है। यह इस बात का सबूत है कि हमारी साइंस और टेक्नालोजी कितनी पिछड़ी हुई है। इसकी जिम्मेदारी हमारे शासन पर है।

मानवता के नाम पर बड़ी-बड़ी बातें की जाती हैं, लेकिन हम हमेशा देखते आये हैं कि विपत्तिग्रस्त लोगों को राहत पहुँचाने का कार्य केवल चुनाव के समय किया जाता है और उससे पहले उसकी सर्वथा उपेक्षा की जाती है।

उड़ीसा एक आदिवासी प्रान्त है। वहाँ पर इतनी भारी विपत्ति आई है कि बीस हजार आदमी साइक्लोन में मारे गये हैं और पचास लाख बेघरबार हो गये हैं। वहाँ के लोगों की हमदर्दी प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार को पूरी सहायता देनी चाहिए, लेकिन वह ऐसी बातें

[श्री भारगसिंह चौहान]

कर के अपनी अक्षमता का उदाहरण पेश कर रही है कि वहाँ एक स्टडी टीम गई है, उसकी रिपोर्ट आयेगी, आदि मेरे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने जो कुछ कहा है, उससे यह साफ जाहिर है कि इस राष्ट्रीय संकट में भी राजनीति को इनवाल्ब किया जा रहा है। मैं आप के माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि गहन कार्यों और पुनर्वास के सम्बन्ध में प्रकाशन में जो अक्षमता व्याप्त है, उस को समाप्त किया जाये और एक पक्ष-पात्ररहित ढंग से इस प्रकार की राष्ट्रीय विपत्तियों का मुकाबला किया जाये।

आज जब कि देश के एक भाग में इतनी बड़ी विपत्ति आई है, क्या सरकार ने राष्ट्र में वह टैम्पो, वह वातावरण पैदा किया है, जिस से सब लोग इस विपत्ति का मुकाबला करने में अपना योगदान करें? हमने पहले देखा है कि भूकम्प आदि देवी विपत्तियों के समय मारे राष्ट्र में एक सहानुभूति का वातावरण पैदा कर दिया जाता था, जिसमें देश का बच्चा बच्चा मदद करने के लिए तत्पर हो जाता था। लेकिन इस अवसर पर सरकार ऐसा वातावरण पैदा करने में कम्पलीटली फेल हुई है।

श्री अनादि चरण दास (जाजपुर) : मन्त्र-पति महोदय, इस सदन में उड़ीसा का अनुवाद करने की व्यवस्था नहीं है और माननीय सदस्य उसको नहीं समझ सकते हैं, इस लिए मैं हिन्दी में बोलने का प्रयत्न करूँगा।

साइक्लोन के कारण उड़ीसा में कितनी क्षति हुई है, उसके बारे में मेरे दोस्तों ने बहुत कुछ कहा है। समाचारपत्रों में भी उसका काफी विवरण प्रकाशित हुआ है। उड़ीसा सरकार ने रिलीफ के सम्बन्ध में जो काम किया है, मुझे वह बताने की जरूरत नहीं है। उसने कुछ ऐसे काम किये हैं, जिनसे उनकी बदनामी हुई है। लोग कहते हैं कि उड़ीसा के लोगों की सहायता पहुंचाना सरकार का उत्तरदायित्व है और उसको वह काम करना चाहिए। उसने वह काम किया भी है, लेकिन उसमें कुछ

कमियाँ हैं।

यह भी कहा जाता है कि सहायता के लिए जो चावल या अन्य सामग्री भेजी जाती है, उसको बीच के लोग खा जाते हैं। कौन खा जते हैं? पूंजीपति और कोई-कोई सरपंच और बोर्ड मेम्बर। ऐसे लोग सब पार्टियों में होते हैं। कोई राज-नैतिक लोग उसको नहीं खाते हैं। इसलिए यह कहना गलत है कि राजनैतिक लोग उसको खा जाते हैं। वास्तव में यह कहना चाहिए कि जिस ढंग से सहायता-कार्य किया जाना चाहिए, वे उसको नहीं कर पाते हैं। इस कारण वहाँ की जनता बड़े दुख और कष्ट का सामना कर रही है।

जो होना था, सो हो गया। जो लोग मर गए, उनके बारे में तो कुछ नहीं किया जा सकता है। लेकिन जो जिन्दा हैं, वे बहुत कष्ट में हैं। इसलिये उन लोगों की पूरी सहायता की जानी चाहिए।

कटक, बालासोर और पुरी जिलों को ग्रैनरी आफ उड़ीसा कहा जाता है। वहाँ पर जो धान पैदा होता है, वह बंगाल और दूसरे प्रान्तों को भेजा जाता है। पिछले तीन चार सालों में इस इलाके में काफी बड़े पैमाने पर बाढ़ आई है, जिसकी वजह से वहाँ ज्यादा पैदावार नहीं हो सकी है। इस साल वहाँ पर बहुत अच्छी पैदावार होनी थी। लेकिन साइ-कलोन की वजह से सब कुछ बर्बाद हो गया है। वहाँ के लोगों के सामने समस्या है कि वे क्या खायें।

कोस्टल एरिया में ज्यादातर हरिजन और आदिवासी लोग रहते हैं। वे दस लाख से ज्यादा लोग हैं। वे लोग गांवों से बाहर रहते हैं। उसके घर छोटे छोटे होते हैं, जिनके आस-पास पेड़ वगैरह नहीं होते हैं। इसलिए उनके 97 परसेंट घर बिल्कुल समतल हो गए हैं। आज वे लगे बहुत कष्ट में हैं। उनके लिए रिलीफ का जो सामान भेजा गया है, वह

उनको नहीं मिलता है। गांवों के बड़े-बड़े लोग, कास्तकार, उसको ले जाते हैं। उन लोगों को न काम मिलता है और न खाने के लिए चावल मिलता है। कोई भी देखने वाला नहीं है। जिन हरिजनों के घर गिर गए हैं और जिनके पास जमीन नहीं है, वे उस क्षेत्र में नहीं रहना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि वहां पर हर साल फलड और साइक्लोन आते रहते हैं। मेरे पास कम से कम पांच सौ दरख्वास्तें आई हैं कि सरकार को कहा जाए कि उन लोगों को किसी दूसरी जगह बसाया जाए। इसलिए सरकार से मेरी अपील है कि करीब पांच लाख हरिजन लोगों को किसी दूसरे जिले में बसा दिया जाये, जहां जमीन ऐबेलेबल है, अच्छी जगह है, जंगल का एरिया है।

हमने देखा और सरकार से बात भी की। सरकार ने कहा कि हम जगह देने के लिए तैयार हैं। लेकिन तुम पैसे का प्रबंध करो। इस समय तो उनके घर चले गए हैं। यह एक मौका मिला है। कम से कम सरकार कुछ पैसा देगी तो उनको वहां बसाया जा सकता है, जैसे कोरापुट है, धनकानाल है, सम्बलपुर, क्योंकि, वलंगीर और कालाहांडी वगैरह में बहुत जमीन अबेलेबल है जहां उनको सेंटिल किया जा सकता है, मेरा ख्याल है कि सरकार इस काम को करेगी तो इससे हरिजनों का बहुत भला होगा।

मनी लेंडर्स लोग वहां जा कर आज बैठ गए हैं। जिसके पास कुछ बर्तन वगैरह थे उनको वह बहुत कम पैसे में उनसे खरीद लेते हैं और फिर बहुत ज्यादा ब्याज लेकर पैसा देते हैं। इस समय जितना नुकसान वहां हुआ है उतना 25 सालों में भी नहीं जुट सकता है। ऐसे समय में 50 प्रतिशत से लेकर शत प्रतिशत तक ब्याज वह ले रहे हैं। तो कम से कम केन्द्रीय सरकार को इसके लिए कुछ करना चाहिए और मनी-लेंडर्स को वहां पर बैं बनाना चाहिए। यह बैं होंगे तभी उनको राहत मिलेगी। इसके साथ-साथ जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के राष्ट्रीयकरण वाले

बैंक हैं उनको वहां पर खड़े हो जाना चाहिए। जिसके पास जमीन या और कोई दौलत ऐसी हो वह उनको देकर उनसे लोन वह ले सकते हैं।

मेरी एक और अपील है अभी हमने सुना और पेपर में देखा कि वहां कालरा फैल रहा है। सिर्फ कालरा ही नहीं और दूसरी-दूसरी बीमारियां भी फैल रही हैं क्योंकि जब खाना नहीं मिलता है, पेट खाली है तो बहुत सी बीमारी आ जाती है। सरकार को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए और इसके लिए कुछ करना चाहिए।

वहां की जमीन बहुत अच्छी जमीन है। पानी भी बहुत नजदीक है। बहुत जगह नदी है, बहुत जगह कैनाल है, तो सरकार से मेरा कहना है कि कम से कम पानी उनको मुफ्त दे दें और सीड्स और मैन्योर सबसिडाइज्ड रेट में उन्हें लोन के रूप में दिया जाय, उससे जिसके पास जमीन है वह कुछ न कुछ पैदा कर सकेगा। यह मेरी एक अपील है।

इसके साथ-साथ मेरी एक मांग और है। पहले 3 रुपये डेली वेजेज थे। वह अब एक रुपया कर दिया गया है। तो इससे कैसे वह जिन्दा रहेंगे? वह बेचारे गरीब और भूमिहीन लोग हैं जिनके पास कुछ भी नहीं है। आज वह बड़ी मुसीबत में पड़े हैं। इसलिए उनको कहा जाना चाहिए और कोई कानून बनाकर कहना चाहिए कि 3 रुपये से कम मजदूरी न दी जाय। यह उड़ीसा सरकार का काम है। उड़ीसा सरकार को केन्द्रीय सरकार को सलाह देनी चाहिए कि 3 रुपये से कम डेली वेजेज नहीं होने चाहिए। यह एक मेरा प्रस्ताव है।

अभी फलड एफेक्टिव एरियाज बहुत से हैं जहां टैस्ट रिलीफ का काम शुरू नहीं हुआ। सरकार क्या करती है कि टैंडर मांगती है और फिर कैंसिल करती है। वह ऐसे ही चलता रहता है। तो कम से कम जहां पर ग्राम पंचायत

[श्री अनादि चरणदास]

परिषदे हैं, ग्राम सभा परिषद है वहां पर छोटे छोटे काम तो शुरू कर देने चाहिए ताकि मौके पर कुछ पैसा पहुँचे और वह खर्चा करके अपना काम चला सकें।

इसके अलावा हर एक पंचायत में दो तीन राशन शाप्स खोली जायें। लेकिन सरकार कुछ करती नहीं है। जब हम बोलते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि उसमें राजनैतिक फायदा उठाते हैं। राजनैतिक फायदा उसमें क्या है? चावल कोई राजनैतिक लोग खाते ही खाते हैं चावल सरकारी कर्मचारी सरपंच, ग्राम सभा के मेम्बर के जरिये बांटा जाता है और वहाँ के गरीब लोग खाते हैं। तो राजनैतिक आदमी फायदा क्या उठाते हैं?

एक बात और अंत में कहना चाहता हूँ। बहुत सी जगहों को अभी तक साइक्लोन एफेक्टेड एरिया नहीं माना है जैसे जाजपुर का दशरथपुर ब्लॉक। यह बिल्कुल कोस्टल एरिया है और वहाँ पर हमारे गाँव से 25 मील दूर तक समुद्र का पानी आया था। लेकिन अब तक उसको साइक्लोन एफेक्टेड घोषित नहीं किया गया है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि उसे साइक्लोन एफेक्टेड एरिया घोषित किया जाय और जैसे दूसरे लोगों को रिलीफ दी जाती है। वैसे ही हमें भी देनी चाहिए।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, on behalf of the Socialist Party I express my deep sympathy for the cyclone victims in Orissa. I also convey, through you, my sincere condolences to the people who have lost their near and dear ones.

I should say I have a direct involvement in this catastrophe for the reason that my constituency is closest to Orissa and is in the coastal belt of the cyclone.

17.36 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Although the casualties have not been very many, there has been destruction of hundreds of thousands of houses. Rece-

ntly, my constituency, Contai, was affected by floods. The rest of the harvest was devastated completely by the cyclone particularly in the Ramnagar area.

A few lakhs of people of the Contai area not only go every year but settle there. They are the main cultivators of Cuttack, Balasore and other areas. Thousands of people from my constituency have lost their lives. They have not only lost their lives but their harvest also. So many thousands of refugees who had settled there have also lost. It has become not only a calamity for Orissa but a national calamity, a calamity for all.

Instead of lamenting over what happened due to nature's fury, we have to see what are the problems before us. The Problems are twofold : firstly, future protection, and secondly, the question of rehabilitation.

About future protection, although Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu very eloquently said that it is possible now-a-days in the days of advanced technology to reduce the speed of the gathering storm, I think, technology has not advanced so much that it is possible to diffuse the fury of an advancing cyclone but it is possible to get to know quite in advance the nature and the speed of the gathering storm through the photographs and other things that we get through satellites. I do not know whether the Irrigation Ministry or the new Ministry of Science and Technology have developed this just to get an idea in advance about where the storm is gathering, what is the speed and what is its direction, Have they got that to give that fact to our Meteorological Department? That is absolutely essential.

I know, it is not an urban area where by the siren system we can give a warning. That is not possible. But it is not unknown that there are certain areas and certain times where and when people become victims of cyclone. It is during the monsoon and the locations are Orissa and the coastal belt of West Bengal and part of 24-Parganas. Every year these areas are frequented by different degrees of cyclone. Therefore, it is possible to locate the areas and specify the time that certain areas at certain

times are likely to be vulnerable to cyclone.

Now-a-days in every police station we have radio receivers and transmitters. It is possible to give a warning through important post offices. Or, of course, we may not save people or their property or harvest from the fury of the cyclone but it is possible to save lives if we can give a warning in time. That warning system can be devised through police stations, post offices and others.

I would make a request to the Minister—the Planning Minister was sitting here but now he is not there—that it is high time that a cell should be immediately constituted in the Planning Ministry to study the problem of cyclones, to locate the areas and also to fix the time, and to make a report to the Irrigation Ministry or the ministry concerned, so that certain precautionary measures can be taken. You can have long dykes along the sea coast. Also, certain precyclone warning arrangements can be made so that, in future, the people can be saved by giving warnings in time. That should be studied by some cell, by the science and technology department of the Planning Commission. I think, the Irrigation Ministry should make that suggestion to the Planning Commission.

Coming to rehabilitation, what are the problems? Firstly, you have to give immediate relief to the people. Secondly, you have to undertake the reconstruction of houses, schools and other Government buildings that have been damaged. The tubewells have also been lost. Thirdly, many harvests which were ripe have been lost. Fourthly, due to salinity, all the cultivable land has been lost. All these problems are there. The tubewells have to be dug, the houses have to be reconstructed and all that.

My apprehension is this. In my constituency, there have been three floods in the last five years. I know the way in which the Central teams work. I have a bitter experience of them. They have no sense of urgency. They do not do things promptly. The things should be done promptly when there is a natural calamity. In

view of the sufferings of the people, the things should be expedited. But that is not done. They take months and months. A recommendation is made from the Centre, a recommendation goes there and things are implemented when the sufferings of the people not only accumulate but they reach a point of, I should say, outburst. That is what is happening. This time also, during the flood and cyclone that has happened.

About reclamation, I do not say that it is very easy to de-saline those devastated areas affected with salinity. It is not so easy. But there are methods by which it can be washed out.

Then, as I said, you can have long dykes along the sea coast to prevent such a natural calamity.

Also, on many places, harvests which were ripe have been lost. There, an alternative crop can be tried and cultivated. That question has to be given immediate attention. Otherwise, there is bound to be famine in that limited area.

There is the question of giving loans, giving fertilisers, seeds, etc. It is not only that. The people are also to be educated about it. Unfortunately, in Orissa and in West Bengal, the people are not educated how to develop an alternative crop. Not only the facilities of fertilisers, seeds, agricultural loans should be given immediately but certain teams should be sent to those areas to educate the people how to develop an alternative crop.

Lastly, I have only one sad comment to make. Even in such a natural calamity, there is a lot of political controversy between different parties. It is a sad commentary on the character of the nation. Can we not rise above petty party considerations when the nature blasts us, when there is devastation by the fury of nature. How can you look at the partisan point of view? I find my congress friends, because their Government is not there, are accusing the State Government and those people who are running the State Government are trying to put the blame on the Central Government. It is a sad commentary on the character of

[Shri Samar Guha]

this nation. We should give up this attitude in the face of natural calamity. We shall have to develop a national perspective. Unless you develop a national perspective, I do not know how we can meet such a national crisis that we are facing today.

I have only one word to say to the hon. Minister that he may please expedite the recommendations of the Central team and see that those recommendations are implemented quickly.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : Mr. Speaker Sir, I am most thankful to the hon. Members for the very restraint way in which they have participated in this discussion because on an occasion like this, naturally, the tempers would have risen because of the colossal loss of innocent lives. Unfortunately, there has been a strain of distrust, as the last speaker, Shri Samar Guha, said about it. Unfortunately, that has been so.

If that was avoided, Probably, hon. Members, I am sure, would have given a much more valuable suggestion and the Government would have been in a much better position for taking up further action. For example, some hon. Member accused the Prime Minister of not bothering about the sufferings of the people in the cyclone. I may submit that on this occasion the Prime Minister was most anxious about these occurrences.

Though she was far away engaged on the very difficult task of our country, she was so agitated that she was in constant touch with the Government of India and trying to find information about Orissa. Similarly, we should be grateful to the Finance Minister, hon. Mr. Chavan, for having rushed to the spot at a time when, as soon as he heard about the cyclone, he rushed. So, I don't think there is any necessity for accusing either the Central or the State Government. Similarly, I find that some statements have been made about the State Government.

As far as I have moved with them, I find there is absolutely no difference between the two Governments. They are

working together. It is only in the hon. Members that I find that they have got some differences and gave expression to them on this occasion. As hon. Prof Samar Guha said, I will rather avoid it on this occasion. It is a very unfortunate occasion. It is a national disaster. There is no question about it. It is not confined to Orissa. The problem has to be viewed in that light.

I will give a small trouble to the hon. Members. I would like to explain a few points of importance in this connection. So I want to submit a big detail. Regarding the occurrence of cyclone, cyclone is a very complicated phenomenon on which man has not obtained any control so far. It just moves at the rate of ten miles an hour. It has got an eye, the central core where absolute calm prevails. Around it the wind blows on at the rate of 50 miles or 60 miles or 100 miles an hour. The greater the velocity of the wind, the greater the disaster. At the present moment, as hon. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu said, they used to depend on the ship's warning. Unfortunately, the ships are now going away. They have got much better equipment and as soon as they find some cyclone coming, they just avoid that area. So, we do not have that source of information. The Indian Meteorological Department which is really a good one and probably it is one of the best in the world, are trying to do their best to forecast the occurrence of these cyclones. Unfortunately, in the Bay of Bengal, these cyclones start every year in April-May and more so in October-November from the Andaman Islands which is the breeding place. From there they go on into the Bay, one after another and all command the longitude of 9.° east. Round that line they travel for a while. Then suddenly they take a turn east or west. That is one peculiarity about these cyclones. You can never say unless you constantly watch them, in what direction it would move, whether it would go east or west. That turn occurs in the last 48 hours and that is what has happened here and for detecting this, the only information we have got at the moment is the one satellite set up by the United States. It goes over India every day between 10 and 11 O'clock in the morning. Then it radiates out

photographs and we have got equipment. I am very glad our Meteorological Department has manufactured an equipment by which they take simultaneously the photographs which are omitted by the Satellite and at all the places like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. That is the only information we get now. That comes, unfortunately, at 10 O'clock.

On the 28th they had this at 10 O'clock and then cyclone was right at the longitude of 90° East. It might move this way or that way. Next day also they got the photograph at 10. When they got it, it has already gone to the west and from then, the Meteorological Department thought that it was going to Contai our hon. Prof. Samar Guha's place because that was the indication they had at that time because they had to look into one photograph, but actually it took a turn and hit Paradip, a distance of 130 miles from Contai.

There has been the warning. The Meteorological Department gave the warning. The Collectors and the Chief Secretary were warned and the radio also announced it but they said that there was going to be a cyclone and depression on the East Coast of Orissa. That is the information they gave. In fact, when I went to the villages, I asked them about it. The unfortunate thing is this. The places where the largest amount of tragedy has occurred have been in Jambu island, Satbhaya area, Rajnagar area, and Gomai and they were absolutely inaccessible spots. There were huge creeks, waterways around, no road in that area. They were almost death-traps. There is no wireless, no telephone, nothing. So, even with regard to warnings also, even if they had been transmitted, they could not have reached them but they could get the warning through the transistor radios. I asked one of those people: "Have you not got any transistor? Why cannot you take the warning and run away from this place?" They said: "Well, Sir, this kind of warning comes very often; and we did not take notice of it." The Meteorological Department could not do anything better, because they have only one photograph to go by. They said the cyclone was going to hit Contai and therefore precautions have to be taken. Also they could not get from the

photograph the velocity of the cyclone. Therefore, want of the equipment was responsible for not getting the precise warning. The hon. Member rightly asked about the radar. In 1969 there was the worst disaster in Andhra. In 1970 it occurred in East Pakistan. In 1971 it came here. It is moving this side and that side. Even this year, the October 29th and 30th one is towards the east, on October 5, it went to Chittagong. It was going this way and that way.

At that time we realised the importance of the radar. With the radar we can see upto a distance of 250 miles. Upto 250 miles you can take a view of the cyclone, in what direction it is coming and from this some expert can say whether it is the violent one or the other one. That is a very limited data but information can be given out with regard to how it is coming etc. provided the picture is within a distance of 250 miles.

The Meteorological Department decided to set up a series of radars all along the coast, more on the east coast of India and some on the West coast of India, because there also cyclones occur but not so severe, in the Arabian sea. The purchase of radars was sanctioned and they were all to be of indigenous manufacture; they were all to be manufactured by the Bangalore indigenous manufacturing concern. But unfortunately there was delay; there has not been delivery, with the result that one old radar obtained in 1961, was set up at Vizag. The Meteorological Department thought that the supply was taking a long time and so they wanted to buy from outside. The department took some time to sort the foreign exchange credit, where they can get from etc. Naturally by the time all this was done, considerable time elapsed it is rather unfortunate; I myself feel that we should have been much more quicker than this, we should not have taken 2 years. Tenders have been called for three of the radars, the one at Calcutta, the other at Paradeep and the other one at Madras. Opening of tender is tomorrow. Before next monsoon they will see that these radars are installed. Whatever it is, I may say, I am not satisfied. There has been some delay in this matter and it is really regrettable.

SHRI P. K. DEO : I want to know whether these frequent occurrences of cyclone are not due to the nuclear underground blasts.

DR. K. L. RAO : I have not gone into that subject and I won't be able to say that.

But generally, the east coast of India has been subject to cyclones every year. This has been so from the very ancient times. Actually, the worst cyclone like this occurred at the same point, that is, exactly where it has occurred this time, in 1885 also.

Now, the question is this. What shall we do about this ? The radars will give the picture of the cyclone located at 250 miles. They cannot give the picture of the cyclone beyond that. What can we do about it then ? Science has advanced so much and there are other methods available. The cyclones start east of the Andamans. We must be able to know what is happening beyond 250 miles also. In order to track it down, there is another device now, namely the geo-stationary satellite. This moves parallel to the earth, so that it is always stationary and it takes continuous photographs throughout the day, every 20 minutes or so. But then this geo-stationary satellite costs a bit high. It costs about 20 million dollars for the machinery only; then, its launching would cost another 6 million dollars, and the photographing equipment etc. would cost another 6 million dollars. So, it is a very costly one. The USA has already set up two such, one for the Atlantic and another for the Pacific. But they have left out this middle portion.

Now, France and Japan are coming forward to set up another two satellites, so that there could be a continuous map of the whole world right through the day, every second. Japan is setting one satellite in which we are interested because their satellite would cover our area, and Japan has offered to launch this satellite. Of course, they are asking for financial participation. Australia and we and Japan have got to share. But it is one of the devices which will help us to know everything about the cyclone. We can just spot the cyclone

and a continuous watch can be kept. Therefore, this device will be a very important and useful one.

There is also another device, namely the aircraft reconnaissance device. It is a special type of aircraft carrier fitted with equipment etc. The aircraft goes inside the eye, and then comes up and gives information about the temperature and everything else inside. In this way, we can get complete information about the inside and what is happening there. It will be able to measure the temperature, velocity and then radio and the whole data. A very good example of it functioning we had in regard to the November 5th cyclone. From the photographs of the satellite on November 4th, it was predicted that the cyclone was going to hit Orissa. But it just happened that a few hours after, in the early hours of 5th the weather reconnaissance aircraft which happened to be in the area, went in to the eye and measured the data and supplied all those data by radioing them to Delhi and Calcutta. From that, we could find out that it was not going to hit Orissa but it was going to hit south of Chittagong. Therefore, this weather reconnaissance aircraft is a very useful thing.

Actually, this matter was taken up last year itself. In the interests of science, some of the foreign countries are also offering to give us the measuring equipment. But then we must have a very strong aeroplane, some supercortellation and not the small Dakotas for this purpose, because the aircraft has to go through the cyclone and then come out. We are trying to get one aircraft.

But, unfortunately, the rush on the finances of India is so much on all the sectors, that there is some delay in these matters and priorities are not fixed up for this equipment. However, I am certain that we shall be having the radar for Paradip.

There is, however, another trouble, and that is, that these radar units must be backed up by good communications, because the wireless, the phones etc. get cut off just at that time. Therefore, we must have strong cable system or microwave

system, something which will not fail in spite of all difficulties, and information could be conveyed. For instance, on this occasion, Paradip was completely cut off. If only Calcutta had the information from Paradip just a few hours before, they would have been able to predict it much better, but Paradip was completely cut off and there was no information available from Paradip, because the wires were cut off. Therefore, I have requested my colleague the hon. Minister of Communications to look into this and try to develop the system cables or microwave communication so that these will be available in spite of every kind of trouble and they will be functioning.

In addition to the radar backed up by a good communication system the places that we want to protect must also have good communications by way of roads, and they must have boats etc. For example, in the Jambu Islands which Shri P.K. Deo had mentioned, there were so many creeks.

18 hus.

Suppose they had the warning, they could not have come out. There is no boat. I did not see any boat there. 40, 000 to 50,000 people collected there. There are deep creeks there. It is impossible to come out, unless you have boats and the necessary road communications. Without these you cannot save the people. It is almost a kind of trap. Therefore, the communications are a very important factor. You must have road communications and wireless communication. You must have a radar. All these equipments are necessary for a precise warning. Then only you can save the people affected. If in spite of all these, the department had failed to convey the warning before hand, then you can find fault with it. Otherwise, it is not fair at the moment to find fault with the State Government or anybody for that matter.

Then if it had hit the Chilka lake, the position would have been much worse. There are so many islands there. One trouble with a cyclone is that if it hits water, it pushes up the water up considerably. Chilka contains a vast quantity of water and if it had hit it, all the islands would have got submerged and smothered. Therefore, it is very necessary for us to

take these precautions.

Then there are certain permanent measures to be taken. I have submitted in my statement that in addition to all these, you must have a high mound in every village. There must be a pucca building there so that if anything happens, the people could take shelter there. In this way 90 per cent of the affected people could be saved. This has occurred in densely populated areas because these are areas which are first class granaries for Calcutta and the Orissa coast. Now 10 per cent of the people died. With these precautions, we could have saved 90 per cent of the people who died.

We have requested the Orissa Government and they have kindly agreed to set up a Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Khosla to go into all these aspects. We are trying to get some experts from Holland. In Holland, they have got this problem. In yesterday's papers you must have read that a big gale hit Netherlands and Scotland and a number of people died. Netherlands engineers are experts in this line. We have requested them to help. I am trying to get one or two engineers or experts. They will assist this Committee. They will go into the various aspects.

There was a suggestion made that there must be embankment all along. How far it will be helpful in Orissa has to be considered. In Orissa, the conditions are different. In the coastal areas, there is a huge quantity of water from the rivers and unless these are controlled, no such measure can help. In the case of Mahanadi, the waters are controlled by the Hirakund Dam. But in the case of Brahmini and Vaitarani, there are no such dams. So, we cannot stop the water. These are the problems to be solved.

This is why I have suggested that the Bhimkund and Rangali dams are of the utmost importance. They are a must both for controlling flood and tidal waves. If the people have to live safely in this area, you must have these two dams.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu said that in America they have NADWARN system,

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

that is natural disaster warning system. He said we should have installed that here. That is exactly what we did. As soon as the Andhra cyclone occurred and disaster took place, we appointed a Cyclone Distress Mitigation Committee. It went thoroughly into the whole matter under the chairmanship of the Director General of Meteorology. They produced a very good report in March, 1971. It is a report that has won very high praise even from foreigners. They have gone into all details. They have related in detail what should be done, what precautions should be taken beforehand, during the cyclone and after the cyclone. Everything has been spelt out completely and nicely. This of course related to Andhra.

Immediately, I requested the Orissa Government to constitute another committee like this to go into the details. While the general principles are there, they must go into details with reference to the area concerned. They must go into each area and see how to deal with it. Chilka lake area, Mahanadi, the Puri area, and all along the coast including Balasore and other areas. The whole problem has to be discussed in detail. Similarly, in Calcutta from Midnapore right up to Sagar island and so on.

AN HON MEMBER : What is the name of that committee ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The Cyclone Distress Mitigation Committee. I will put a copy of this Report in the Library. The hon. Members can see it. It is a very useful one.

Also, the Indian Meteorological Department has prepared a large number of posters in Oriya, to make the people acquainted with cyclones. They have also brought out a film which is going to be shown. Now, I immediately appointed a committee with the concurrence of the Orissa Government to go into the cyclone in Orissa—the Cyclone Distress Committee of Orissa. Their report will be coming up in another two months. It will give all the details, what type of precautions are to be taken and what should be done, so that we can work out the details and the Government can take up

necessary steps.

We must be wise at least after the event. The unfortunate thing has happened. It was really an avoidable one. I agree. If only we had the equipment, the roads, the communication system, definitely, lives of most of the people, if not all, could have been saved.

Hon. Members have mentioned about relief and so on. You may say that it is all right that Parliament has discussed it and taken note of it. But what we must concentrate upon and what is most important is this. The people want to get drinking water because all their tubewells, all their sources of water, have been dislocated, and have become completely saline. Therefore, out of 7,000 wells they have got, only 2,800 or so are working. All the rest have gone. The State Government is trying to appoint a number of contractors to put in a number of tubewells for drinking water. Unfortunately, in the coastal area of Orissa, if you want to get drinking water, you must dig up to 500 or 600 feet. You cannot get water if you dig just 100 feet or so. Because it is a coastal area, unless you pierce through the various layers and go deep, you cannot get fresh water. It takes time. Meanwhile, by tanks and by other methods, you must supply water. When I had been there, I found people drinking some saline water, and the only request that they made was to give them drinking water. So, we must try to work out and try to attend to the work for giving them good drinking water.

Then about housing. About housing, I have suggested to the State Government to buy the materials like roofing materials, etc. They think that distribution of money is much easier and so the money should be distributed. I thought that is not good. I have even yesterday talked to the hon. Mr. Mullick and he sent me a telex message saying that it would be difficult to issue the material and that he would rather prefer distribution of money. We have found in Maharashtra at the time of the Koyana earthquake that the State Government there did a commendable work, and the people were asked to put in walls and

so on, and the Government gave them some building material, and that was done with very great success. I think something like that must be done here also.

Then, about clothing. The people have lost their clothing ; everything. So, drinking water, housing and clothing—these are very important. Added to that, there is need for food. My colleague has just gone out. He asked me to say that so far as food is concerned, whatever food they require to feed those people, will be given. There is no difficulty about food. About the distribution, we said it should be distributed freely. I told Mr. Mullick in the discussions, and as Mr. P.K. Deo also said, we must give them, food till we find an alternative employment for them, by which they can buy the materials. That is very important. So, this relief work must be started, and they have started some work. It has not picked up the momentum. There is plenty of work to be done in that area. If the people are engaged in the work, they can earn some money and with that money they can open fair price shops and also buy materials. So, there must be some method of giving them employment. Some hon. members said that this area is inhabited by the poorer sections of the society. It is all the more necessary that we should be very cautious in drawing up measures which are suited to the particular conditions.

With regard to money: I do not think there is any need to worry so much about it because there is certain formula. Government sends a Central team and that Central team gives its recommendations and it fixes an upper ceiling on the money that can be given. It is a matter of procedure. I do not think I have heard anything from the State Government that they were handicapped for want of money. In a matter like this I am sure the Government of India will definitely will give money. So far they have given only Rs. 5. crores. Naturally the Committee would come up with a higher figure. I think there has not been proper understanding of the problem, otherwise there would not have been this plea. So far as money is concerned, it may not be there for building dams. I would like to have money for building dams but they may not

give but so far as relief is concerned, so far as immediate resolution of the suffering of the people is concerned. I am certain that there is money and it will be given. There is no need to take any other view of the matter.

I am sorry I have taken more time. This is a national disaster and a national calamity and it is a matter for which we feel very sorry. The whole country is responsible for seeing that that particular part off the country is rehabilitated.

There were three substitute motions. So far as Mr. Bosu's motion is concerned where he wants to get the American system I have already explained that we have done that. The other one is about the failure of the Indian Meteorological Department. I had replied to that also. I request them to kindly withdraw those two substitute motions.

The third motion standing in the name of Shri Chintamani Panigrahi expresses the deep sympathy of this House for those who have lost their lives in the cyclone and to the entire people of Orissa in their present hours of suffering. I suggest that the hon. House may kindly adopt this motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall put to vote the substitute motions.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: I withdraw my motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Has the hon Member leave of the House to withdraw his motion?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now Put to vote the motion of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

The motion was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put to vote the motion of Shri Chintamani Panigrahi which the Minister has accepted. The

[Mr. Speaker]
question is:

'that for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:-

"This House, having considered the situation arising out of the recent cyclone in Orissa, expresses its deep sympathy for all those who have lost their lives in the cyclone and to the entire people of Orissa in their present hour of sufferings."

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER: The next item is that of Mr. Ghanshyam Oza.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSAYAM OZA): I have already moved that the Bill be taken into consideration and two hours had been allotted to this Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us take it up later on; we shall fix up some time.

18.15 Hrs

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE SIXTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND

TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :
Sir, I beg to present the Sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: That brings us to the end of the agenda. I hope all the Members from Orissa got time to speak. I am so happy that this very important matter has been discussed.

SHRI P.K. DEO: (Kalahanandi): May I know when the debate on foreign affairs is going to be held?

MR. SPEAKER: This is the second time you are raising it. I am not sure about the date. We may have it on the 29th.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : As I submitted before the Business Advisory Committee this evening, let us wait for a few days.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. I have no idea just now when to fix it up.

18.16 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday,
November 24, 1971| Agrahayana 3,
1893 (Saka)*

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, November 24, 1971/Agrahayana 3, 1893

(SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Suggestions by National Council of Applied Economic Research for Providing Jobs to Unemployed

+
*211. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI P. M. METHA :
DR. SANKATA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rs. 106 crores integrated programme to provide jobs to the unemployed and to launch in attack on poverty has been suggested by the National Council of Applied Economic Research ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have examined these suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Suggestions by National Council of Applied Economic Research for providing jobs to unemployed.

The National Council of Applied Economic Research has suggested an integrated programme, for the generation of additional employment opportunities through undertaking rural public works programme and through providing employment to the educated and trained people for a period in jobs which would strengthen the rural public works programme directly and generally raise the

The proposal envisages providing of employment to educated unemployed under well turned-out schemes for mapping out the country in terms of worthwhile public works projects. The scheme would provide employment to graduate engineers and diploma holders, who will do the initial surveys for road works, irrigation works, soil conservation etc. The proposal also envisages offering employment to one lakh of educated persons with general education such as graduates, intermediates and matriculates, mainly as teachers in village schools. The total financial requirements for the project are Rs. 31 crores for employment to educated unemployed and Rs. 75 crores for the rural works project.

The other suggestions made are : that these programmes should be integrated into the Plan and the cost of it met partly by economy in expenditure and partly by raising fresh resources. Restrictive practices inhibiting production should be removed. Adequate supply of raw materials should be assured.

Government have generally kept in view these considerations and have formulated various programmes under the Plan. Special programmes thus formulated include Small Farmers Development Agencies (Rs. 67.5 crores), Agencies for Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers (Rs. 47.5 crores), Rural Works Programme (Rs. 100 crores), Dry Farming Programmes (Rs. 20 crores) and Area Development Schemes (Rs. 15 crores). In addition, the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment which has been taken up during the current year, is expected to provide employment for 1000 persons on an average in each District. A provision of Rs. 50 crores has been made in the budget for 1971-72 for this programme. A special provision has also been made in the Central Budget for 1971-72 for schemes specially designed to suit the educated unemployed, including engineers and technicians. The main programmes approved relate to : employment of teachers in the primary schools, rural engineering surveys,

assistance to entrepreneurs for setting up small scale industries, investigation of road works to be undertaken in the Fifth Plan, building up of design units for rural water supply and providing assistance to entrepreneurs for setting up of petrol dealerships. These programmes are expected to provide employment to a large number of teachers, engineers, diploma holders, draftsmen, graduates and matriculates besides semi-skilled and un-skilled workers.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : Has this Council suggested that if these programmes are super-imposed on the existing programmes of investments and expenditures its impact will be inflationary and, therefore, to ward off this danger they should be integrated in the Plan and not super-imposed on the plan? If that be so, whether the Government is considering to incorporate these schemes in the reappraisals of the Fourth Plan as well as in the annual plans of 1972-73?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : It is true that the Council has suggested that if these plans and programmes are to be accepted, the resources should be mobilised either through economy or through fresh taxation. At the same time, it has also suggested that they should be included in the Plan expenditure. While the Fourth Plan is now on appraisal we are considering these various schemes. At the same time, many of the schemes proposed by the Council are already accepted and under implementation as part of the Plan.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : Since there are more unemployed engineers in this country, and jobs are not available for them, may I know what steps Government are taking to induce these engineers to start their own industries in the villages?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : Along with the various plans and programmes now under implementation, the public finance institutions have now declared several schemes of liberal credit. Several facilities are being given by the Industrial Finance Corporations and the industrial development corporations to the young engineers.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : May I know whether the Government is also proposing to accord high priority to employment-oriented industries in this country?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : I have assured this House earlier that all schemes which are oriented and production-oriented are being given the highest priority.

SHRI P. M. METHTA : It is mentioned on page 2 of the statement :

"In addition, the Crash Schemes for Rural Employment, which has been taken up during the current year, is expected to provide employment for 1,000 persons on an average in each district. A provision of Rs. 50 crores has been made in the budget for 1971-72 for this programme."

I would like to know from the Minister how many persons have been given employment and what is the actual amount spent under this scheme for the purpose of employment. I would also like to know whether this employment is of a permanent or temporary nature.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : This crash programme for rural unemployment is of a permanent nature. It is not only Rs. 50 crores but Rs. 150 crores for the remaining period of the Fourth Plan has already been sanctioned. So far as the exact impact of these schemes is concerned, we are awaiting reports of appraisal of the Fourth Plan. I cannot say today what is the exact impact and how many persons are already employed

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह बात सही है कि इस परिषद् के द्वारा जो सुझाव दिया गया है, उसमें एक सुझाव यह भी है कि इस देश के अंदर देहात के क्षेत्र में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर सड़कों का जाल बिछाया जाये, जिससे देहात की बेरोजगारी दूर हो और शहरों की बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिये बड़ी तादाद में मकान निर्माण करने का सुझाव दिया है? यदि हां, तो कितनी सड़कों का आप बिछाव करने वाले हैं और कितने मकान आप बनाने वाले हैं?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : It is true that they have proposed a massive scheme of road construction and house construction. All these schemes are under consideration. I cannot say exactly what would be the mileage of roads or the number of houses constructed.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मकान कितने बनाने वाले हैं ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : वह मैंने कहा कि मैं इस समय नहीं बता सकता ।

श्री अबबेश चंद्र सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि इस योजना में जहां एक तरफ पढ़े लिखे लोगों को कोई रोजगार नहीं मिल रहा है, वहां दूसरी तरफ पढ़े लिखे लोग काम के लिये नहीं मिल रहे हैं, जिनके लिये कि यह योजना गांवों में चलाई जा रही है ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : It is true that some of the educated people are not prepared to go to rural areas. But we have plans to give a lot of incentives so that they will go to the rural areas also.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Have the NCAER studied the impact of modern technology on the structure of employment and the potential for creating further unemployment? Has it made any study of the impact of computers, for instance, on the problem of unemployment ?

MR. SPEAKER : He is enlarging the question.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : When NCAER is studying the impact of unemployment it should also consider those things which create unemployment.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : It is not under our control. But in any good work that is undertaken by it we will give our co-operation.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : While these programmes may be good and worthwhile, difficulties are created when it comes to the question of implementation because they are being frustrated by some bureaucrats and vested interests.

MR. SPEAKER : Let there be no introduction.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : May I know whether the Government propose to have a vigorous follow-up action by appointing a reviewing committee to see that these plans are implemented as per programme ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : I entirely agree with the hon. Member that even when good schemes are sanctioned they are not properly implemented. Therefore, while reorienting the whole Plan we are insisting on certain monetary system whereby it would be possible not only to prepare plans but also to see that they are properly implemented.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : It is mentioned in this statement that a provision of Rs. 50 crores has been made in the budget for 1971-72 for this programme. Is it something different from the Crash Programme ? Secondly, if it is a special and separate sanction may I know whether it is a fact that in West Bengal a large number of half-educated and uneducated young people have been recruited in the police department out of this fund ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : The main question is regarding the suggestions made by the NCAER. In the reply I have said that the scheme of this crash programme for rural employment opportunities with a provision of Rs. 50 crores is a Government scheme, sponsored by the Central Government, and it is made applicable to all the States. The plan submitted by the Council for employment is absolutely different from the schemes which are under implementation by the Government. However, it is true that many of the suggestions are already being executed by the Central and State Governments. So far as the other question is concerned, I am not in a position to say anything just now.

Establishment of T. V. Training Institute in Delhi

*212. **SHRI N. E. HORO :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Television Training Institute has been established in Delhi by Government ; and

(b) if so, its training course and qualifications for trainees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) A TV Training Wing is being

set up in the Film and TV Training Institute at Poona. Pending construction of buildings at Poona, arrangements for TV training have been made at Delhi.

(b) It provides post-entry and in-service training for different categories of personnel employed in TV stations.

SHRI N. E. HORO : I would like to know whether the Government are thinking of opening more T. V. training centres in other States also. If they do not have any programme at the moment, in view of the fact that T. V. is getting more popular and more technicians are needed so that the benefit of T. V. could be available to all the States, will they open T. V. training centres in other States also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : The present training centre is sufficient for the T. V. stations we have in India. But as and when the need will arise, we will look into the matter.

Legislation to curb role of foreign money

***215. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a note was recently circulated by Government to all opposition parties for their comments in respect of the proposed legislation to curb the role of foreign money ;

(b) whether the views of the political parties concerned have been received in this connection ;

(c) if so, the main features thereof ; and

(d) when the proposed legislation is likely to be introduced in Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The views of only three parties have been received, so far. They have suggested that the contents of the report of the Intelligence Bureau should be disclosed and that the scope of the proposed legislation

should be enlarged. In his statement of 14th May, 1969, the then Minister of Home Affairs explained the reasons why it would not be possible to disclose the contents of the report of the Intelligence Bureau. The proposed legislation will be introduced after the views of opposition parties have been ascertained.

SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH : In part (d) of my Question I had asked for an indication as to the time factor by when such a law would be supposed to be made operative.

SHRI K. C. PANT : As I said in my main reply, the Opposition parties were asked to give their views. Some of them have replied. Many of them have not replied. We are waiting for their replies. We shall give adequate opportunity to all Opposition parties to give their views.

SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH : I had asked whether there is any time limit before the Government as to when the law could possibly be made operative. In view of the fact that the Opposition parties have yet to come out with their views in this regard, may I know whether the Government has any idea by when the law would be made operative ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : We would not rather like to lay down any time-limit. We would like to consult the Opposition parties.

श्री राम चंद्र बिकल : किन राजनीतिक दलों के उत्तर आ चुके हैं और किन किन के बेष हैं ?

श्री कृष्ण चंद्र पन्त : स्वतन्त्र पार्टी, सी० पी० (एम०) और कांग्रे—इन तीन के उत्तर आ गये हैं। हमने सभी विरोधी दलों को लिखा था, बाकियों के उत्तर अभी नहीं आये हैं।

Lockout declared by M/s. Braithwaite and Co. (India) Ltd.

***216. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) whether M/s. Braithwaite and Co.

(India) Ltd. has declared lockout in Angus Works at Bhadreswar and Hooghly on the 10th September, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to lift the lockout ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) M/s. Braithwaite and Co. (India) Ltd. has declared a lock-out at Angus Works with effect from the 11th September, 1971.

(b) Due to inter-union on rivalry, workers of Angus Works had been indulging for some time in agitation, persistent disorderly behaviour, threats of assault, intimidation of officers and resort to go slow tactics resulting in serious shortfall all in production. The unrecognised union did not accept the bipartite agreement between the Company and the recognised union on the issue of bonus for 1970 and intensified its agitation bringing the production in the shops almost to stop. On 10th September, 1971 a group of workers rushed into the office of the General Manager where he was dragged, abused and assaulted. In view of the state of disorder, violence and hooliganism which had developed, the management had no alternative but to declare a lockout from 11th September, 1971.

(c) The management has been having discussions separately with the representatives of the recognised and unrecognised unions at a series of meetings to reach an agreement on the basis of which the factory could be reopened. These discussions are in progress.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : May I know from the hon. Minister whether the lock-out took place while the conciliation talks were going on for the bonus ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : The position was this that one Union wants that the bonus agreement should be given effect to and another Union wants that it should not be given effect to and both the Unions went into such a fix that they brought the factory almost to a stand-still. Some of

the workers went and assaulted the officers at the shoplevels. They also man-handled the Manager. At that stage the factory had to be closed.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : My question was whether during the conciliation talks, the lock-out took place or not ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : No.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : My second supplementary is, that in view of the answer given by the hon. Minister that the unrecognised union did not accept the agreement, may I know whether it is a fact that the recognised union was a mere paper union with a view to serve the cause of the Company ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I do not subscribe to this view.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Is the Minister aware of the fact that the Management of this Angus Works itself has been taking a partisan attitude as between the two Unions and despite the fact that one is the recognised union, the management has been trying to favour the un-recognised Union in many ways and this is what has exacerbated the situation ? Is he aware of this ? If this is so, when he says in his reply that now the management is trying to come to a settlement with each of the Unions, would it not be better for the Government to take a hand in it directly because the Management itself is a partitisan.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I am not aware of any such partisan attitude taken by the Management. What I know is that the demand made by the unrecognised union is beyond the capacity of this factory to meet.

MR. SPEAKER : There is another gentleman also—Mr. Mallanna. Is he here ? He is not here.

DR. KARNI SINGH : Absent. Shri Afzal-purkar.

SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Sir, I have been authorised to put the question, (No. 218).

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

Additional Functions and Responsibilities of Department of Science and Technology

*218. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA (on behalf of SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR) : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to expand the functions and responsibilities of the newly created Department of Science and Technology ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b). The responsibilities and functions of the Department of Science and Technology have been specified in Presidential Notification Doc. No. GD-610/71 dated October 12, 1971. A copy of the Notification is placed on the Table of the House. There is no proposal at present to make any further additions.

NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (3) of article 77 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, namely:—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Government of India (Allocation of Business) (Ninety-first Amendment) Rule, 1971.

(2) They shall come into force at once.

2. In the Second Schedule to the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961—

* * * *

(2) for the entries under the heading "Department of Science and Technology (Vigyan aur Prodyogiki Vibhag)" the following entries shall be substituted, namely :

*4. Formulation of policy statements and guidelines on science and technology and the following through of their implementation.

2. National Committee on Science and Technology.

3. Promotion of new areas of science and technology.

4. Oceanography including the scientific and technological aspects of the seabed and ocean floor.

5. Environment and Ecology.

6. Futurology.

7. All matters concerning the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

8. Survey of India and National Atlas Organisation.

9. Botanical Survey of India.

10. Zoological Survey of India.

11. National Research Development Corporation.

12. Annual Session of the Indian Science Congress Association.

13. Central Board of Geophysics.

14. The Pan-Indian Ocean Science Association.

15. Coordination of areas of Science and technology in which a number of institutions and departments have interests and capabilities.

16. Undertaking or financially sponsoring scientific and technological surveys, research, design, development where necessary.

17. Grants to national research institutions, scientific associations and scientific bodies, including Indian National Science Academy, the Indian Academy of Science and the National Academy of Sciences.

18. All matters concerning domestic technology particularly the promotion of ventures involving the commercialisation of such technology.

19. International Scientific and Technological Affairs including—

(a) the negotiation and implementation of Scientific and Technological Co-operation Agreements and responsibility for the scientific and technological aspects of the activities of international organisations ; and

(b) appointment of Scientific Attaches abroad.

Note: These functions shall be exercised by the Department of Science and Technology (Vigyan aur Prodyogiki Vibhag) in close cooperation with the ministry of External Affairs (Videsh Mantralaya).

20. Matters commonly affecting scientific and technological institutions e.g. financial, personnel, purchase and import policies and practices.

21. All other measures needed for the promotion of science and technology and their application to the development and security of the nation."

SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : As many highly qualified and well-trained Indian scientists are working in foreign countries for want of jobs, is there any proposal before the Government to call them back and give them proper jobs to serve better our country ?

Mr. SPEAKER : This is just a suggestion for action, but, if the Minister has got something to say, he is very welcome to say.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : We will consider the suggestion made by the hon. Member. But we should have proper jobs for them here, and that is one of the functions of the COST.

Reopening of closed Industrial Units in Calcutta

*219. SHRI FATEH SINGH RAO GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of closed factories in Calcutta, which have not yet been reopened together with the number of those which are considered as having been closed permanently ;

(b) the total number of people rendered out of employment as a result of these closures ;

(c) the reasons for the closures ; and

(d) the steps being taken by the reopening of the closed factories ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Regionwise figures of closed units are readily available only for the period from 1.1.1971 to 31.8.1971. According to the provisional statistics received from the Government of West Bengal, during the period 1.1.71 to 31.8.71, 55 industrial units were closed down in Calcutta ; out of these, 38 units had not reopened. One out of these 38 units is considered as permanently closed.

(b) In the 38 units which had not reopened, the total number of persons employed was 7,798.

(c) The closure of industrial units is mainly due to the following reasons :

- (i) Labour-management problems,
- (ii) shortage of raw materials,
- (iii) lack of demand, and
- (iv) financial difficulties.

(d) Among the various steps being taken by the Government for reopening of closed factories in West Bengal, including Calcutta, the main and important ones are as follows :

(i) The Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India was set up in April 1971 with its headquarters at Calcutta, for reviving and rehabilitating the closed and sick industrial units ;

(ii) An Ordinance has been promulgated amending the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. Among other things, it provides, in respect of industrial undertakings which have been taken over for management under the provisions of the Act, a moratorium from pre-existing liabilities, up to a maximum period of five years. It also provides, in the case of those undertakings whose current liabilities exceed current assets for the sale of the undertaking at a reserve price and simultaneous

winding up of the company owning the industrial undertaking. Government may also, in public interest, move the court for reconstruction of the company, so as to ensure that the undertaking is not handed over at the end of the period of take over to the same hands which were responsible for its earlier misfortunes.

(iii) The Government of West Bengal have announced a package scheme of incentives.

(iv) Provision has been made in the import policy for 1971-72 for advance allocation of imported raw materials to closed industrial units in West Bengal.

(v) Instructions have been issued to commercial banks to liberalise the credit facilities to the industrial units in West Bengal.

SHRI FATEH SINGH RAO GAEKWAD : May I know whether the Minister will kindly spell out the incentives which he refers to in para (d) of his statement and will the Minister say that these incentives will suffice to inspire the confidence of the new and the old entrepreneurs to set up new factories in West Bengal ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I suggest Question No. 234 may also be taken up along with this.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry they cannot go together, as I have seen them.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : The incentives of West Bengal Government are all listed by them. It is a package deal. If the hon. Member wants, I can read them. There are 16 points

MR. SPEAKER : 16 points ? Better you send them a copy of this. It need not be at the cost of other Members.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : With regard to the other part of the question it is too early to say.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it not in the written statement ? Are these 16 points not in the written statement ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : No ; we had announced the 16 point scheme

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You should tell us what it is.

SHRI FATEH SINGH RAO GAEKWAD : What is his answer to my question ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You will be sent a copy.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : You have said that I may not read the 16 points. That is the first point. With regard to the second point it is too early to say whether these are giving any results or not. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please. How much time will it take if you read ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : The hon. Member asked that I should spell them out. In part (d) (iii) of my answer I have said that the Government of West Bengal have announced a package scheme of incentives. The West Bengal Government have announced certain concessions with regard to sales tax and such other matters and they are working out the details.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is no proper reply, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : The point is this. If these were to be the replies, the details should have been included in the written statement. You have not done it. Therefore, I do not think there is any harm if you read the 16 points. You may do it in another 2 or 3 minutes.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : The Government of West Bengal announced such schemes as refund of sales-tax, interest-free loans, refund of fresh taxes specified etc.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ये जानबूझ कर प्रश्न को टाल रहे हैं ।

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : These relate to the State Government. These are to be given by the State Government. I can give only broad details of it.

MR. SPEAKER : I agree with you. Let the Member ask the question first.

SHRI FATEH SINGH RAO GAEKWAD : May I know the extent to which production is affected on account of closures and also the quantum of loss suffered by the factory-owners?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: It is not assessed in that way.

SHRI FATEH SINGH RAO GAEKWAD : In what way has it been assessed?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I would only say that the assessment has been made in regard to the number of factories closed and the people unemployed as a result of it. In that way, it has been assessed.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member did ask for these details in his main question. It would require time to give answers to all these questions. The hon. Member may give a separate notice of the question and then the answer can be given.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, you may please allow a half-an-hour discussion.
SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER : The proper procedure is that when the leader of a party is standing, the others from that party should not stand. But I find that Shri Dinan Bhattacharyya and some other Members from his party are also standing along with the leader of his party, for asking supplementary questions.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : On a point of order. Let these questions not be shut out, because the hon. Minister's reply to the question is not correct. The question is about the total number of factories closed in Calcutta...

MR. SPEAKER : When the hon. Members turn comes, he can ask this question. He cannot intervene at any time he likes.

DR. RANEN SEN : Is it a fact that the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India has been set up with a view to reopening all the closed industrial units in West Bengal? May I also know whether it is a fact that certain people have been taken on the board of directors or the managerial committee of the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation who themselves are occasionally closing their

factories and trying to get money out of the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation, and if so, whether Government have thought it fit to keep those persons on the board of directors or the managerial committee, and if Government have taken a decision, may I know what it is?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I have no such information, but if specific information is given to us, we shall certainly look into it.

DR. RANEN SEN : The Sen-Raleigh authorities are there, and they have closed their factories...

MR. SPEAKER : The main question is about the number of factories.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : The main question specifically relates to the total number of closed factories in Calcutta, and Calcutta means the whole of West Bengal. I suppose that is what the hon. Minister means.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Why?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : It also relates to the total number of closed factories which have not yet been reopened, together with the number of those what are considered as having been closed permanently. The answer is that 55 industrial units have been closed so far, and 38 are still remaining closed. Among the reasons for their closure, nowhere do we find any mention about the corruption and mismanagement of the authorities due to which some of the factories have been closed. He has only mentioned labour-management problems, shortage of raw materials, lack of demand and financial difficulties. But there is no reference to the corruption on the part of the management, owing to which a number of factories have been closed. He is trying to shield the bad management.

MR. SPEAKER : The main question is only about the number of factories closed. But he is now adding so many other things to it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : These things have been mentioned in the statement and therefore, I am asking my question. The reply given is not correct. I would request the hon. Minister to take some time and give a proper reply, because the

answer given now is misleading. In this House, we have raised the question many times that it is because of the mismanagement and corruption on the part of the managements that so many factories have been closed, but here the hon. Minister mentions other things only but has not mentioned these factories; he is finding fault always with the workers only.

DR. RANEN SEN : The hon. Minister of Labour himself had admitted in this House on an earlier occasion that there were cases in West Bengal where due to the malpractices resorted to by the employers many mills had been closed. But now the hon. Minister of Industrial Development comes and pleads his ignorance. This is misleading the House.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : What is your direction, Sir? We are very much agitated about this.

MR. SPEAKER : Let the hon. Minister say something, and then the hon. Members can rise one after the other.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : The question relates to Calcutta and the reply also relates to Calcutta. I never knew Calcutta was West Bengal. That is not my knowledge of geography. So far as the mismanagement question goes, only after an inquiry we can say so. During this period, such a case has not come to our notice among these cases.

But it cannot be denied that some of the closures also related to mismanagement. In fact, some of the units we ourselves have taken over were due to mismanagement.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister please indicate what are the special instructions issued to the banks for special facilities to these units?

MR. SPEAKER : This is going into detail.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : It is in the reply. He says instructions have been issued to the banks. He should obviously know what the instructions are?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Banks have been instructed to give liberal credit facilities to industrial units in W. Bengal.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Surely he must be able to indicate that.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : How many factories have been taken over in West Bengal after the recent Ordinance on takeover?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : We have not taken over any.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY : Have Government taken any steps to take over any of the closed factories?

MR. SPEAKER : That is what we are discussing.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : We are already processing some cases under the powers given to us under the Ordinance.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : The replies given are very unsatisfactory.

SHRI FATEH SINGH RAO GAEKWAD : There should be a half hour discussion on this. We will give him time to prepare.

MR. SPEAKER : That will be considered later.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : May I specifically ask this? Reference is made here to the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation which was set up with headquarters in Calcutta for the purpose of reviving and rehabilitating the closed and sick industrial units. According to him, in Calcutta proper, out of 55 industrial units which were closed, 38 have not reopened. That means only 17 have been reopened and 38 are still closed. Out of the 17 reopened, how many have been reopened thanks to the direct intervention or help of the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I cannot say about Calcutta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This is about Calcutta. Now he will not be allowed to go outside of Calcutta.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I have not got the information for Calcutta as such.

DR. RANEN SEN : He does not know where is Calcutta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In Calcutta, not a single closed factory has been reopened by this Corporation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I must say that although the Minister has been here since six or eight months, his performance till date has been far from satisfactory. May I ask if he knows that the West Bengal Government has published a book entitled *Labour 1970* ? That says that labour-management disputes accounted for 20 per cent of the closures. Has he read that, and if so, what is his reaction ?

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow it ; he must be relevant.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This is about closure. Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us whether lack of supply of raw materials particularly steel, working capital and power are the reasons for the closure of many factories, and if so, what steps have the Central Government taken to go to the aid of these closed industrial units ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I have already said that shortage of raw materials is one of the reasons. It is there already in the list of causes. Labour management relation is not the only cause. It is one of the causes, and I am glad that the hon. Member himself put it as 20 per cent. There is, one-fourth i. e., one of the four causes, I have given. He attributes one-fifth to labour relations.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : That shows your character.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : That shows my character ; true. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : No such remarks please. (*Interruption*) Kindly sit down. The hon. Member is in a position to revise any time whatever he says.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : He has not replied to my question, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : He has replied.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाबू : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो कलकत्ते में उद्योग बंद हुए हैं, यह एक विशेष परिस्थिति के अन्दर बन्द हुए हैं, मुख्यतः घेराव और तोड़फोड़ के कारण ही अधिकतर उद्योग बंद हुए हैं। तो यह जो उद्योग चालू किये जा रहे हैं, उनमें ऐसी चीजें न हों, उसके लिए सरकार ने क्या कोई व्यवस्था की है, यदि हां, तो वह क्या है ?

दूसरे, जो उद्योग यहां से दिल्ली बम्बई आदि अन्य स्थानों में चले गये हैं, उन्हें पुनः वापिस कलकत्ते भेजा जाय, इसके लिये सरकार की ओर से क्या प्रयास किया जा रहा है ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I may inform the hon. Member and the House that in some of the factories which we have taken over there, we are having the same experience including the Braithwaite where the manager has been assaulted only the other day.

SHRI FATEH SINGH RAO GAEKWAD : Sir, have you acceded to my request for an half-hour discussion on this ?

MR. SPEAKER : Not now. After I allow all the questions ; because that was not accepted, so I allowed further questions.

Closed Sick Mills in States

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*220. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sick mills in the country that have been closed by their owners, State-wise ; and

(b) the number of mills out of them which are being controlled by the Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Presumably, the Member refers to cotton-textile mills. According to the information furnished by the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the number of cotton textile mills closed as at the end of September, 1971 is as follows :

Name of the State	No. of Cotton Textile Mills closed down as at the end of September, 1971.
1. Andhra Pradesh	5
2. Assam	1
3. Bihar	1
4. Gujarat	7
5. Kerala	1
6. Maharashtra	3
7. Mysore	5
8. Punjab	1
9. Rajasthan	2
10. Tamil Nadu	14
11. Uttar Pradesh	3
12. West Bengal	15
13. Pondicherry	1
Total	59

(b) The number of cotton textile mills taken over by the Central Government, after investigation under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, is 34.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : In the statement, it has been given that 59 textile mills have been closed, but the statement does not show, statewise, which of the mills have been taken over. Will the Minister be pleased to state that ?

MR. SPEAKER : Sick mills, Statewise. Have you got it ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Azamshahi Mills in Warangal, Andhra Pradesh; Ajodhya Textile Mills, Delhi; New Mallicans Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., Ahmedabad, Gujarat; The Ahmedabad New Textile Mills, Gujarat; Homibhoy Manufacturing Co. Ltd.,

Ahmedabad; Mahalakshmi Mills, Ltd., Bhavnagar; Rajkot Spinning and Weaving Mills, Rajkot. (Interruption) If I do not read, you say, "I am not prepared with the answer." If I read, you are impatient. Have patience now, Then, Keshav Mills, Ltd.; Jehangir Mills, Ahmedabad; Jupiter Spinning and weaving Mills and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad—these are in Gujarat. Then, in Maharashtra—

MR. SPEAKER : You can lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Yes, Sir. Thank you.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Instead of reading the whole list, you would better give the number of sick mills, Statewise. That will do.

MR. SPEAKER : What did you enquire ? Part (b) of the question asks for "the number of mills out of them which are being controlled by the Union Government." (Interruption) He only wanted the number now ; not the names.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Maharashtra, 8; Madhya Pradesh, 5; Mysore, 2; Pondicherry, 1; Rajasthan, 1; Tamil Nadu, 5; Uttar Pradesh 2; Andhra Pradesh 1. Delhi administration—1; Gujarat—8.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : In the statement, in Gujarat cotton mills reopened are 8. Is it a fact ? (Interruptions). I am asking whether it is a fact that one more sick mill has been opened. In the statement it is shown as 7, whereas he said it was 8.

My second question is this. In view of the growing unemployment problem, will the Government assure the House that the other sick mills would be taken over by the Government immediately ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I cannot assure that; we shall look into each case and then decide.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA GHANDA : I find from the statement that the only cotton mill in Assam has been closed. What are the reasons for closing down this mill, which is the only one cotton mill in Assam, and have the Government taken any measures to reopen it ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I understand that the Chief Minister of Assam during his recent visit took it up with the Minister of Foreign Trade and as and when this matter comes to us, we shall look into it.

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : हमारे सामने जो स्टेटमेंट है, उसमें दिया गया है, कि 59 मिलें बन्द थीं जिनमें से 34 चलाई गई हैं। बिहार में गया में भी एक काटन मिल है। 50 लाख आबादी वाले इस जिले में केवल एक मिल है जिसमें दस हजार लोग काम करते थे, और वह बन्द पड़ी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या निकट भविष्य में सरकार उस को चालू करने का विचार रखती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो एक जनरल सवाल था। इसमें नम्बर पूछा गया था। यह विशेष सवाल नहीं था, स्पेसिफिक सवाल नहीं है।

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : मंत्री महोदय उत्तर देने को तैयार हैं। अगर आप उनको उत्तर देने का इशारा कर दें तो बड़ा अच्छा होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपकी तरफ इशारा करना ज्यादा जरूरी समझता हूँ।

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : There are two aspects to this problem. One is unemployment ; the other is scarcity of cloth. What special efforts are contemplated by the Government to solve the problems : scarcity of cloth and unemployment of people ?

MR. SPEAKER : This was about the last question.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : The sick mills that are taken over are managed by the Ministry of Foreign Trade. If a separate question is put to them, they will be able to give details about every scheme. This Ministry is concerned only with authorising investigation under the Industries Development and Regulation Act. I can only answer this question generally : how many mills have closed and how many have been taken over by the Government.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : The hon. Minister mentioned about the sick mills in Gujarat. May I know whether the Prabha Cotton Mills of Viramgaon and the Durga Cotton Mills of Khadi in Gujarat are considered sick mills or not ? What is the latest position of these mills ?

MR. SPEAKER : This question does not arise. There may be hundreds of sick mills. If you ask how many patients there are in the hospital, he can reply, but if you ask about the health and diagnosis of each and every individual, you will have to give the names of the persons.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I could not follow the question.

MR. SPEAKER : He should give specific notice.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : हर वक्त इस तरह की शिकायतें आती रहती हैं कि फलानी मिल बीमार हो गई, ठीक नहीं चल रही है, या बन्द हो गई, चाहे घेराव के कारण हो चाहे उद्योगपतियों की साजिश के कारण हो। चाहे कच्चे माल की सप्लाई की कमी के कारण हो। मैं सरकार से नीति सम्बन्धी एक प्रश्न करना चाहूंगा। क्या वह यहां पर यह विश्वास दिलायेगी कि कोई भी मिल एक विशेष अवधि के बाद बन्द नहीं रहेगी, क्योंकि इससे बेकारी बढ़ती है, तरह तरह की सामाजिक समस्याएँ पैदा होती हैं और इस वक्त देश पर संकट भी है ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : As a matter of policy it is impossible to commit that every mill can be taken over. Some of the mills are so out-dated and outmoded.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA : That is my question.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जवाब देने दीजिये। मुझे आपसे यह गिला है कि आप जवाब नहीं देने देते।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : मुझको आपसे गिला है। या तो आप प्रश्न करने मत दीजिये और

अगर प्रश्न करने देते हैं तो उसका ठीक जवाब भी माने दीजिये। जो प्रश्न किया जाता है, आप उसका उत्तर माने ही नहीं देते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठेंगे या नहीं ? आप मंत्री महोदय को जवाब नहीं देने देते हैं, दरम्यान में बोलते हैं।

श्री बी० पी० शीर्ष : आपको मुझसे गिला है और मुझको आपसे गिला है।

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to tolerate it. Please sit down. Every day this is going on from you.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : It cannot be said as a policy decision that every mill be taken over by the Government or that no mill is going to be allowed to be closed down because there is a provision for investigation. It will have to be seen whether the mill is viable, whether it has outlived its utility or not, whether it can be run as a feasible proposition. That is why each case is investigated. Wherever it is found that it is a feasible proposition, even if it costs the exchequer, such mills are taken over.

A. R. C. Report on Centre-State Relations

*221. **SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision on the A. R. C. Report on Centre-State relations ; and

(b) if so, what are the decisions taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The report is under the consideration of the Government.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : I understand that this Report was submitted on 19th June, 1969. It is more than two years now. May I know how much time it will take for Government to come to any decision on this Report ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is true that the Report was submitted by the ARC in June, 1969, but the Report, by its very nature, is a very complicated one, and consultations with the State Governments are being held. We have sent the Report to the State Governments for their comments, but none of them has yet made any comment. When their comments are received, it is proposed to call a conference of the Chief Ministers to consider the Report as a whole, and then some ideas will be formulated.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : May I know when the Report was sent to the State Governments for their comments ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The Report was sent in August, 1971 and they were asked to reply by October, 1971. But up to this day they have not sent any replies.

SHRI DINESH CHANDER GOSWAMI : May I know whether Government has taken note of the Rajamannar Committee report on Centre-State relations and what is the Government's reaction thereto ? In considering the report of the ARC, may I know whether the Government is taking a note of the other considerations that have been mentioned in the Rajamannar Committee report ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : That committee was appointed by the Tamil Nadu Government and it is primarily for them to formulate their view-point on that. When the Tamil Nadu Government gives its reactions and comments on the ARC report, they can as well take note of the Rajamannar Committee report. But what we propose to do is to take note of only the views of the Tamil Nadu Government.

Some Hon. Members rose—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत ही कम सवाल हो पाते हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि हमें प्रोसीजर को रिवाइज करना पड़ेगा। Next question.

Controversy between I. A. S. Officers and Confederation of Central Government Officers and Central Information Service Association

* 222. **SHRI H. M. PATEL :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a controversy has come up

between the Indian Administrative Service personnel, on the one hand, and the confederation Central Government Officers and the Central Information Service Association, on the other, in regard to certain administrative matters ;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been invited in this regard to a report published in the Statesman of the 20th September, 1971 and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). Attention of the Government has been drawn to the report published in the Statesman of the 20th September, 1971 under the caption 'Information Men Challenge I. A. S.'. However, Government are not aware of the existence of any controversy between the personnel of one Service and another, as made out in the press report.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : The press report is fairly detailed and it shows that the Associations have represented to Government. Has Government not thought it fit to go into them ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The matter arose out of a letter that Shri Raina wrote in the press. He was given a notice regarding that and the matter is still pending. There is nothing for the Government to do in the matter except that Ministry concerned should take proper action.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : When notice is given with reference to the action of the Vice President of a Service Association and the matter is called into question on that ground, would it not have been advisable for the Government to have gone into this question whether he ought to have been called upon to explain and the possible consequences of this ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Government always goes into all the questions that come before it. In this specific matter, it is only a letter which is in dispute. A certain officer wrote a particular letter for which disciplinary proceeding has been initiated. We do not want to do anything more than that.

Report on the attack on the life of Shri Jyoti Bosu

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* 223. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report on the attack on the life of Shri Jyoti Bosu, a West Bengal leader, has been received by the Central Government ; and

(b) if so, the findings of the report and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Government of Bihar, a charge sheet was submitted in the court against two persons in connection with the attempt made on the life of Shri Jyoti Bosu at Patna railway station on 31st March, 1970. The committal proceedings have been concluded and the case is now pending in the sessions court.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : May I know whether there was the hand of any politicians behind this offence ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : The case is now before the court.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a *sub judice* matter. It has already been committed to the sessions. We should not ask for any further questions till the judgment comes.

AN HON. MEMBER : Then, how was it admitted ?

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : This much can be asked whether all the persons against whom there was mentioned in the report have been proceeded against.

MR. SPEAKER : Which report ?

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Report of the enquiry committee. He has said that only two persons have been challaned. I want to know whether from the enquiry it transpired that there were more than two persons

and whether there are any persons who have not yet been proceeded against in the same case ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a very thin line.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I think the relevant point he is raising is against how many people the charge-sheet was made. I do not have here the number of people mentioned in the FIR but I have here this information received from the Government of Bihar in May, 1971 that the investigation of the case has been completed and a charge-sheet under sections 302, 307 and 114 of IPC and section 25A of the Arms Act has been submitted against two persons—Havinash Yadhav and Surendra Prasad.

Exploitation of Atomic Energy by Indian Atomic Scientists in Collaboration With Russian Scientists

*226. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI :** Will the Minister of Atomic Energy be pleased to state :

(a) Whether some Indian Atomic Scientists are likely to visit the Soviet Union for discussing programmes of scientific collaboration in pursuance of the provisions of the Indo-Soviet Treaty ;

(b) If so, when the visit of the team is scheduled ; and

(c) Whether the team will be authorised to negotiate with the Soviet authorities for creation of facilities in India for exploitation of atomic energy for civilian and non-civilian purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). Under the collaboration agreement between the Department of Atomic Energy of the Government of India and the State Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy of the U. S. S. R., visits of atomic scientists are being arranged. The collaboration between the two countries in this area will be further strengthened under Article VII of the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation. Our collaboration is for the utilisation of Atomic Energy for peaceful purposes only.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : In view of the serious situation on our border and the bellicosity of Pakistan, will you reconsider your decision to use atomic energy only for peaceful purposes ? If so, at what intervals do you reconsider this ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I do not know whether the course advocated by my hon. friend will have any immediate impact on the situation on hand. Therefore, what decision has to be taken on the larger question has to be taken on its own merits.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : In view of the Indo-Soviet Treaty, may I know whether any dialogue has already started with the Soviet Government that in case Pakistan uses atomic weapons in a war against India, Russia will supply us with atomic weapons for defence and retaliation ? Have we got any assurance from them to that effect ?

MR. SPEAKER : There should be a limit to new suggestions.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is a very hypothetical question. I do not think there is any serious danger of Pakistan being able to acquire nuclear weapons.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU : May I know whether there is any proposal to have a desalination plant, in collaboration with some other country, to convert sea water or brackish water into fresh water through the use of atomic energy ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : This is one of the areas that has been identified and proposals have been made for the visit of our scientists to desalination units in the USSR. The proposal has been accepted by USSR.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Seizure of Arms and Ammunition in Punjab

*213. **SHRI PILOO MODY :** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) Whether sizeable quantity of arms and ammunition have been seized by the Punjab Police during the raids on Naxalite hide-outs in the State ; and

(b) if so, the action, if any, taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) 47 persons have been arrested in connection with the recovery of arms and ammunition. Criminal cases have been registered in respect of these recoveries, and are under investigation.

Production and Requirement of Tractors

*214. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :
SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have decided to stop the import of tractors after 1972 ;

(b) If so, how the needs of the country will be met by the indigenous tractors ;

(c) What is the expected production of tractors in the country by the end of the Fourth Plan period ; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to check the rise in prices of tractors ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). No decision has been taken to stop all tractor imports after 1972. However, all out efforts are being made to step up the indigenous production of tractors with a view to do away with imports as soon as possible.

(c) 60,000 tractors per year.

(d) Selling prices of tractors are fixed by Government after periodical investigations into the cost of production to ensure that there is no unjustified rise in prices.

Issue of Letters of intent for setting up Scooter Plants

*217. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether letters of intent have been given to four parties to set up scooter plants ;

(b) if so, the total production capacity thereof ;

(c) when the said four plants are expected to commence production ; and

(d) the extent to which their combined production is likely to result in the reduction of waiting period for the allotment of a scooter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). Twenty three Letters of Intent for a total capacity of 534,000 Nos. per annum for the manufacture of scooters have been issued.

(c) and (d). The implementation of these letters of intent are in different stages of progress. It is not possible to indicate at this stage when production in respect of each of these letters of intent will be established. Obviously the shortage will be mitigated and waiting periods reduced substantially if even part of the capacity covered by the letters of intent materialises. It is, however, difficult to indicate precisely the extent to which waiting periods for allotment of scooters will be reduced at any specified future date as a result of new projects coming up.

Fifth National Conference of all India Newspaper Employees' Federation

*224. SHRI DINESH JOARDER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the decisions and resolutions of the Fifth National Conference of the All India Newspaper Employees' Federation held in Madras on August 21-22, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the resolutions ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) and (b). The Federation passed 15 resolutions at the Conference of which a copy of the resolution on 'Press Monopoly', was forwarded by them to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. A copy of this Resolution is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Certain proposals for the diffusion of ownership of major newspapers and news agencies are at present under Government's consideration. A group of Ministers will go into all aspects of the matter.

**Resolution on the Press Monopoly
All India Newspaper Employees Federation,
New Delhi**

This fifth conference of the All India Newspaper Employees Federation, held in Madras from August 20 to 22, 1971, expresses its grave concern about the growing control of the newspapers by monopoly houses in the country. Organised sections of the newspaper employees, including the working journalists, and the progressive forces have always felt concerned about this dangerous trend in the newspaper industry during the post-independence period.

Not only an overwhelming circulation of the newspapers is controlled by monopoly business houses, such as Tatas, Jains, Birlas, Goenkas and others, but also overwhelming capital assets invested in the newspaper industry, including newspaper printing industry, is concentrated in the hands of these handful of monopoly houses. Profits, which these houses have been making from these monopoly controlled newspapers, are enormous. Particularly during the last three years the profits have gone up by leaps and bounds. Some of them are paying fabulous dividends which are higher than what is paid even by the industries, which are known as high rate of profit-making, like Pharmaceuticals, Oils and Chemicals.

The policies adopted by the monopoly Press in the recent years have made it imperative that immediate steps be taken to divest the control and ownership of newspapers owned by the big monopoly houses. Monopoly Press has been nakedly and openly propagating through their columns anti-people policies. In every struggle carried on by the working people against capitalists and landlords the monopoly Press consistently comes out as the champion of vested interests to suppress democratic movements.

In every measure taken by the Government of India towards nationalisation of banks, life insurance and general insurance or acquisition of land, this monopoly Press stoutly defends the vested interests of the capitalist and land-

lord class. On the issue of the withdrawal of privy purses the monopoly Press solidly sided with the princely clan. On the issue of the amendments to the Constitution of India, so as to vest the amending power with Parliament, the monopoly Press stood with the reactionary forces. Invariably this Press stands on the side of the communalists during communal riots.

Thus, in short the monopoly Press in the country has become the main weapon of the reactionary forces against toilers' movements for democracy and socialism.

Noting these tendencies in the monopoly Press in India as back as in the year 1956, the Press Commission warned the Government to take immediate steps to check the growing control of the newspaper industry by the monopoly houses. Thereafter the Monopoly Commission presided over by a Supreme Court judge also made similar recommendations warning against the grave danger of continuation of monopoly-controlled Press in India. Eminent economists like Prof. Mahalonobis also warned the Government of this danger.

All these years the Government of India turned a deaf ear to these recommendations, and the repeated demand from the newspaper employees.

Compelled by the pressure of the demand from the people and the newspaper employees, the Government of India has announced its intention to amend the Company Law to "diffuse" the ownership and control of the newspapers owned by the big business houses. It has been, however, stated by the Union Minister of Company Law that as yet no decision has been taken by the Union Cabinet on the question of amendments to the Company law to curb monopoly control of the Press. It has been said that the draft Bill has not received the approval either from the Minister in charge or by the Law Ministry. This state of affairs clearly raises doubts whether the Government is serious about enacting legislation to curb monopoly Press.

This conference is of the view that a perusal of the proposed draft Bill, a summary of which has appeared in the Press, clearly indicates that there are serious lacunae in the proposed amendments to the Company Law. The propo-

posed Bill exempts newspaper houses which are owned by partnership firms, owned by co-operative societies or trusts, or owned by individual persons, irrespective of circulation. Partnership firms whose circulation is less than one lakh, publishing not more than one newspaper, or exempted from the operation of the Bill.

The Bill only provides that no person or his agent can have more than 5% of the share holdings in a newspaper company. The Bill does not provide the manner in which the present ownership of the newspapers by the monopoly houses can be divested of their present share holdings on the commencement of the amended Act.

On the contrary the Bill provides an extension of time in the case of individuals to retain the control of the newspaper for a period exceeding six months from the commencement of the Act.

This lacunae give rise to doubts about the intention of the Government whether it is really serious about putting restrictions on the monopoly Press. The Bill is completely silent about the divestiture of the present ownership of the newspaper industry by the monopoly houses such as Times of India, Statesman, Hindu, Hindustan Times and the Indian Express group. This clearly shows that no provision, which the Government of India wants to take, will deprive immediately the newspaper monopoly and ownership of the newspapers by big business houses.

On the contrary our past experience in this regard is not very reassuring. Steps recently taken by the Government of India in connection with the nationalisation of the general insurance clearly shows how half hearted measures have been taken by the Government on the question of nationalisation of the insurance business.

Directors of the general insurance companies have been appointed as Custodians and big business houses are paid Rs. 30 lakhs per month only for the administration of the general insurance business.

When the Life Insurance was nationalised the people had cherished a hope that nationalisation of the life insurance would help the

common man to improve his conditions. But the experience shows that nationalised Life Insurance Corporation is put to the services of the capitalists by advancing fabulous loans to the big business houses and by investment of the funds in the private sector industry. The same is the case with regard to nationalised banks. Judging from the past experience about the nationalisation of some of the industries these lacunae in the Bill show that the measures which are proposed to be taken to divest ownership of the newspapers by the monopoly houses are not likely to yield the desired result.

At the same time this conference strongly resents the attitude of the newspaper employers and reactionary forces who have started attack in their newspaper columns against the proposed steps of the Government. Every newspaper during the last few days wrote editorials against the move of the Government to "diffuse" ownership of the newspapers of the monopoly business houses.

These monopoly newspapers and the reactionary forces have started shedding crocodile tears in the name of democracy in order to retain control of the newspapers and of the entire economy of the country.

In the circumstances, this conference is of the firm opinion that newspaper employees cannot take this announcement of the Government of India at its face value. We will have to be very vigilant in regard to the steps the Government will take in this regard.

This conference warns every section of the newspaper employees not to be taken in by the Government's announcement in this regard. Sixteen years back the Press Commission had recommended immediate steps to check the monopoly in the newspaper industry. It is nine years since a judge of the Supreme Court, sitting as the Monopoly Commission, recommended urgent steps to be taken in the direction. But the Government till recently did not move in the matter. In this situation unless the newspaper employees, along with all progressive forces, unitedly launch vigorous campaign and agitation and create a public pressure the Government is not likely to take steps in the right direction.

This conference appeals to every section of

the newspaper employees and particularly to the IFWJ, the PTI Federation and the UNI Staff, to launch a joint agitation to create the pressure of public opinion in the country against monopoly control of newspapers and to bring pressure on the Government to take the following steps immediately.

This conference calls upon the Government to take immediate steps to bring adequate legislation to divest ownership of the newspapers from the business houses.

This conference is of the firm opinion that unless the proposed Bill is amended, the Government will not be able to divest the ownership of the newspapers from the hands of the monopoly houses. Without these steps the press will not become free in the real sense of the term, which can be put to the service of the people for the advancement of democracy and socialism in this country.

This conference calls upon the Government to make the following provisions in the proposed Act :

1. Remove the provision of 5% share for an individual in the newspaper and provide that not less than 60% share capital shall be owned by the employees.
2. Instead of calling upon the shareholders to surrender their shares in excess of 5% of the share capital within six months the Act should provide for confiscation of shares owned by present shareholders on the day of the commencement of the Act.
3. To withdraw exemptions granted in the proposed Bill from the operation of the Act in such case as
 - (a) Ownership vested with individual irrespective of circulation.
 - (b) Partnership, Co-operative Societies and Trusts.
4. Amend the provision regarding directors to be allotted to the journalists and the non-journalists from 50% to 60%.

This conference appeals to all newspaper employees, democratic political parties and organisations to realise the danger of continu-

ing monopoly Press in the country which has been the weapon of the reactionary forces and put pressure on the Government to bring forward an effective legislation to divest the ownership of the Press from the big monopoly houses.

Working Results of Industrial Machinery and Transport Equipment Industries

*225. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the performance of basic and capital goods industries like industrial machinery and transport equipment in 1969, 1970 and during the first half of 1971 ; and

(b) whether they have recorded any decline and, if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). An analysis of the official index of industrial production (base 1969—100) undertaken by the Reserve Bank of India, reveals the following trends in the basic and capital goods industries during 1969 and 1970.

	Percentage change (+ or —)	
	1969 1968	1970 1969
(i) Basic Industries	+8.9	+4.2
(ii) Capital goods industries	+1.8	+4.7
(iii) Transport equipment and allied industries	+0.4	+0.1

Data on the official index of industrial production for the period January—May 1971 reveals the following trends :

	Percentage change (+ or —)	
	Jan—May 1971	Jan—May 1970
(i) Basic Industries :		
Electricity generated	+ 6.4	
Mining and quarrying	— 6.3*	
Basic Metal industries	+ 4.3	

(ii) *Capital Goods Industries :*

Non-electrical machinery	+ 6.1
Electrical machinery	+14.2

(iii) *Transport equipment and allied**Industries :*

Transport equipment	—11.3@
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*Largely due to a fall in the output of coal following lower off-take by Railways and Steel Plants and also due to transport bottlenecks.

@Largely due to fall in the output of railway wagons industry as a result of lack of orders from the Railways.

Commission to review the Functioning of Police Forces in the Country

*227. SHRI BIREN DUTTA :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed any Commission to review the functioning of the Police forces throughout the country ;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the Commission ; and

(c) the reasons for appointing the Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No Commission to review the functioning of the police forces in the country has been set up. However, a high powered Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. M. S. Gore has been constituted to go into matters relating to police training.

(b) The terms of reference to the Committee are in the statement attached.

(c) The reasons for setting up such a Committee are (i) the urgent needs to identify, and find ways and means of eliminating, basic shortcomings in the arrangements for the training of police officers of various ranks in the Centre and the States, and also (ii) the need to restructure such arrangements in the light of the socio-economic background of the country,

our value systems, and the continuing impact of science and technology not only on social norms and behaviour, but also on the methodology of the Government and its functionaries.

Statement

Terms of reference to the Committee on Police Training

- (1) To lay down the objectives which should govern all arrangements for the training of Police Officers in the socio-economic background of the country and our value systems and the continuing impact of the progress of science and technology not only on social norms and behaviour but also on the methodology of Government and its functionaries ;
- (2) To identify the basic shortcomings in the arrangements for the training of Police Officers under the Centre and in the States ;
- (3) To suggest measures to be taken to bring about the desired improvement in the existing state of affairs and in particular to make recommendations on the following points :
 - (a) whether it is necessary to set up any more institutions for this purpose either under the Centre or in the States ;
 - (b) Whether it is necessary to start any new refresher/specialist course for any one or more categories of Police Officers ;
 - (c) in what manner the curricula of the existing courses may be revised ;
 - (d) what modern aids to and methods of instruction can be usefully employed in the training of Police Officers ;
 - (e) what steps are necessary to improve the quality of Instructors in Police Training Institutions ;
 - (f) what means are necessary to produce the educative literature that is necessary for this purpose ; and

(g) improvement in the relations between the police force and the public based on mutual trust, confidence and co-operation.

(4) To suggest changes considered necessary in the educational and other qualifications prescribed for and the methods of the recruitment of Police Officers of various ranks so that they may be able to benefit from the improvement of training arrangements; and

(5) To make any other suggestions considered relevant to this subject.

Pakistani Undertrial Prisoners Escaped from Amritsar Jail

*228. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are aware that seven Pakistani undertrial prisoners escaped from Amritsar Jail with help of the Jail officials;

(b) Whether any action has been taken against the concerned Jail officials ; and

(c) If so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) According to the information furnished by the Government of Punjab, seven undertrial prisoners of Pakistani nationality escaped from the Central Jail, Amritsar, on the night between 26th and 27th August, 1971, due to the alleged negligence of some of the jail officials.

(b) and (c). The following action has been taken against the concerned Jail officials :

(i) The Superintendent of Jail, one Assistant Superintendent of Jail, one Head Warder and two Warders have been placed under suspension.

(ii) Charge-sheets have been served on the Superintendent of Jail, and two Deputy Superintendents of Jail.

(iii) 3 Warders and 3 Convict officials have been arrested by the police in connection with this case.

Students Unrest and Law and Order situation in the Country

*229. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether students' unrest in the country is on the increase as a result of the lawlessness indiscipline in the country ;

(b) Whether clashes between the students and the Police are on the increase day by day ; and

(c) If so, whether Government are considering a proposal to take over and transfer the item of law and Order from the Concurrent List of the Constitution to the Union List ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The Government do not have any information to indicate such increase either in students unrest or clashes with police.

(c) No, Sir.

Naxalite Movement in Delhi

*230. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Naxalite movement has set its feet in the Schools of Delhi and that a student of Higher Secondary Class was among those who were arrested in Delhi on the 30th October, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to nip this evil in the bud in the Schools and Colleges of the capital ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, strict vigilance is being maintained in regard to such activities.

Trained Pak Spy Ring in Punjab

*231. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR :
SHRI R. V. BADE :
SHRI NAGESHWARARAO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a highly trained Pakistani spy

ring has been smashed in Punjab on the 30th October, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the number of persons of this gang arrested and the action taken against them ;

(c) whether highly incriminating documents and maps had been seized from the spies ;

(d) whether these Pakistani spies had any connection with some high and influential persons of the State ; and

(e) if so, the action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). One Pakistani national, suspected to be a spy, was arrested on the 30th October, 1971 and the case is under investigation. It would not be in the public interest to disclose further details at this stage.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Arrest of a Pakistani Woman and her Son on Spying Charges in Udaipur

*232. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Police had arrested a Pakistani woman and her son on the charge of spying in Udaipur ;

(b) whether she had connections with many influential persons ; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken against her and the persons with whom she had connections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). According to information received from the Government of Rajasthan, a Pakistani national and her minor son were arrested for contravention of the provisions of the Foreigners and Passport Acts and remanded to judicial custody. The cases against them are under

investigation. There is no information that they were involved in espionage activities.

Ban on Forward Trading in Gur

*233. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether forward trading in Gur has been banned ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether a lot of black-marketing was going on in forward trading in Gur ; and

(d) whether the action has been taken against them and, if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) Forward trading in gur has been suspended with effect from the 18th October, 1971.

(b) In view of the rising prices of sugar and gur and the possibility of large scale diversion of sugarcane to the production of gur, adversely affecting the production of sugar.

(c) and (d). No black marketing as such was going on in forward trade nor was any serious or large scale irregularity brought to the notice of Forward Markets Commission.

16-Point Programme to step Industrial Development in West Bengal

*234. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have drawn up a 16-point programme to step up industrial development in West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations contained in the 16-point programme for stepping up industrial development in West Bengal are :

1. Legislation, similar to the Textile Mills Act of Maharashtra, should be promoted for taking over free of encumbrances, industrial units which were in difficulties, by Government. This legislation would necessarily cover the country as a whole, but should be considered in the special context of the West Bengal situation.
2. Steps should be taken to suitably amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act to enable the Government permanently to acquire industrial units, the management of which might be taken over under Section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. Government would have to invest large sums in some of the undertakings so taken over and it would not be proper to return them to private control after bringing them to a state of good health.
3. Multiple shift working should be allowed to units located in West Bengal where at present they are allowed to work only a single shift.
4. Special steps should be taken to endeavour to augment the orders for wagons placed by the Railways (on units in West Bengal).
5. Final decisions for placing orders in regard to the second Howrah bridge should be taken very early by the Transport Ministry. Much of industry in West Bengal is engineering. Recommendations 4 and 5 are likely to stimulate considerable industrial activity in West Bengal.
6. The Raw material requirements of West Bengal will be considered with special sympathy. A raw materials bank could be organised by the State Small Industries Development Corporation acting as an agency for stocking and distribution. Secretary, Industries, West Bengal, would indicate realistic requirements of the State SSIDC for iron and steel. If necessary, the requirements could be met by allowing imports.
7. An endeavour should be made to raise productivity and improve management labour relations in West Bengal. The Union Ministers of Education and Social Welfare and Labour already had this matter in hand.
8. Immediate steps should be taken to vitalise and strengthen the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation. The set ups needed reorganisation, in order to make these bodies active and dynamic promotional agencies for industrial growth broadly on the SICOM model in Maharashtra. Considerable emphasis was laid on this suggestion. It was noted that the State Industrial Development Corporation was reported to be short of funds. Once it was reorganised and activated, it might be possible to issue debentures and persuade the public financing institutions to subscribe to them.
9. The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, should set for his organisation the creation of a target of 2000 small units per year in West Bengal, i.e. double the existing number.
10. The State Government should carry out a rapid survey of each district, from the point of view of identifying industries suited to the area based on local raw materials and skills, capable of providing employment to local youth. This should be supplemented by active steps for assistance, e. g. the preparation of feasibility and project reports, earmarking and acquisition of land, etc.
11. A branch office of the proposed Bureau of Entrepreneurial Guidance may be opened in Calcutta for the benefit of West Bengal entrepreneurs.
12. Pending applications should be disposed of very quickly. The pending applications of the larger houses should be examined on merits.
13. The State Government should actively pursue and ensure prompt implementation of letters of intent that are issued.
14. Except for Calcutta, Howrah and 24 Parganas Districts, the whole of West

Bengal may be treated as 'backward area' for purposes of the provisions of concessional finance by public financing institutions. At the same time special steps should be taken to ensure liberalised credit of facilities by the commercial banks to West Bengal units. The Government of West Bengal should hold immediate consultations with the Reserve Bank of India in this regard.

15. The incentives presently given to new industrial units by the States Governments should be reviewed to see if additional incentives could not be offered on the pattern of the practice in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, etc.
16. The 10% subsidy scheme should be reviewed from the point of view of increasing its effectiveness as well as coverage for the country as a whole, but with special and immediate reference to West Bengal. The possibility of population being adopted as the operative criterion for nominating the number of districts to qualify for 'backward area' treatment should be considered as also the necessity for and advisability of increasing the quantum of subsidy.

**Police Firing on Students at Imphal
(Manipur)**

*235. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a judicial inquiry has been ordered into the Police firing and lathi-charge on students at Imphal, Manipur resulting in the wounding of six students ?

(b) whether Government are aware that the student's unrest has been caused by the acute food scarcity and rocketing prices ; and

(c) if so, the reasons why the Border Security Force, the Manipur Rifles and the Central Reserve Police were used against students who were agitating about a popular course regarding food scarcity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). According to information received from the Government of

Manipur, the All Manipur Students Union organised an agitation in September, 1971 ostensibly on the question of adequate food supplies at reasonable prices. The Government had made arrangements for the sale of food-grains through fair price shops. However, on the 23rd and 24th September batches of students organised demonstrations at various places in Imphal had also indulged in violence and arson on public property. On the 24th September, to disperse the violent mobs the police had to resort to firing. The incidents during these two days resulted in injuries to two magistrates, 40 police personnel and 9 others. There was damage to 7 Government vehicles and other public property. In all 231 persons were arrested. Upon tendering apology, all of them, except 46, who were involved in incidents of violence, have been released. The cases against these 16 persons are sub-judice. No judicial inquiry has been ordered.

Scarcity of Essential Goods in Assam

*236. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a scarcity of essential goods in Assam ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). Reports of scarcity of certain essential goods have been received from Assam, apparently as a result of transports difficulties, floods and influx of refugees. Efforts are being made to tide-over the situation by removing transport bottlenecks and by pushing additional supplies. Powers have also been delegated under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to all State Governments including Assam Government to deal with the situation.

**Production of Portable Typewriter
Machine by M/s. Remington Rand and
Co. Ltd.**

*237. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a licence has been issued to

Remington Rand and Company Limited for the production of Portable Typewriter machine ;

(b) its sanctioned capacity of production per year ;

(c) whether the Company was asked to apply for licence outside the State of West Bengal ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Only a letter of intent for the establishment of a new undertaking at Faridabad in the State of Haryana for the production of 15,000 Nos. per annum of Portable Typewriters has been issued in favour of M/s. Remington Rand of India Ltd.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

A. R. C. Recommendation Regarding Research and Development in Telecommunications Technology

*238. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission had suggested a review of Research and Development in Telecommunications technology so as to keep pace with the advances in other countries ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) The Administrative Reforms Commission have, in their Report on Posts and Telegraphs, recommended that the production of telecommunications equipment in the existing public sector undertakings or others which may come up in future, should be so organised that the country keeps pace with modernisation and developments in other countries and our telecommunications system keeps abreast of the latest technology.

(b) The Government of India are considering the setting up of a Committee of technical experts to undertake a comprehensive review of

the present position prevailing in the various research and development organisation under the Ministry of Communications and to recommend steps for widening the scope of research in these organisations and for ensuring that they keep pace with the latest developments in technology in the field of telecommunications. The composition and terms of reference of the Committee have not yet been finalised.

Rate of Growth of Small Scale Industrial and Corporate Sectors

*239. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a firm figure of the rate of growth in the organised corporate sector of industry during 1970-71 has been arrived at ;

(b) if so, how does it compare with the rate of growth in the small scale industrial sectors ; and

(c) the rate of growth in the small scales industrial sector during 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) The rate of growth of the corporate sector has been estimated to be 4.8% in 1970 and 1.5% in the first five months of 1971.

(b) and (c). The rate of growth in the small scale sector for 1970-71 has not been computed; the rate of growth for 1969 over the previous year is estimated at about 11%.

Theft of Jewellery from Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi

*240. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry was held into the theft of jewellery from the Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi on the 1st November, 1971 and any arrests were made in that connection ; and

(b) if so, the result thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The stolen property has been recovered and six accused persons arrested. Investigation is in progress.

Damage due to Flood and Excessive Rainfall in Palamau (Bihar)

1394. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether her attention has been drawn to the front page news item appearing in famous weekly namely the '*Saptahik Haldhar*' dated the 29th July, 1971 of Bihar regarding the flood and excessive rainfall in July-August, 1971 in the District of Palamau (Bihar);

(b) whether the damage worth Rs. one crore has been claimed and in all one thousand houses have been destroyed depriving nearly ten thousand people of their houses ; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures adopted by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Ban on creation of New Posts in P & T Department

1395. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Posts and Telegraphs Department is considering to withdraw the ban order issued by it on the creation of new posts of *mazdoors* (Regular) to absorb the casual labourers who have completed more than two years continuous service in the Telephone Districts ;

(b) whether the case for withdrawal of the said ban order is lying with the Posts and Telegraphs (Finance) for approval since March, 1971, and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to expedite the issue of order withdrawing the ban on the creation of new posts of *mazdoors* ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Apparently the reference to the ban order in this part of the question is to the orders issued by the P and T Department on 30. 11. 67, according to which it was, *Inter alia*, decided that no new posts of regular *mazdoors* should be created till further orders in the Telephone Districts. The position has been recently reviewed and a decision has been taken that pending fixing of proper standards as a result of a regular study by the Work Study Unit of the P and T Directorate, 50% of the casual *mazdoors* who have put in service of five years and above on 1. 10. 1970 may be brought on regular establishment.

(b) The presumption made is not correct.

(c) The position has already been explained in the reply to part (a) above.

P & T Offices in rented Buildings in Assam Circle

1397. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Posts and Telegraphs Offices in Assam Circle housed in rented buildings ;

(b) the amount of rent paid per annum, for these buildings ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to construct buildings for the Assam Circle Posts and Telegraphs Offices ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) 644

(b) Rs. 14,50,125.00

(c) Since 1-4-1951, 75 new buildings have been constructed, 71 buildings have been extended to provide additional accommodation and 24 old buildings have been reconstructed after demolition. As on 1-11-71, 147 out of 623 departmental post offices are functioning in departmental buildings. Work on 4 such projects is in progress at present.

I. A. S. Officers in States and Union Territories

1398. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of I. A. S. Officers in

various States and Union Territories at present ;

(b) the total number of Departmental Secretaries in the various States and Union Territories, Statewise and Union Territory-wise ;

(c) the total number of Departmental Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries in various Ministries of the Central Government ; and

(d) whether the Central Government are aware that quick promotion of the I. A. S. Officers to various higher posts induces the administrative efficiency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : The information, as on the 1st January, 1971, is given below :

(a) 2763

(b)

<i>State/Union Territories/ North East Frontier Agency.</i>	<i>Number of posts of Departmental Secretary held by members of the Indian Administrative Service.</i>
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	11
Assam	12
Bihar	16
Gujarat	13
Haryana	7
Jammu and Kashmir	10
Kerala	16
Madhya Pradesh	17
Maharashtra	17
Meghalaya (autonomous State within the State of Assam)	6
Mysore	12
Nagaland	7
Orissa	14
Punjab	11
Rajasthan	15
Tamil Nadu	13
Uttar Pradesh	25
West Bengal	16
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
Chandigarh	3

1	2
Delhi	5
Goa	4
Himachal Pradesh	4
Laccadive Islands	1
Manipur	2
Pondicherry	2
Tripura	2
North East Frontier Agency	1
Total	263

(c) Number of posts of Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries held by members of the Indian Administrative Service in the various Ministries/Departments of the *Central Government*.

<i>Secretaries</i>	<i>Deputy Secretaries</i>
32	93

(d) Promotion of the members of the Indian Administrative Service to various higher posts are made after duly considering their suitability for such promotion.

Persons Arrested for Spying for Pakistan and China

1399. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5975 on the 10th April, 1970 regarding persons arrested for spying for Pakistan and China and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 117 persons were arrested during the year 1969 for such activities. 76 of them were Indians, 33 Pakistanis, four Tibetans and the remaining four from Pak occupied Kashmir.

Absorption of Surplus Employees of Delhi Administration

1400. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the services of about 500

L.D.Os. employed by the Delhi Administration in 1965-66 on *ad hoc*/temporary basis, were terminated during the year 1968 on being declared surplus ;

(b) the number of persons out of those who have since been reinstated or absorbed in various offices of the Delhi Administration ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to absorb the remaining persons and the time likely to be taken in absorbing them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (c). LDCs appointed on *ad hoc*/temporary basis were accorded three opportunities during the years 1966 to 1968 to pass the prescribed competitive examination. A limited examination was also organised for *ad hoc* employees and the standard of this examination was kept lower than other competitive examinations. Those who qualified in these examinations were retained in service and the services of the failures (30) as well as those who did not take the examination deliberately (197) were terminated.

Three Harijans killed in Bilaspur District

1401. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1837 on the 7th August, 1970 regarding three Harijans killed in Bilaspur District (Madhya Pradesh) and state :

(a) whether Government have since received the report in this regard ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The assurance given in answer to the Lok Sabha unstarred question No. 1837 dated 7th August, 1970 was later fulfilled on the basis of information received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh. It was stated that three Satnamis of district Bilaspur had been murdered on the 2nd May, 1970. The Police had registered a case under sections 148, 149 and 302, IPC and had arrested 23 out of the 24 persons accused. The Police had taken

appropriate steps to ensure that there was no recurrence of the trouble. The progress made in the investigation/trial of the case is being ascertained from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Action against Trustee of all India Blind relief Society and Dr. Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust, New Delhi

1402. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6834 on the 4th August, 1971 regarding All India Blind Relief Society and Dr. Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust, New Delhi and state :

(a) whether a trustee of a public trust can be a beneficiary of the same according to the provisions made in the Trust Act of India ; and

(b) if not, the action taken against the Trust in the form of pay and allowances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). These institutions are registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and not under the Indian Trust Act, 1882. The Registrar of Societies has no powers to initiate or take any action against any member of the Society for violation of its rules and regulations. Suitable action, depending upon the specific allegations, can be initiated by any aggrieved person against the Society under general law.

A. M. I. E. Qualified Engineering Diploma Holders

1403. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2913 on the 8th August, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the requisite information regarding the A. M. I. E. qualified Engineering Diploma Holders has since been collected ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The information asked for in Lok Sabha

Unstarred Question No. 588 dated the 21st February, 1969, referred to in Unstarred Question No. 2913, was subsequently laid on the Table of the House on 28th March, 1970. However, a copy of the statement placed on the Table of the House in fulfilment of the Assurance is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1102/71].

Activities of Anti-Social Elements on Border Area of Kutch in Gujarat

1404. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that recently the activities of anti-social elements are continuously spreading over the border area of Kutch in Gujarat ; and

(b) if so, the number of spies and anti-social elements arrested and detained separately between July, 1971 and 31st October, 1971 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Government have no such information.

(b) Does not arise.

Terror let loose against Harijan Families of Bassi Tehsil (Jaipur)

1405. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 40 Harijan families of a small village in Bassi Tehsil of Jaipur District in Rajasthan left their homes in the wake of terror let loose against them by the caste Hindus of Palawale and other nearby villages ;

(b) whether they came to Delhi in the second week of September 1971 to meet the Prime Minister to seek redressal of their grievances ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). No Harijans of tehsil Bassi in district Jaipur

came to meet the Prime Minister in New Delhi. However, a copy of a representation which had been addressed by the Harijans of village Bassi to the Chief Minister of Rajasthan, was received by post in the Prime Minister's Secretariat in early September 1971. The representation complained of oppression by the caste Hindus. The State Government have been requested to inquire into the allegations.

Ejection of Harijan Cultivators in Village Kheri Ganaran (Patiala)

1406. SHRI B. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the ejection of Harijan cultivators in Village Kheri Ganaran near Patiala (Punjab) by the higher class land-owners ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop the eviction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). According to information received from the Government of Punjab, there are some disputes over land between Zamindars and Harijans in village Ganda Khir in district Patiala. These disputes are sub-judice in Civil and criminal courts.

Blockage of Road Leading to Harijan Colony in Gurgaon District

1407. Shri Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the caste Hindus of Hodel town in Gurgaon District (Haryana) blocked all roads and streets leading to a Harijan locality in the town during August-September, 1971 ;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry was made ; and

(c) the punishment given to those found maltreating the Harijans ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) According to the information received from the State Government, no such incident took place in Hodel town during August/September, 1971.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Retirement ages of Peons/I. C. S. Officers/Judges of Supreme Court

1408. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the ages of retirement of a peon, and I. C. S. Officer and a Judge of the Supreme Court of India ; and

(b) the specific reasons for disparity in the ages of retirement of these persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The ages of retirement of a peon, an Indian Civil Service Officer and a Judge of the Supreme Court of India are as under :—

(i) *Peon*—A peon is a Class IV official. Under F. R. 56(e) a Government servant in Class IV service or post shall retire on the day he attains the age of 60 years.

(ii) *I. C. S. Officer*—Under F. R. 56 (f) a member of the Indian Civil Service shall retire after 35 years' service counted from the date of his arrival in India, provided that if he had at the end of 35 years' service held his last post for less than 5 years, he may, with the sanction of the President, be permitted to retain that post until he held it for 5 years.

(iii) *A Judge of the Supreme Court*—Under Article 124 (2) of the Constitution, every Judge of the Supreme Court shall hold office until he attains the age of 65 years.

Class IV staff had no fixed age of superannuation upto 31st March, 1936, From 1st April, 1936, the age of superannuation for

Class IV staff was fixed at 60 years and it continues to be so since then. The provision in regard to members of Indian Civil Service is also in force from pre-Independence days and it is protected by Article 314 of the Constitution. The age of retirement of a Supreme Court Judge has been determined by the Constitution itself.

Nationalisation of Cotton Trade in Maharashtra

1409. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Maharashtra Assembly has passed a Bill for the nationalisation of entire cotton trade in the State ;

(b) whether the State Government had consultations with the Union Government before initiating this legislation in the State Legislature ; and

(c) the reaction of the Government of India in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA): (a) The Maharashtra Assembly has passed a Bill providing for carrying on for a certain time of all trade in raw cotton through the State of Maharashtra.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government of India had suggested amendments to certain provisions in the Bill keeping in view the interests of both the growers and the marketing of *Kapas*. These were accepted by the State Government and incorporated in the Bill.

Export of H. M. T. Watches

1410. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has been exporting H. M. T. Watches to foreign countries ; and

(b) if so, the names of those countries and the amount of foreign exchange earned during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-
MENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA): (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) *Names of the countries* : USA, Canada
Sudan, Ceylon, Australia, United Kingdom,
Hong Kong, Lebanon, Iran, New Zealand,
West Indies, British Columbia, Fiji, USSR,
Uganda, Norfolk Island, Holland, Denmark,
Taiwan.

(ii) Total foreign exchange earned
during :

1969-1970	Rs. 21,449/-
1970-1971	Rs. 85,030/-

**Setting up of Committee to Study Leather
Goods Industry**

1411. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the
Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have constituted a
Committee to study leather and leather goods
industries ; and

(b) if so, the terms and reference of the
Committee and its constitution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-
MENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA): (a)
In exercise of powers conferred by Section 6
of the Industries (D & R) Act, 1951, the
Government of India has constituted the
Development Council for Leather and Leather
goods Industries.

(b) The functions of the Development
Council are those enumerated in the 2nd
Schedule to the Industries (D & R) Act, 1951,
a copy of which is available in the Library of
the Parliament.

राज्यपालों के व्यय में मितव्ययता

1412. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :
डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करें कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने विभिन्न राज्यों के

राज्यपालों को पत्र लिखा है, जिसमें उनको
मितव्ययता बरतने का परामर्श दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर राज्यपालों की
क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई ;

(ग) क्या राजभवनों के कार्यकाल में
अधिक दक्षता तथा मितव्ययता लाने के लिए
मार्गोपाय सुधारने हेतु एक समिति नियुक्त की
गई थी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो समिति ने क्या सुझाव
दिये हैं और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई
है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री एफ० एच०
मोहसिन) : (क) से (घ). प्रधान मन्त्री ने
राज्यपालों को पत्र लिखा है, जिसमें राजभवनों
के व्यय में मितव्ययता बरतने की आवश्यकता
पर जोर दिया है और उसमें यह भी बताया
गया है कि व्यय के प्रतिरूप का अध्ययन करने
तथा उसमें सुधार लाने के उपाय सुझाने हेतु
अधिकारियों की एक समिति नियुक्त की जा
रही है। राज्यपालों ने भी मितव्ययता बरतने
की आवश्यकता को महसूस किया है तथा वे
इस बात के लिए सहमत हैं कि वे समिति को
आवश्यक सहायता प्रदान करेंगे। समिति का
कार्य अब प्रगति पर है।

**Attack on Residents of Katju Nagar
Colony of 24 Parganas District, West
Bengal**

1413. SHRI DINESH JOARDER: Will
the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased
to state :

(a) whether a group of anti-social elements
attacked some houses of the residents of
Katjunagar Colony, 24 Parganas District (West
Bengal) on the 14th October, 1971 and now
the people in the colony are living panic-
stricken ;

(b) if so, whether any prompt action has
been taken by Government to remedy the
situation by booking, the anti-social elements
responsible for the attack and create peaceful
atmosphere in this colony ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (c). Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

Cases of Kidnapping in Delhi

1414. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of kidnapping cases in Delhi during the year ending 15th October, 1971 ;

(b) the number of cases which have been detected and challaned ;

(c) the number of cases which remained untraced ; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to detect the untraced cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) During the period from 1.1.1971 to 15.10.1971, 299 cases were reported, out of which 91 cases were cancelled.

(b) 134 cases were detected. Out of which 88 cases have been challaned in the Court. The remaining 46 will be challaned soon.

(c) 24 cases were reported to the Court as untraced.

(d) All possible efforts are being made to work out these cases by way of collecting intelligence through sources, keeping secret watch and interrogating undesirable persons who indulge in such types of crime.

Alleged recovery of fire arms from a Corporation Councillor of Calcutta and from a son of Employees Union Leader

1415. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether one Corporation Councillor of Calcutta, Lakshmi Dey by name, and one Shri Ghose, son of an Employees' Union leader, were caught red-handed with fire arms in West Bengal recently ; and

(b) if so, what is the latest development of the case ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Recovery of Explosive Materials from State Transport Depot, Calcutta

1416. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether before the Bengal Bandh day on 12th October, 1971, certain explosive materials were collected by the Police from the State Transport Depot, Calcutta ; and

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested in this connection ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

नक्सलवादियों की गतिविधियों को कुचलने के लिए पश्चिम बंगाल में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस तथा सेना का तैनात किया जाना

1417. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पश्चिम बंगाल में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस तथा सेना को तैनात किया है ताकि वहां पर नक्सलवादियों तथा हिंसात्मक तत्वों को कुचला जा सके ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ये तत्व बिहार में संथाल परगना के सीमावर्ती जिले में घुसकर निर्दोष लोगों पर ज्यादतियां कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या सभी राजनैतिक दलों के उक्त जिले के विधायकों ने लिखकर तथा प्रेस वक्तव्यों द्वारा इन ज्यादतियों की निन्दा की है तथा बिहार सरकार से मांग की है कि इन ज्यादतियों को समाप्त किया जाये ; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री एक० एच० श्रीहस्तिन) : (क) पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में नक्सलवादी तथा उग्रवादी तत्वों की गतिविधियों से उत्पन्न गम्भीर स्थिति से निपटने के लिए असेनिक प्रशासन की सहायता के लिए राज्य सरकार ने कुछ स्थानों पर केन्द्र से सेना तथा अन्य सशस्त्र बलों की सेवाएं प्राप्त की थीं ।

(ख) बीरभूम जिले में जब नक्सलवादियों पर प्रशासन का दबाव बढ़ा तो कुछ उग्रवादी बिहार राज्य में सन्थाल परगना के पड़ोसी जिलों में चले गये और अनेक हिंसात्मक कार्य किए ।

(ग) किन्तु बिहार सरकार को ऐसी कोई मांगें प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं । लेकिन उग्रवादियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न विधान सभा में उठाया गया था ।

(घ) नक्सलवादियों और उग्रवादियों की गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए बिहार सरकार ने सभी आवश्यक कदम उठाये हैं जैसे आसूचना प्रबन्धों को सुदृढ़ करना, अधिक पुलिस तैनात करना, पुलिस गश्त तेज करना और पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार से समन्वय स्थापित करना ।

Attack on residents of Rajendra Prasad Colony Jadavpur (West Bengal)

1418. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the anti-social elements attacked with bombs and fire arms the peaceful inhabitants of Rajendra Prasad Colony, Jadavpur P. S., 24 Parganas District (West Bengal) on the 6th October, 1971 and killed Shri Ajit Bose, one of the inhabitants ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to book the culprits responsible for this attack and murder and to arrest the prevailing terror in the area ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Government of West Bengal, no such incident took place. However, shortly after the mid-night of 6th/7th October, 1971, an explosion occurred in a house at Haripada Datta Lane, adjacent to Rajendra Prasad Colony, while some persons, reported to belong to CPI (M) were making bombs. As a result of the explosion, the house was badly damaged and some persons were injured. Three of the injured persons subsequently expired in the hospital. A case has been started over this incident.

Foreign Exchange for Small Car Project

1419. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to a report in the Motherland of the 9th September 1971, saying that contrary to understanding given to Parliament, Shri Sanjay Gandhi has been granted foreign exchange for importing certain machinery and components for his small car project ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). Shri Sanjay Gandhi has not been granted any foreign exchange for the import of plant and machinery or components for his passenger car project.

Malpractices in Indian Enterprises Abroad

1420. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether 90 per cent of the 167 Indian enterprises abroad have not repatriated even a single paise so far ;

(b) whether some of the business men are indulging in malpractices ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) to (c). As on 31st March, 1971, 125 proposals have been approved for joint ventures abroad, involving a total investment of roughly Rs. 18.2 crores. So far remittances have been made of approximately Rs. 86 lakhs which works out of the proposals approved to 4.7% in terms of the investment. There is need for systematic remittances by entrepreneurs who have established joint ventures abroad but may not have made regular remittances in full of the foreign exchange earned by them. It is necessary to ensure that all earnings, arising out of joint ventures abroad, are repatriated. This matter is under examination.

भोपाल स्थित हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, में भर्ती

1421. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में तकनीकी और गैर-तकनीकी पदों पर सम्बन्धित राज्यों के व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति करने के लिये सामान्यतः क्या मापदण्ड निर्धारित किया गया है ; और

(ख) भोपाल स्थित हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड में गत दो वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में और अन्य राज्यों के कितने-कितने व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त किया गया ?

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री घनश्याम ओझा) : (क) सरकार की हमेशा यह नीति रही है कि स्थानीय लोगों को इस बात की शिकायत नहीं होनी चाहिए कि उनके ही क्षेत्रों में स्थित सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में उन्हें उपलब्ध रोजगार के अवसरों में पर्याप्त हिस्सा न मिल सके। इसे ध्यान में रखते हुए ये अनुदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं कि सरकारी उपक्रमों में ऐसे पदों, जिनका वेतन 500 रु० से अधिक नहीं है, पर नियुक्तियाँ रोजगार कार्यालय के माध्यम से ही की जानी चाहिए, अन्य स्रोतों का सहारा तभी लेना

चाहिए जबकि रोजगार कार्यालय उपलब्ध न होने का प्रमाण-पत्र दे दे। इन अनुदेशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स (इण्डिया) लि० भोपाल में 210 रु० तथा इससे कम मासिक मूल वेतन के तकनीकी तथा वैज्ञानिक पदों को तथा 500 रु० और इससे कम मूल वेतन वाले गैर तकनीकी पदों को स्थानीय रोजगार कार्यालय के माध्यम से भरा जाता है। 210 रु० से अधिक वेतन वाले तकनीकी तथा वैज्ञानिक पदों तथा 500 रु० से अधिक वेतन वाले गैर-तकनीकी पदों के लिए केन्द्रीय रोजगार कार्यालय को सूचित कर दिया जाता है।

(ख) अपेक्षित जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Voluntary cut in Salaries by Ministers for Bangla Desh Refugees

1422. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of the Central Ministers, who have voluntarily offered cut from their salaries for the Bangla Desh refugees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : All the Members of the Council of Ministers have accepted a cut in their respective salaries as a measure of economy in the context of Bangla Desh problems.

Activities of Pakistani Saboteurs in India

1423. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a bridge near Mohanpur on the Agartala-Simba road was destroyed by the Pakistani saboteurs on the 22nd October, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the extent of damage caused as a result thereof and whether any Pakistani saboteurs have been apprehended ; and

(c) the details of the protest lodged with Pakistan and the steps taken to check such recurrences ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). According to information received from the Government of Tripura, on the 22nd October, 1971 at about 8.45 p.m. the wooden bridge near Mohanpur on Agartala-Simba Road was damaged as a result of explosion. The damage is estimated at Rs. 10,000/-. No arrests have been made so far in connection with the incident.

(c) No protest has been lodged with Government of Pakistan. Appropriate precautionary measures, have been taken to safeguard the security of our vulnerable points and vital installations.

Pakistani Agents in Camps for Bangla Desh Refugees

1424. **SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :**
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACH-
WAI :
SHRI N. E. HORO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Pakistani agents have entered in the camps set up for the Bangla Desh refugees ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) No such arrest has been made in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The Government of Assam have intimated that 8 persons, including 2 from Meghalaya suspected to be Pak. agents entered camps set up for the refugees. They have been arrested and cases under Section 3 Official Secrets Acts/ 8 (B) of the Assam Maintenance of Public Order Act have been taken up against them. Information in respect of West Bengal and Tripura is awaited and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The utmost vigilance is being maintained by all concerned agencies. Systematic arrangements exist for the registration, screening and interrogation of refugees.

Decline in Percentage of Working Population

1426. **SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA :**
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that according to the 1971 Census, the working population of our country has come down to 34 per cent (1971) from 43 per cent (1961) of the total population ;

(b) if so, the causes for the decrease ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It may be because of difference in the concept and definition of "worker" adopted in the 1961 and 1971 Censuses, the two figures as such are not strictly comparable. Detailed tabulations of the census economic data have to be awaited in order to draw definite conclusions.

Discovery of Bombs, Mines and other Material by Border Security Force

1427. **SHRI H. M. PATEL :**
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Border Security Force during the last few days have discovered bombs, mines and other materials for sabotaging in the country from the hide-outs of the Pakistani saboteurs on the eastern borders ; and

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken to check the activities of the Pakistani saboteurs in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a). Yes, Sir. In the past few weeks there have been a number of instances in which the Border Security Force unearthed anti-personnel mines and other explosives meant for sabotaging installations, from Pakistani saboteurs, who had sneaked into our territory adjoining East Bengal, at many places.

(b) The Border Security Forces and the State police forces have intensified the vigil all along the border areas which are being intensively patrolled ; besides, the people in these areas have also been actively assisting our security forces in rounding up these gangs.

Illegal Movement of Explosives detected in West Bengal

1428. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number and quantity of illegal movement explosives detected in West Bengal since 1968 ;

(b) the authorities who have detected them ;

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard ; and

(d) the names of firms which have drawn enhanced quota of explosives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

मितव्ययता के उपाय के रूप में मंत्रियों के वेतन में कटौती

1429. श्री आर० बी० बड़े :
श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :

क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के सभी मंत्रियों

ने मितव्ययता के उपाय के रूप में अपने वेतनों में कटौती किया जाना स्वीकार किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो एक मास में इस मितव्ययता कटौती की कुल राशि कितनी होगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) मंत्रिमंडल के सदस्यों तथा राज्य-मंत्रियों ने स्वेच्छा से अपने वेतनों में 10 प्रतिशत की कटौती तथा उप-मंत्रियों ने अपने वेतनों में 5 प्रतिशत की कटौती स्वीकार की है । मंत्रि-परिषद की वर्तमान संख्या के आधार पर कटौतियों की कुल राशि 9,812.50 रु० प्रति मास होती है ।

Setting up of Industrial Reorganisation Commission

1430. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up an Industrial Reorganisation Commission to disperse the holding of large industrial Houses ; and

(b) if so, how far the Commission will help the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration in this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

Lock-out in Indian Tobacco Company

1431. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the management of the Indian

Tobacco Company had not taken permission from Government before declaring a lock-out in the factory on October 6, 1971; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA): (a) and (b). No permission is required to be obtained from the Central Government under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 or Companies Act, 1956 for declaring such a lock-out. If, however, an industrial undertaking remains closed for a period exceeding 30 days, then the owner thereof is required to inform the Government of the fact within 7 days of the expiry of the said period of 30 days. The factory of Indian Tobacco Company is reported to have remained closed for 13 days only.

Setting up of Investment Guidance Centre in Calcutta

1432. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up an Investment Guidance Centre in Calcutta to assist the prospective investors to take investment decision;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) when the Guidance Centre is expected to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Bureau will be an advisory body providing facilities of guidance to the entrepreneurs in matters relating to basic and factual information about investment prospects and needs etc. It is expected that the Bureau will assist in harnessing national resources for expanding production and employment opportunities.

(c) It is in the process of being setting up and is expected to start functioning soon.

Unearthing of Foreign Exchange Racket

1433. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a racket in connection with foreign exchange has been recently unearthed;

(b) if so, the total amount of foreign exchange seized from the gangsters;

(c) whether some arrests have been made in this regard;

(d) whether some missionaries and foreigners are involved in the racket; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to put a check on such rackets in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The reference appears to be a seizure made on 18th August, 1971 by the officers of the Special Customs Preventive at Kasargod, Mysore when some documents and foreign exchange amounting to about U. S. Dollars 10400 and £ 4003 were received.

(c) 15 persons have been arrested during further enquiries in connection with this seizure.

(d) Since the investigation into the matter is in progress, it will not be desirable to divulge the nature of the allegations or further details, as this may hamper the enquiry.

(e) The Directorate of Enforcement take action in accordance with law in specific cases of violations that come to notice. Appropriate legislative and administrative measures are taken from time to time to curb violations of Foreign Exchange Regulations.

Jammu and Kashmir Lottery Scandal

1434. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the members of the Indian

Audit and Accounts Service have come under cloud in the Jammu and Kashmir Lottery Scandal ;

(b) whether Government have any organisation to act as a watchdog on its behalf in case of lotteries run by the State Government ; and

(c) the measures which Government propose to take to check malpractices in such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House on receipt.

Measures for Civil Defence

1435. SHRI DINESH CHANDER GOSWAMI :
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the reason why inspite of serious threat of war from Pakistan, no effective measures for the Civil Defence have been taken in the country and more particularly in the Eastern region ; and

(b) what further steps Government are taking to make the Civil Defence more effective to meet the situations arising from the hostile neighbour across the border ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). Adequate steps within the means available are being taken by the Central and State Governments to strengthen civil defence measures in the various parts of the country including Eastern region. Some of these measures are installation of additional sirens, mobilisation of civil defence services including improved communications, and black-out exercises.

Creation of Artificial Shortage of Consumers goods by Manufacturing concerns

1436. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of Companies, some of whom are manufacturing products such as Eveready Battery Cells, Sunlight soap, Colgate tooth paste, Safety Razor Blades are monopolist and have manoeuvred short supplies, are indulging in black-marketing through tagging i.e. pushing other products on the back of short supplied products ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to stop such malpractices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Government have not received any such complaint against manufacturing companies.

(b) Does not arise.

Police Firing at Haldia (West Bengal)

1437. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether five persons were killed and a number of people injured at Haldia (West Bengal) on the 22nd September, 1971 as a result of the Police firing ; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the Police officials responsible for this firing ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) According to report received from the State Government a police party, which had gone to Haldia for apprehending offender was subjected to severe brickbatting by a mob of about 2,000 strong. The police opened fire in self-defence, as a result of which 15 persons were injured. 3 of them later died. 13 police officials were also injured as a result of brickbatting.

(b) An executive inquiry into the matter was being held and the report of the inquiry is awaited.

Sarkar Committee Report

1438. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sarkar Committee has suggested the need for redefining the objective of the C. S. I. R. and to make the research now being done in the national laboratories more purposeful for industrial utilisation ;

(b) if so, whether for achieving the objective, Government have considered the desirability of effecting a report between the industrialists and the scientists to ensure that the plans for research are such that when completed, can be helpful for industrial exploitation ; and

(c) what particular steps have been taken by Government to realise the objectives ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) The Committee of Inquiry (CSIR) in their Report (Part-II) have recommended that in future the activities of the CSIR should be confined practically to industrial research and fundamental research should be undertaken only in areas where it is relevant to programmes of industrial research.

(b) and (c). The Committee has recommended that there should be an annual Get-together of industrialists and Scientists for exchange of views and for better appreciation of mutual problems. There was recently a research-industry meet organised by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay with the Directors of National Laboratories to create an atmosphere of mutual trust. Similarly the National Laboratories of the CSIR are taking initiative in organising Get-togethers in their respective fields of operation in a bid to come more closer to the industry.

3-Dimensional Map of India

1439. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government are planning a 3-Dimensional map of India ;

(b) whether some foreign collaboration will be obtained for preparation of map or it will be prepared by the Indian experts only ;

(c) the main features of the map and the useful purpose expected to be served by this map ; and

(d) the approximate expenditure to be incurred on the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) No.

(b) to (d). 3-Dimensional maps have considerable advantages for engineers and planners in contour appreciation. But there are quite a number of technical difficulties involved both in the use of these maps and in their production. This matter, therefore, will have to be considered from all technical aspects.

Staff Working in C. S. I. R.

1440. SHRI FATEH SINGH RAO GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the non-research staff outnumber the research staff in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research ;

(b) if so, the number, separately, of the research and non-research staff ;

(c) whether quite often persons have been given scientific designations in Divisions concerned with purchase, stores, publicity, publication etc. ; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to reduce the number of non-research staff ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b). There were 9444 Scientific and Technical Personnel and 2550 Administrative staff (excluding Class IV) in the C. S. I. R. and its National Laboratories/Institutes as on 31. 12. 1970.

(c) and (d). The Committee of Inquiry (CSIR) in their Report Part-I has *inter-alia* observed that quite often persons have been given scientific designations in divisions con-

cerned with purchase, stores, publicity, publications, library, information, extension services, manpower, pilot plant work, etc., when, from an analysis of their work and record, it would appear that they are clearly performing administrative/technical tasks. The Committee do not consider it correct to give scientific designations in these cases. The Committee has, therefore, recommended that the C.S.I.R. should reclassify all the existing posts into scientific, technical and administrative and for this purpose the Governing Body of the CSIR should appoint a broad-based Committee. The recommendation has been accepted by the Governing Body and a broad-based Committee has been appointed accordingly.

Expenditure on C. S. I. R.

1441. SHRI FATEH SINGH RAO GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure on the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research during the last three years, year-wise, together with the amount on establishment expenditure ;

(b) whether the poliferation of non-research activities of the C. S. I. R. is consuming a sizeable proportion of the available funds ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to reduce the expenditure on establishment ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) and (c). The expenditure on administration on an average comes to about 22% on the overall establishment expenditure of the C. S. I. R. as a whole during the last 8 years. The National Laboratories have been advised that the ratio of research staff supporting technical staff : administrative staff should be kept at 1 : 2 : 1 (including the strength of Class IV staff) and the imbalances where they exist, between scientific, technical and administrative staff should be corrected gradually and administrative expenditure on salaries should be brought down gradually to 20% and less of the total establishment expenditure.

Statement

The total expenditure on the CSIR during the last three years, year-wise together with the amount on establishment expenditure is as under :—

	(Figures in lakhs)		
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Total Expenditure	1871.670	1839.680	2120.147
Establishment expenditure :			
(i) Administration	165.275	153.918	185.704
(ii) Scientific and Technical	564.400	534.465	643.301
Total	729.675	688.383	829.005

Note : The expenditure on establishment for the Month of March, 1969 was made in March, 1969. Hence the expenditure establishment for 1968-69 is for thirteen months while 1969-70 is for eleven months.

Non-Utilization of Existing Facilities in National Laboratories by Industrial Centres

1442. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether facilities existing in the National Laboratories located near industrial centres, have remained unused by industries despite representation of industrial interests on the Executive Council of the Laboratories, Scientific Sub-Committees, Advisory panels etc. ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken for bringing industry and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research close to each other for making the latter more responsive to the needs of farmer ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) No, Sir. The use of the laboratory facilities by way of sponsored research, consultancy, testing etc. by the industries is on the increase.

(b) The Sarkar Committee in Part II of their report has recommended that there should be an annual Get-together of industrialists and Scientists for exchange of views and for better appreciation of mutual problems. There was recently a research-industry meet organised by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay with the Directors of National Laboratories to create an atmosphere of mutual trust. Similarly the National Laboratories of the CSIR are taking initiative in organising Get-togethers in their respective fields of operation in a bid to come more closer to the industry.

Shortage of Steel Materials in Madhya Pradesh

1443. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction works of certain factories and plants are being handicapped at present in Madhya Pradesh owing to an acute shortage of steel materials ; and

(b) if so, the names of those factories and plants and the steps taken by Government to solve the problem ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). There is a general shortage of steel due to which the construction programmes of factories and plants both in the private and in the public sectors are getting delayed. This is an all India feature and to that extent is true of Madhya Pradesh also. Several steps are being taken to meet the steel shortage, such as efforts to increase production, regulation of exports and a liberal imports policy in respect of categories in short supply.

उत्तराखण्ड में यूरेनियम के निक्षेप

1444. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तराखण्ड क्षेत्र में यूरेनियम के निक्षेप पाये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो निक्षेप कितने-कितने स्थानों पर पाये गये तथा इनका खुदाई कार्य कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा ; और

(ग) इनके परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलने की आशा है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रो-निक्की मंत्री, गृह मंत्री तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) से (ग). उत्तराखण्ड के चमोली जिले के पोखरी, तुंजी, ओखीमठ, मंडल, रुद्रप्रयाग और चमोली तथा जिला पिथौरागढ़ के किरोली और कल्लेटी नामक स्थानों के आसपास बहुत से स्थलों पर थोड़ी-थोड़ी मात्रा में यूरेनियम पाया गया है। इनमें से कुछ निक्षेपों की जांच विस्तृत रूप से की जा रही है किन्तु अभी तक कोई ऐसा निक्षेप नहीं मिला है जिससे यूरेनियम की बड़ी मात्रा प्राप्त हो सके। इसलिए अभी यह अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता कि यहां कितने लोगों को रोजगार मिल सकेगा।

Recommendations of the Committee on Defections

1445. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision on the recommendations of the Committee on Defections ; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the decisions taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). Legislative proposals giving effect to the recommendations of the Committee on Defections had been placed before the leaders of various political parties on 10th December, 1970. Comments of the Chief Ministers of States have now been invited on these proposals. Replies from some of the Chief Ministers are awaited.

Manufacture of Consumer Goods with Soviet Collaboration

1446. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Union has offered to the Government of India to have certain of their consumer goods manufactured in India with Soviet raw materials ;

(b) the terms and conditions of the offer with particular reference to the items required by the Soviet Union ; and

(c) whether the terms of offer in each case has been processed by this Ministry and, if so, whether an agreement has been entered into in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) to (c). An agreement has been reached between India and Soviet Union about the supply of raw cotton to India for processing. In terms of the agreement which is for a period of 4 years commencing from 1972, India would receive every year approximately 20,000 metric tons of Russian cotton for conversion into cotton textiles and manufactures to be exported back to the USSR. India will get conversion charges, which would be mutually settled every year. The protocol envisaging the various details of the agreement would be signed shortly.

Manufacture of Consumer Goods in Public Sector

1448. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to enter the field of consumer industries in a big way and also to set up profit yielding industries ;

(b) if so, the names of those industries ; and

(c) how far Government is hopeful of its success ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) to (c). It has been decided in principle that the role of public sector should be expanded and extended to new fields, including those consumer industries in which major production gaps are likely to develop in coming years. A final selection of such industries to be taken up in the public sector has not been completed so far.

National Committee on Science and Technology

1449. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are considering a proposal to set up National Committee on Science and Technology ; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b). The Government has set up a National Committee on Science and Technology to advise and assist Government on matters pertaining to development of science and technology in the country, particularly on the preparation, updating and evaluation of national scientific and technological plans, both Five Year and Perspective Plans, in close cooperation with the Planning Commission. The Committee's work was inaugurated by the President on 16.11.1971.

Paper and Printing Crisis in P&T Department

1450. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Posts and Telegraphs Department is in the midst of paper and printing crisis ;

(b) the total paper requirements for the printing of Posts and Telegraphs material; and

(c) the steps taken to overcome the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Some difficulty has been experienced in the printing of P&T forms due to inadequate supplies of paper.

(b) Approximately 15,000 tons only.

(c) (i) A survey of the stocks of P&T forms held by various P&T offices has been taken in hand with a view to diverting the stocks in excess of immediate requirements to other offices where there is a shortage.

(ii) Heads of P&T Circles have been authorised to purchase paper from the open market up to four months' requirements for printing of forms which are not available. Their financial powers in this regard have also been increased.

(iii) A review has been taken in hand regarding the distribution of circulars and notices to cut down on the number printed.

(iv) A cell is being created in the P&T Directorate to rationalise forms and reduce their number with a view to economy.

(v) The inadequate supply of P&T forms the Government of India Forms Presses has been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development. The Ministry of Industrial Development is also taking action in regard to the inadequate supply of paper.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े जिले

1451. श्री मुल्कीराज सैनी : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने जिलों को पिछड़ा हुआ घोषित किया गया है ; और

(ख) किन जिलों को पर्वतीय जिले माना गया है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) राज्य सरकार ने 27 जिलों को "पिछड़ा" निर्धारित कर उन्हें तदनुसार मान्यता प्रदान की है।

(ख) पहाड़ी जिलों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं :

1. नैनीताल
2. अल्मोड़ा
3. चमोली
4. उत्तरकाशी
5. देहरादून

इसके अलावा, टिहरी गढ़वाल, गढ़वाल, और पिथौरागढ़ को पहाड़ी और सीमान्त जिले माना गया है।

जिलों तथा क्षेत्रों को पिछड़ा हुआ घोषित करने का आधार

1452. श्री मुल्कीराज सैनी : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछड़े जिले और पिछड़े क्षेत्र घोषित करने का क्या आधार है ;

(ख) पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये सरकार ने क्या विशेष उपाय किये गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश के सहारनपुर जिले के गंगा और यमुना नदियों के खादर और घाड़-क्षेत्रों को पिछड़ा हुआ मानती है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस क्षेत्र के लिये सरकार का विचार विशेष अनुदान देने का है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) योजना आयोग ने पिछड़े जिलों के निर्धारण के लिए संलग्न विवरण 1 के अनुसार राज्यों को आधार के एक सेट का सुझाव दिया था।

(ख) पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए समुचित कार्यवाही करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य

सरकारों की है। भारत सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों ने पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए जो विशेष उपाय अपनाये हैं, वे नीचे दिए जा रहे हैं :

- (1) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों में केन्द्रीय सहायता आवंटित करते समय विशेष समस्याओं वाले असम, नागालैंड और जम्मू तथा कश्मीर राज्य के लिए व्यवस्था कर बाकी वितरण के लिए उपलब्ध धनराशि का 10 प्रतिशत राष्ट्रीय औसत से कम प्रतिव्यक्ति आय वाले 6 राज्यों यानी बिहार, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश को केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में दे दी गई है।

- (2) नौ राज्यों (आंध्र प्रदेश, असम, जम्मू तथा कश्मीर, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, मैसूर, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान तथा पश्चिम बंगाल) के संसाधनों की गैर-योजना कमी, जिसके चौथी योजना अवधि में 795.23 करोड़ रुपये होने का अनुमान है, केन्द्र द्वारा पूरी की जा रही है ताकि वे उन सभी अतिरिक्त संसाधनों का उपयोग कर सकें जिन्हें वे अपने विकास कार्यक्रमों के वित्त-पोषण के लिए चौथी योजना अवधि के दौरान जुटा सकते हैं।

- (3) सभी पहाड़ी तथा सीमान्त क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता का एक उदार आधार विकसित किया गया है। उनके विकास का पूरा व्यय सम्बन्धित प्रत्येक राज्य को की जाने वाली कुल केन्द्रीय सहायता की सीमान्तर्गत भारत सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जा रहा है। मेघालय, असम, नागालैंड

जम्मू-कश्मीर (लद्दाख) तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश (लाहौल, स्पीति तथा किन्नौर जिले) में इस पर होने वाला 90 प्रतिशत व्यय अनुदान के रूप में दिया जाता है। शेष 10 प्रतिशत अंश को ऋण माना जाता है। उत्तर प्रदेश की पहाड़ी तथा सीमान्त जिलों, दार्जिलिंग (पश्चिमी बंगाल) तथा नीलगिरी (तमिलनाडु) में केन्द्रीय सहायता का आधार 50 प्रतिशत अनुदान तथा 50 प्रतिशत ऋण है।

- (4) असमानताओं को कम करने का एक महत्वपूर्ण उपाय पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक विकास की गति को तीव्र करना है। पांडे तथा बांचू समितियों की रिपोर्टों में निर्धारित कसौटियों के अनुसार राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से उन जिलों का अभि-निर्धारण तथा उनको अधिसूचित कर दिया गया है, जिन पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। सरकारी क्षेत्र में ऐसे स्थानों पर बड़ी औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं की स्थापना को वरीयता दी जा रही है, बशर्ते कि वे तकनीकी आर्थिक दृष्टियों से सम्भाव्य समझे जायें। लाइसेंस समिति भी पिछड़े क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त निवेदन पत्रों को प्राथमिकता देती है।

- (5) एक केन्द्र प्रायोजित स्कीम के अन्तर्गत 489 जनजाति विकास खण्डों के लिए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 32.50 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया गया है।

- (6) कुछ राज्यों में जिला योजनाएं बनाई जा रही हैं जिनसे पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं का पता लगाया जा सकेगा तथा इन समस्याओं का

पता लगाया जा सकेगा तथा इन समस्याओं के हल के उपाय ढूँढने में भी ये सहायता करेंगी।

- (7) वित्तीय तथा ऋण संस्थाओं से नए उद्योगों के लिए रियायती वित्त हेतु सारे देश में औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए 209 जिलों का चयन किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त आंध्र प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, जम्मू तथा कश्मीर, मध्य प्रदेश, नागालैंड, उड़ीसा, पश्चिम बंगाल तथा उत्तर प्रदेश इन औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े 9 राज्यों में से प्रत्येक के चुने हुए दो जिलों में तथा शेष राज्यों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में से प्रत्येक के एक जिले में ऐसे नए एककों के स्थिर पूंजी निवेश के 10वें अंश के बराबर केन्द्रीय सरकार सीधा अनुदान या राजसहायता देती है जिनका कुल स्थिर निवेश प्रत्येक के मामले में 50 लाख रुपये से अधिक नहीं है।

- (8) ग्रामीण जनसंख्या के कमजोर वर्ग और शुष्क तथा अनुर्वर क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए बृहद् आकार के विशेष कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किये जा रहे हैं। इन विशेष कार्यक्रमों की स्वीकृति तथा कार्यान्विति केन्द्रीय समन्वय समिति के मार्गदर्शन में किया जा रहा है। इस समिति के अध्यक्ष योजना आयोग के एक सदस्य हैं। 46 छोटे कृषक विकास अभिकरण परियोजनाएं, उप-सीमान्त किसानों और कृषि अभिकों के लिए 41 परियोजनाएं और शुष्क क्षेत्रों में किसानों के लिए 24 परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत की जा चुकी हैं। 54 निरन्तर सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण निर्माण के लिए समेकित कार्यक्रम शुरू करने के

लिए 100 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

- (9) हाल में ग्रामीण बिजलीकरण निगम का गठन किया गया है जो पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण बिजलीकरण कार्यक्रमों के लिए राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को रियायती शर्तों पर वित्तीय सहायता दे रहा है।

(ग) सहारनपुर जिले के गंगा और यमुना नदियों के खादर घाड़ क्षेत्रों को राज्य सरकार ने पिछड़ा हुआ नहीं माना है।

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार किसी पिछड़े क्षेत्र को इस प्रकार का विशेष अनुदान नहीं देती। किसी राज्य को चौथी योजना में कितनी केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाय, इसका निश्चय करने में अपने पिछड़ेपन से निपटने की राज्य सरकार की आवश्यकता को भी ध्यान में रखा जाता है।

विवरण

विकास के सूचक :—

- (1) कुल जनसंख्या तथा जनसंख्या का घनत्व।
- (2) कुल मजदूरों के प्रतिशत के रूप में कृषि कार्यनिरत मजदूरों की संख्या जिसमें खेतिहर मजदूर भी सम्मिलित हैं।
- (3) प्रति खेतिहर मजदूर कृषि योग्य भूमि*।
- (4) प्रति खेतिहर मजदूर बोया गया शुद्ध क्षेत्र।
- (5) बोए गए शुद्ध क्षेत्र में कुल सिंचित क्षेत्र का प्रतिशत।
- (6) बोए गए शुद्ध क्षेत्र में एक से अधिक बार बोए गए क्षेत्र का प्रतिशत।
- (7) कृषि उत्पादन का प्रति व्यक्ति कुल मूल्य (ग्रामीण जनसंख्या)।

- (8) बिजली का उपयोग करने वाले संस्थान (निर्माता तथा मरम्मत कर्ता)
- (क) कुल
- (ख) पारिवारिक
- (ग) गैर-पारिवारिक
- (9) हर एक लाख जनसंख्या के पीछे पंजीकृत कारखानों में लगे मजदूरों की संख्या ।
- (10) पक्की सड़कों की मील-दूरी
- (क) प्रति 1000 वर्ग मील
- (ख) प्रति लाख जनसंख्या
- (11) किसी जिले में पंजीकृत वाणिज्यिक वाहनों की संख्या ।
- (12) साक्षर जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत
- (क) पुरुष
- (ख) महिलाएं
- (13) स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चों का प्रतिशत
- (क) लड़के
- (ख) लड़कियां
- इन आयुवर्गों में (क) 6-11 वर्ष तथा (ख) 11-14 वर्ष
- (14) तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण के लिए प्रति दस लाख जनसंख्या पर सीटों की संख्या
- (क) दस्तकार
- (ख) डिप्लोमास्तर
- (15) प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर अस्पतालों में बिस्तर

भूमि, कृषि योग्य बंजर भूमि तथा शुद्ध बोये गये क्षेत्र में सम्मिलित न की गई पेड़ों वाली भूमि तथा उपवनों की भूमि ।

Strength of C. R. P.

1453. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have increased eight more battalions to the Central Reserve Police recently ;

(b) if so, the present force of the Central Reserve Police ;

(c) whether the group centres for stationing the Central Reserve Police are proposed to be raised ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the expenses likely to be incurred ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total sanctioned strength of C.R.P. is 60 battalions out of which 8 are, at present, under raising.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Classification of Detenus kept in Jails in West Bengal under P. V. A. Act

1454. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1707 on the 11th August, 1971, regarding the classification of detenus kept in Jails in West Bengal under the Prevention of Violent Activities Act and state :

(a) whether the necessary information has since been collected from the State Government of West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). According

*इसमें वे क्षेत्र सम्मिलित हैं—बोया गया शुद्ध क्षेत्र, वर्तमान पड़ती भूमि, वर्तमान पड़ती भूमि के अलावा पड़ती

to the information received from the Government of West Bengal, persons detained under the West Bengal (Prevention of Violent Activities) Act, 1970, are classified into two groups namely, Group A and Group B, corresponding to 'under-trial prisoners' in Division II and Division I, respectively, under the West Bengal Jail Code, for the purpose of treatment in jails. The detenus in both groups are entitled to get such facilities as : (i) medical attendance, (ii) to appear at university examinations or examinations conducted by the Board of Secondary Education, West Bengal, from the jails, (iii) family allowance for dependents, (iv) study allowance of Rs. 15/- per month and (v) maintenance of private funds with money received from the relatives of prisoners, which were enjoyed by Group C detenus under the Preventive Detention Act, 1950. Group B detenus are also entitled to monthly personal allowance for purchase of articles like newspapers, periodicals, clothings, stationery, toilet articles, etc. The classification of detenus into C Group, which was made under the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, corresponded to the classification 'civil prisoners' under the West Bengal Jail Code, who, under the provisions of the Code, had free access to visitors from outside. As the detentions under the West Bengal (Prevention of Violent Activities) Act, 1970, are ordered in respect of persons who commit or are likely to commit or instigate the commission of grave offences, the State Government have not considered it desirable, taking into consideration the security and other relevant considerations, to extend to such detenus the disciplinary conditions applicable to 'civil prisoners' under the West Bengal Jail Code and, hence, no classification of detenus into C Group has been made.

Manufacture of Batteries

1455. SHRI N. E. HORO :
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the question of setting up factories to manufacture batteries ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). Government have under consideration proposals for setting up a factory for the manufacture of 2.5 lakh nos. of Storage batteries and train lighting cells and another for the manufacture of 120 million nos. of dry cells and midget electrodes. Detailed Project Reports for both these projects are under preparation.

Distribution of Soviet Literature in India

1456. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U.S.S.R. literature is distributed in India on a very large scale at present ; and

(b) if so, the number of languages in which this literature is circulated ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). Information regarding Soviet periodicals printed and published in India is contained in the annual reports of the Registrar of Newspapers which are placed on the table of the House. Such periodicals are published in thirteen languages including English. The value in rupees of books, newspapers and periodicals imported from USSR was Rs. 0.29 lakhs in 1967-68, 2.83 lakhs in 1968-69 and 0.57 lakhs in 1969-70. The imported literature is generally in English.

Issue of Licences for setting up Small Industries in Madhya Pradesh

1457. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have requested the Central Government to issue licences to 10 small industries in the State ; and

(b) if so, the names of parties and places where these industries are to be set up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Information has been sought

from the Madhya Pradesh Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Production in Industries Beyond Licensed Capacity

1458. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 142 dated the 25th May, 1971 regarding the production by Industrial concerns beyond licensed capacity and state :

(a) whether any action has since been taken against the firms ; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). The matter is still under the consideration of Government.

Setting up of Cement Factory in Gulbarga

1459. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Cement Factory was set up in Gulbarga (Kurakunta) by the Cement Corporation of India with the grant of 10 crores of rupees ;

(b) the date on which the work was started ; and

(c) its progress and the time by which this project would be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) The Cement Corporation of India has set up a Cement Factory at Kurkunta in Gulbarga District of Mysore State at an estimated cost of Rs. 510.27 lakhs, composed of equity and loans advanced by the Govt. of India.

(b) June, 1966.

(c) The erection of plant and machinery etc. had been completed and load trial of raw mill is in progress after which the kiln will be lighted. The factory is expected to start commercial production early in 1972.

Foreign Collab

1460. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7469 on the 10th August, 1971 regarding foreign collaboration agreements and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). The information is still being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Representatives of News Papers Agencies Accompanying Prime Minister, Ministers, Official Delegation etc.

1461. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether newspapers and news agencies send their representatives to accompany the President, Vice-President and the Prime Minister, Ministers or other Official Delegations going abroad ; and

(b) if so, the number and names of such representatives who went abroad during the last three years alongwith the President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, Minister and other Official Delegations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Newspapers and news agencies sometimes make arrangements at their own cost to cover the tours of the President and the Prime Minister abroad. Sometimes, however, a limited number of seats are available in the (VIP) plane for the Press free of charge. On such occasions, selected journalists are provided free air travel by Government. No newspaper or news agency ordinarily sends its representative abroad to cover the visits of other dignitaries or Parliamentary Delegations.

(b) A list of Press representatives who went abroad during the year 1969, 1970 and 1971 to cover the visits of the President and the Prime Minister is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See. No. LT—1103/71]

Alleged Killing of Persons in the Name of Naxalites in Punjab

1462. SHRI DINESH JOARDER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of people shot dead or killed by the Police in the name of Naxalites in Punjab (from the 1st May to 15th October, 1971) ;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the protests made by the Communist Party of India (Marxists) and other political parties in the State against the brutal killings ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to institute any inquiry in regard thereto ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) According to information received from the State Government, five Naxalites were killed during encounters with police.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Magisterial inquiries were conducted in all these cases and the findings of these inquiries do not disclose any justification for fresh inquiries.

Completion of Major and 'Continuing' Scheme during Fourth Plan

1463. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cost of 50 major and 161 'Continuing' schemes included in the Fourth Plan has already doubled raising it to nearly Rs. 1,400 crores ;

(b) the steps being taken by Government for speeding completion of these projects ; and

(c) the time by which these will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) to (c). From the question it is not clear which schemes are being referred to. However, it is seen that in some sectors the cost of some Major and continuing schemes has gone up, but in no case has the cost doubled as indicated in the question.

As a consequence of the Mid-term Appraisal which is now being conducted in the Planning Commission, it has been proposed that in future there should be a shelf of well prepared projects from which proper selection could be made for inclusion in the five year plans. Such a system would ensure not only speed in implementation but also an adequate check on cost escalation. No doubt, this will involve considerable preparatory work on the part of the agencies in charge of project formulation.

In the absence of details relating to the projects the Hon'ble Member has in mind it is not possible to give an indication of the time of completion.

Production of Raw Films

1464. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
DR. KARNI SINGH :
SHRI FATEH SINGH RAO GAEKWAD :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the country is faced with an acute shortage of raw films ;

(b) whether the scarcity has arisen because of the failure of the public sector Film Factory at Ootacamund to produce even 50 per cent of its rated capacity on the one hand and stoppage of imports on the other ;

(c) if so, whether Government have made an overall assessment of the requirement of the country's annual needs especially of X-ray

films and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to gain near self-sufficiency ; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that during the interim period the supply of X-ray films vital for modern treatment is not hampered by shortages and the patients do not suffer as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). M/s. Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Ootacamund, are engaged in the manufacture of following types of films :

- (i) Cine Film Positive (Black & White).
- (ii) Cine Film Sound.
- (iii) X-ray film.
- (iv) Roll film.
- (v) 35 mm Negative film.

Due to the complex processes involved in the manufacture of these items and due to certain technical difficulties faced by the Company in the matter of utilisation of indigenous raw materials, the Company could not achieve their rated capacity so far, particularly in x-ray film.

The current demand for x-ray films is placed around 1.3 to 1.5 million sq. mts. per annum. Imports have been authorised to meet the requirements of x-ray films. Hindustan Photo Films also have been allowed to import Jumbo Rolls for conversion into x-ray films and sale in the market. The Company is making all efforts to get over the technical problems to achieve the rated capacity of 1 million sq. meter of x-ray film.

Issue of Licences to Private Parties for manufacture of Small Car

1465. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposed low-cost car

production unit is to be undertaken with foreign collaboration with a number of firms like Fiat and Nissan ;

(b) whether Government have already given two licences to Indian parties to produce Small cars ; and

(c) if so, the reasons why Government are collaborating with foreign firms when there is indigenous talent available ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a). It is presumed that the question relates to manufacture of passenger cars in the public sector. The proposals made by foreign automobile manufacturers interested in collaborating in the public sector car project are under examination.

(b) Three parties in the private sector have been granted letters of intent for the manufacture of passenger cars subject to certain conditions. These letters of intent will be converted into industrial licences after the parties have fulfilled, the conditions of the letters of intent.

(c) A proven indigenous design for a passenger car has yet to be evolved. Further more, for the proposed public sector car project, mass production technology will be needed. Such mass production technology is not yet developed indigenously and foreign assistance has to be availed of for the purpose. For these reasons, while it is Government's policy to encourage the development of indigenous talent, design and technology, they have come to the conclusion that foreign collaboration is necessary for the establishment of the public sector car project.

Manufacture of Passenger Buses in Public Sector

1466. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to start produc-

tion of Passenger buses in the public sector in the country ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

State Sector Scooterette Project

1467. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the progress so far made in the matter of preparation of feasibility of State Sector Scooterette project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : There is no proposal under consideration for the manufacture of scooterettes in the public sector.

Setting up of Industries in U. P.

1468. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have undertaken an industrial survey of Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the names of the industries which are likely to be set in public and private sectors respectively in that State during the remaining period of the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(c) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government have requested the Central Government for the setting up of any particular type of industry in public sector ; and

(d) if so, the main features of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). The Industrial Development Bank of India, in collaboration with agencies like the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, etc. has made a survey of the State of Uttar Pradesh and its report is under preparation.

(c) and (d). Recently the U. P. Government had requested the Central Government to put up projects in the state in the public sector for the manufacture of (i) Paper/Pulp, (ii) Scooters, (iii) Small Cars, (iv) Oil Refinery and (v) Nuclear power station.

The request of the State Government will be kept in view by the respective departments while taking a decision on the individual projects.

Security Deposits with Scooter manufacturing factories

1469. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons along with the money deposited by them as security with the scooter manufacturing factories for the purchase of scooters ; and

(b) the number of scooters produced by the factories every month and by what time these factories will be able to meet the requirements of their customers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : 4,19,721 persons had registered their names for two-wheeler scooters and 25,978 for three-wheelers as on 31.10.1971. They have made deposits at the rate of Rs. 250/- each for two-wheelers and Rs. 500/- each for three-wheelers in the post offices by opening Security Deposit Accounts and pledging them to the respective dealers ;

(b) The monthwise production of scooters by the different manufacturing units during the year 1971 is as under :

	Automobile Products of India		Bajaj Auto		Enfield	Escorts
	2	3	2	3	2	2
	wheeler	wheeler	wheeler	wheeler	wheeler	wheeler
January	2020	—	3880	395	6	959
February	2312	—	3179	384	8	251
March	1227	—	2173	297	10	201
April	1977	127	4606	309	5	205
May	2200	94	3915	198	—	285
June	2340	161	3250	406	—	250
July	2423	225	3420	365	—	175
August	1920	164	3276	440	9	225
September	2000	180	3100	376	5	271
	18,419	951	30,799	3,170	43	1,922

The schemes of these units for effecting substantial expansion in their units are at various stages of consideration by the Government. If these schemes are approved by the Government and their production materialises, the supply position will improve.

Investment in large and Small Scale Industries

1470. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total investment in large and small scale industries in India as on the 30th October, 1971 ; and

(b) the total number of persons employed in large scale and small scale industries respectively in India as on the said date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) The figures of total investment in large and small industries in India as on 31.10.71 are not available, as the relevant data regarding investment especially in Private Sector becomes available after a considerable lapse of time. However, the investment in large and medium industries and mineral projects in the Public Sector is provisionally estimated to be of the order of Rs. 515 crores during 1970-71.

(b) The total number of persons employed in manufacturing industry, as at the end of March, 1970 is approximately 46.8 lakhs in the

public and private sectors taken together. This information is available in the Economic Survey 1970-71 (pp. 109-110).

भारत में पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों की घुसपैठ

1471. श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री भारत में पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों की घुसपैठ के बारे में 11 अगस्त, 1971 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 7598 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच प्राप्त कर ली गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्जा) : (क) और (ख). जम्मू व कश्मीर और राजस्थान सरकारों से अपेक्षित सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। जैसे ही यह प्राप्त हो जायगी, उसे सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जायगा। नागरिकों के

सूचित किया है कि 1-1-1968 से 1-1-8-1971 तक की अवधि में ऐसी घुसपैठों के कोई दृष्टान्त नहीं हुए हैं।

असम के मामले में राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रेषित सूचना के अनुसार 1968, 1969 तथा 1970 वर्षों के दौरान पाकिस्तान से घुसपैठियों की संख्या 12818 थी। जिसमें 11,452 गिरफ्तार किये गये और निष्कासित कर दिये गये।

नई दिल्ली में पाकिस्तानी उच्चायोग के सामने भारतीय जनसंघ के प्रदर्शनकारियों पर लाठी-चार्ज

1472. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अगस्त, 1971 में भारतीय जनसंघ के तत्वावधान में नई दिल्ली स्थित पाकिस्तानी उच्चायोग के सामने एक प्रदर्शन किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या प्रदर्शनकारियों पर अश्रु-गैस तथा लाठी-चार्ज किया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली प्रशासन से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार भारतीय जनसंघ ने 7 अगस्त, 1971 को बंगला देश की समस्याओं के सिलसिले में नई दिल्ली स्थित पाकिस्तान उच्चायोग के सामने एक प्रदर्शन किया था। पुलिस ने प्रदर्शनकारियों को उच्चायोग के अहाते में प्रवेश करने तथा उसकी सम्पत्ति को कोई क्षति पहुंचाने से रोकने के प्रबन्ध किये थे। प्रदर्शनकारियों ने पुलिस के दो चेरों को तोड़ा और तीसरे पर पहुंच गये। इस अवस्था में सब-डिवीजनल मजिस्ट्रेट के आदेशों के अन्तर्गत पुलिस को प्रदर्शनकारियों को तितर-बितर करने के लिए अश्रुगैस के 47 गोले छोड़ने पड़े। लाठी नहीं चलाई गई। कुल

547 प्रदर्शनकारियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया। इस घटना में 41 पुलिस कर्मचारियों तथा 9 प्रदर्शनकारियों को मामूली चोटें आईं।

दिल्ली में कांग्रेस दल द्वारा आयोजित ईजी

1473. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 9 अगस्त, 1971 को कांग्रेस दल के तत्वावधान में दिल्ली में एक रैली का आयोजन किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या प्रबन्ध के लिए अन्य राज्यों से पुलिस बुलाई गई थी ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कुल कितना रुपया व्यय किया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान्।

(ख) जी हां, श्रीमान्। उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश से 21 कम्पनियां मंगाई गई थीं।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में हुए व्यय का व्यौरा अभी नहीं दिया जा सकता, क्योंकि इन राज्य सरकारों से अभी बिल प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

देश में जासूसों की गतिविधियां

1474. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री देश में जासूसों की गतिविधियों के सम्बन्ध में 21 जुलाई, 1971 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5482 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जम्मू-कश्मीर, उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब और पश्चिमी बंगाल की राज्य सरकारों से अपेक्षित सूचना इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख). जम्मू व कश्मीर, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा पश्चिम बंगाल सरकारों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार उल्लिखित अवधि के दौरान पाकिस्तानी जासूस होने के सन्देह में 61 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये थे और उनके विरुद्ध मामलों की जांच की जा रही है।

प्रधान मंत्री के चुनाव सम्बन्धी दौरों पर व्यय

1475. श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री प्रधान मंत्री के चुनाव सम्बन्धी दौरों पर व्यय के सम्बन्ध में 30 जून, 1971 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3485 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र कर ली गयी है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो सूचना कब तक एकत्र कर सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ. एच. मोहसिन) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्। सूचना अभी तक एकत्रित नहीं हुई है।

(ख) सूचना यथाशीघ्र सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

A.R.C.'s recommendations re : functions of Officers of I. C. S. and I. A. S. Cadres

1476. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since accepted the Administrative Reforms Commission's recommendations regarding the functions of Officers of the I. C. S. and I. A. S. Cadres ; and

(b) if so, the action taken in pursuance of the above recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and

(b). The recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission are under consideration.

Seminar on Small Scale Industries

1477. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Seminar on the financing of small scale industries in Asia and the Far-East, organised by the U. N. Industrial Development, was held in New Delhi this year ;

(b) whether any proposal was put by the Government of India ; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The principal objective of the seminar was an exchange of experience of the various countries of the region in matters of financial assistance to small scale industries, which might lead to suggesting a plan of action at the national, regional and international level so as to achieve a balanced growth of small industries in the different countries, consistent with their overall socio-economic objectives. The Indian experience and our programme for the development of small scale industries, particularly in matters of financial assistance, was highly appreciated by the participants in the Seminar. The plan of action at the national level suggested for the various developing countries in the region was to a large extent based on Indian experience. As for regional and international cooperation, the Indian suggestion for increasing financial and technical assistance from the Asian Development Bank to promote small scale industries in the region was accepted by the Seminar. The Seminar also recommended that opportunities for training in the Small Industry Extension Training Institute in India should be availed of by the participating countries of the region.

Study, Legislation and Enforcement of Ecology

1478. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the measures Government have taken regarding the study, legislation and enforcement of Ecology ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : It has been recently decided by the Government to develop a major programme of research in the fields of ecology and environment under the UNESCO's inter-disciplinary and inter-governmental programme, 'Man and the Biosphere'. The activities of the programme can be grouped essentially under the following four sub-heads :

- (1) Research on the structure and functioning of biosphere ;
- (2) Assessment of the extent to which the biosphere can be modified by Man without impairing its functioning structure ;
- (3) Study of the effect of man-made environment on man himself ; and
- (4) Education, related to these items.

The general responsibility of organising research under this programme in India is proposed to be entrusted to a Special Committee of the National Committee on Human Environment, which has been engaged in the preparatory work of the 1972 U.N. Conference on Human Environment, and has been functioning since October, 1970.

UNESCO had convened the first meeting of the International Coordinating Council for Man and the Biosphere Programme in Paris, 9-19, November, 1971. The Indian representative is an eminent Ecologist and Member of the National Committee on Human Environment. The details of the national programme are being worked out.

Disciplinary Action against C. R. P. Constables

1479. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7759 on the 11th August, 1971 and state :

(a) the action taken by Government to prevent victimisation and the action taken against the concerned officials who victimised the Constables ; and

(b) the total number of Constables against whom disciplinary action has been taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) The C. R. P. Force has a time-tested and in-built system of meetings where senior supervisory officers meet all the members of the force where they are called upon to express freely their problems and grievances if any. Such meetings are also periodically held in the battalions themselves where Commandants, Deputy Commandants and Coy. Commanders meet the personnel under their control for the same purpose. All the supervisory officers, including the Commandants and Company Commanders, have been exhorted to ensure justice and fairplay in the administration of the Force. Since there has been no case of victimisation, the question of taking any action against the concerned officials does not arise.

(b) Disciplinary action was taken against 1548 constables during the period 1.1.1969 to 31.7.1971.

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा विज्ञापित पदों के लिये आवेदन पत्र देने के सम्बन्ध में उत्तराखण्ड के अभ्यर्थियों द्वारा अनुभव की जा रही कठिनाइयाँ

1480. **श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तराखण्ड में समाचार पत्र देरी से पहुँचने के कारण संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के पदों के विज्ञापन अथवा देश के अन्य प्रमुख सरकारी सेवाओं सम्बन्धी विज्ञापनों की सूचना वहाँ के अभ्यर्थियों को आवेदन पत्र पहुँचने की अन्तिम तिथि के बाद मिलती है जिसके फलस्वरूप वह सरकारी सेवाओं के लाभ से वंचित रह जाते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कर्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्चा) : (क) और (ख). सामान्यतः उत्तर प्रदेश तथा आस-पास के राज्यों से प्रकाशित होने वाले समाचार पत्र, जिनमें संघ लोक सेवा आयोग तथा अन्य भर्ती से सम्बन्धित विज्ञापन दिये जाते हैं, दो या तीन दिन के भीतर उक्त क्षेत्र में पहुँच जाते हैं, इस प्रकार इच्छुक अभ्यर्थियों को पदों के लिए आवेदन करने के लिए पर्याप्त समय मिल जाता है। आकाशवाणी के 'युवावाणी' प्रसारण में भी प्रत्येक शनिवार संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के विज्ञापन प्रसारित किए जाते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, जो पद प्रवर्ण के आधार पर भर्ती से भरे जाते हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में प्रत्याशित अभ्यर्थियों को आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त करने तथा उन्हें संघ लोक सेवा अ.योग को भेजने के लिये एक महीने का समय दिया जाता है और नियमित प्रतियोगिता परीक्षाओं द्वारा भरे जाने वाले पदों के लिए लगभग 2 महीने का समय दिया जाता है। इस प्रकार देश के विभिन्न भागों में रहने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त करने तथा उन्हें भेजने के लिए दिया गया समय पर्याप्त होता है।

Plan for Solving Unemployment in Kerala

1481. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala had submitted a Rs. 180-crore plan to the Government of India for solving unemployment in Kerala ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ;

(c) whether Government have considered this plan ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) to (d). The Kerala Government has formulated various programmes for increasing employment opportunities in the State on the basis of a Report of the Committee on unemployment set up

by the State Government. The proposals cover a wide range of activity and aim at providing employment to about 1.3 lakh persons, involving an outlay of Rs. 175 crores during the remaining years of the Fourth Plan. The State Government had suggested that they would find about Rs. 30 crores from their own resources, that the Central Government might provide another Rs. 30 crores and that the remaining provision has to be found from institutional agencies and private sector.

The feasibility of these proposals was considered by Planning Commission in consultation with the various Central Ministries and the Kerala Government. In the light of these discussions, the Planning Commission has suggested that some of the proposals, which would be specially intended to benefit the educated unemployed, might be taken up by the State Government expeditiously. The details of these proposals are awaited from the State Government. As the other schemes required considerable preparatory work and scrutiny before they could be accepted, it has been suggested to the State Government that they might undertake necessary studies and preparation of detailed project reports in respect of these programmes for which token provision might be included in the State's Annual Plans. These suggestions have been communicated by the Planning Commission to the State Government for further action.

Streamlining of Administration in West Bengal

1482. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken some steps to tone up the administrative machinery in West Bengal ;

(b) whether cases for taking action against some Police and I. A. S. Officers are currently being examined by Government ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in these cases and the effect of the Government's action on the administration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). In accordance

with the broad objective of the Government to provide the State with a clean, efficient and dynamic administration, the working of the administrative machinery including I. A. S. and I. P. S. Officers is kept under constant review and appropriate steps taken from time to time.

Transfer of Present Commissioner of Municipal Corporation of Delhi

1483. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Press reports appearing in the newspapers to the effect that the present Commissioner of Municipal Corporation of Delhi has become a controversial figure ;

(b) whether Government propose to post him to some suitable post in some other Department ; and

(c) if so, when it is likely to be done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) In press reports published on the 14th and 16th September, 1971, the present Commissioner, Delhi Municipal Corporation was accused of playing politics. However, enquiries made in the matter have revealed that the allegations are not based on facts.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Incentive to Industrialists for setting up Industries in West Bengal

1484. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the leading industrialists of the country have suggested to Government that along with the concessions proposed to be given for the setting up of industries in backward Districts of West Bengal, Government should also provide infrastructure for the industries also ; and

(b) whether it has also been suggested that the whole of the State of West Bengal should be declared as backward to attract more in-

vestment and, if so, the reaction of Government to all these and the reasons for lack of response for setting up of industries in the backward districts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have decided that industries to be set up in the whole of West Bengal, except in the districts of Calcutta, Howrah and 24 Parganas, would be eligible for concessional finance from financial institutions in line with similar concessions extended to backward districts in other States.

It is too early to assess the impact of the incentives offered for the development of backward areas in the country.

Alleged Bungling in National Savings Certificates in Delhi

1485. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a gang indulging in the National Savings Certificates has been unearthed in Delhi in the third week of October, 1971 ;

(b) the persons who have been arrested in this connection and the documents recovered from them ; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against these persons and others involved in this illegal trade ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes. But this was about National Savings Stamps (not National Savings Certificates).

(b) *Persons arrested*

(i) Shri Uma Shankar Gupta, UDC, Office of the Director, Audit and Accounts, P & T, Delhi.

(ii) Shri Arjan Singh, resident of Village Garhi, New Delhi 24.

- (iii) Shri Daulat Ram, Clerk, Office of the Senior Supdt. of Post Offices, New Delhi (South Division).

Documents recovered

Used up National Savings Stamps value about Rs. 10,000/- and 5 Savings Bank Pass books along-with some White papers.

- (c) The case is under police investigation. The two officials mentioned above are under suspension.

Closure of Industrial Units

1486. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA :
SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPUR-
KAR :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the number and particulars of industrial units in the country which have closed down or are on the verge of closure due to mismanagement or other reasons ; and

- (b) the steps taken by Government in this respect and particularly in the interest of workers working in those industrial units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). Information regarding the number of industrial units which are closed down in different parts of the country or are on the verge of closure due to mismanagement, etc., is not readily available. In the interest of maintaining production and employment in such units, Government have taken powers through promulgation of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 1971, on the 1st November, 1971 to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking over of mismanaged or closed undertakings by them. A copy of the Ordinance has been laid on the Table of the House on the 15th November, 1971.

Crossing over of Pak Saboteurs in India in the guise of Refugees to commit Sabotage and Subversion

1487. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA :
SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government are aware that a large number of Pakistani Saboteurs have crossed over and Pakistan is sending them in the guise of refugee to India to commit Sabotage and subversion ;

- (b) whether Government are aware that the martial law authorities of Pakistan were purchasing at handsome prices identity cards issued by the Government of India to Bangla Desh refugees some of whom might have gone back to Bangla Desh and these cards are being given by Pakistani authorities to dependable stooges with orders to cross over India and commit sabotage and subversion ; and

- (c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) and (c). No such specific instance has come to notice. However, the possibility of the Pakistani authorities trying to cover their agents with forged documents cannot be ruled out. All our agencies are fully vigilant.

Unlawful occupation of Telephone Exchange at Habra, West Bengal

1488. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government are aware that some miscreants occupied the Telephone Exchange at Habra in West Bengal on the 13th October, 1971 ; and

- (b) if so, what steps Government have taken to bring the miscreants to book ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained.

State of Industries in West Bengal

1489. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the cause of the deplorable condition of so many industries in West Bengal ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) Shortage of raw materials, particularly for engineering goods, lack of demand, financial stringency, labour-management problems are mainly the factors which have adversely affected industrial growth in West Bengal.

(b) A number of measures have been taken to revive industrial growth in West Bengal. These are mainly :—

- (i) An Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India has been established with its headquarters at Calcutta to rehabilitate and revive the sick and closed industrial units.
- (ii) All districts in West Bengal, excepting Calcutta, Howrah and 24-Parganas, have been declared as backward and industries to be set up in these districts will be eligible for concessional finance from the financial institutions.
- (iii) An ordinance has been promulgated amending the Industries (D&R) Act, 1951 to enable the Government of India *Inter alia* to take over and run closed industrial Undertakings.
- (iv) The Licensing Committee has been specifically directed to speed up the applications from West Bengal and for this purpose the Committee has been meeting more frequently than before. Similarly applications for import of capital goods and for foreign collaboration are also being processed on a priority basis.

(v) The Government of West Bengal have sanctioned a package of incentives such as refund of sales tax, interest free long term loans, refund of entry taxes, in specified cases and assistance from the State Financial Institutions for the sick/closed units.

(vi) Provision has been made in the Import policy for 1971-72 for advance allocation of imported raw materials to closed industrial units in West Bengal to enable them to re-start their manufacturing activities.

(vii) A comprehensive 16-point programme has been drawn up for stepping up the industrial development of the State and it is being actively implemented.

Setting up of Industries in Midnapur (West Bengal)

1490. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government plan to set up any industries in Midnapur, West Bengal this year or in 1972 ;

(b) the number of industries to be set up and the nature of those industries ; and

(c) the number of persons likely to get employment in these new industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) to (c). Midnapur is one of the districts declared as backward ; concessional finance from financial institutions will be available to industries to be set up there.

The West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation has taken steps to set up a small paper mill based on agro-waste at Jhargram. This mill, when completed, will employ 147 persons. The Haldia Refinery is under construction. Government of India has given clearance for a fertilizer project with methanol and soda ash plant at Haldia. A committee

has been set up to find out suitable location for the ship building yard and suggest the range of tonnage of ships that could be manufactured at Haldia. A committee has also been set up to prepare a blue print for petrochemical industries based on byproducts from the oil refinery. Employment potential under these different projects is about 1.05 lakhs.

It is mainly for the State agencies and individual entrepreneurs to take advantage of the incentives and set up industries in backward districts.

As part of the 16 point programme, the State Government propose to set up 200 small scale units every year in Midnapur district.

This Ministry has at present no plans to set up any industries in Midnapur district.

Assistance for a New Capital of Assam

1491. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the nature of assistance to the Government of Assam to build a new capital for the State has been finalised ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Headquarters of N.E.F.A.

1492. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the site for the Headquarters NEFA has been finally selected ;

(b) if so, when its construction is likely to commence : and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative when the final selection is expected and the reason for the delay in arriving at a decision ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) NEFA Administration have reported that after the three sites suggested for the Headquarters of NEFA were examined by a Technical Committee, suggestions was received for a fourth site which is now being examined by the members of Technical Committee. A decision in the matter would be taken on receipt of the final report of the Committee.

Decision has been delayed because the possible sites have to be examined from the geological, townplanning and public health engineering point of view and finally selected in consultation with the NEFA Agency Council.

Alleged recovery of dead bodies of C.P.I. (M) workers in Burdwan District (West Bengal)

1493. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether dead bodies of C.P.I. (M) workers had been recovered from a field at Haldi, Burdwan District (West Bengal) on the 7th October, 1971 ;

(b) if so, whether Government had instituted any enquiry into the recovery of dead bodies and to bring to book the culprits responsible for these deaths ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the Government of West Bengal, Sarvashri Swadhin Samanta and Swadesh Samanta, reported to be GPM workers of Mirajpur, District Burdwan, were taken away by 15/16 unknown persons armed with pipe-gun, revolver, etc. from the house of Shri Sibaprasad Samanta of Birgra, PS Bhatar, District Burdwan, on 5th October, 1971. On the following day the dead body of Swadhin Samanta was recovered from the bed of river Khari, Haldi, PS Burdwan. A case under section 302 IPC has been instituted and is under investigation.

Murder of a Working Committee Member of Hindustan Steel Employees' Union, Durgapur

1494. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri Sushil Acharya, Working Committee Member of the Hindustan Steel Employee's Union, Durgapur has been stabbed to death and 2 other prominent Trade Union leaders of the Durgapur Steel Employee's Union, Sarvashri Ajit Mukerjee and Sisir Banerjee, have been attacked when they were waiting to board the bus for the Durgapur Steel Plant ;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken by Government to bring the culprits who are responsible for this murder and attack on the employees to book ; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (c). Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

Alleged harassment of workers of Graphite (India) Ltd. Durgapur

1495. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that anti-social and goonda elements are consistently harrasing and assaulting the workers of the Graphite (India) Ltd., Durgapur, West Bengal ;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any representation protesting against these assaults and harassments ; and

(c) if so, the action taken to bring the culprits to book and to protect the workers therefrom ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b) No. Sir.

(c) However, a police picket consisting of C. R. P. personnel under charge of one Assistant Sub-Inspector of the State Police has been posted in the area for prevention of crime and for providing protection to the law abiding residents.

Removal of Telephone from A. V. B. Employees' Unions' Office Durgapur

1496. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7612 on the 11th August, 1971 and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to re-install the telephone in the office of the A. V. B. Employees' Union ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The telephone in the A. V. B. Employee's Union' Office, Durgapur, was not taken away either by the State Police or by the C. R. P. This telephone which was provided by the Management was taken away by them when the Union was de-recognised.

(c) Since the telephone was taken away by the Management, no action is called for on the part of Government to re-install the telephone.

Agitation for Separate State of Vidharba

1497. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a serious agitation for a separate State of Vidharba resulting in killings of several people ; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). According to information received from the Government of

Maharashtra a bundh was organised in Nagpur by the Maha Vidarbha Rajya Sangharsha Samiti, which was also supported by the Vidharbha Bunkar Sangram Samiti. On the 5th, 6th and the 7th September, 71, the supporters of the bundh indulged in acts of violence. To disperse the violent crowds the police had to resort to the use of teargas and firing on a number of occasions. In all 7 persons died as a result of firing. State Government have ordered a judicial inquiry into the firing.

The question whether Vidarba should be made into a separate State or form part of Maharashtra had been gone into carefully by the Central Government and Parliament at the time of the reorganisation of States and the matter had been finally settled by deciding to include Vidarbha in the composite State of Bombay and later, in the State of Maharashtra. Government do not propose to re-open this question.

Loyalty Pledged to India by a Prominent Plebiscite Front Leader

1498. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a prominent Plebiscite Front leader, Shri Hagroo, has pledged loyalty to India ;

(b) whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn in this regard to a report published in the *Patriot* dated the 9th September, 1971 ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Government have seen the report which appeared in the *Patriot* dated 9th September, 1971, in which the statement attributed to Shri Ghulam Nabi Hagroo had been published.

(c) Government consider the reported statement pledging loyalty to India to be realistic and therefore welcome it, but cannot agree with all the views expressed in the statement.

Stoppage of work by Employees of West Bengal Secretariat in Protest Against Dismissal of State Employees

1499. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large section of the employees of the State Government Secretariat in Calcutta had stopped work on September 14th, 1971 in protest against the dismissal of some state employees by Government ;

(b) the extent to which the functioning of the Secretariat was affected consequently ; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No Sir. Only about 20% of the West Bengal Government Secretariat employees stopped work on 14th September, 1971.

(b) The functioning of the Secretariat on that day was not much affected.

(c) The State Government had decided to deduct pay and allowances for that day in the case of those employees who ceased work on that day.

Satellite Instructional Television Experiment with Nasa's Help

1500. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to conduct a Satellite Instructional Television Experiment from 1974-75, for one year, with the help of National Aeronautics and Space Administration of the U.S.A.,

(b) if so, the objective thereof ; and

(c) the steps being taken in this direction ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The objectives of the experiment are as follows :

1. To test the capability of a satellite for providing country-wide instructional television for national development.
2. Gain experience in the manufacture, operation and maintenance of direct reception television sets in remote and backward villages and rediffusion and broadcast facilities.
3. Gain insights into practical instruction of village inhabitants in family planning, agriculture, national integration, school and adult education, teacher training, occupational skills, health and hygiene.

(c) Clusters of villages are being identified for participation in the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE). India is solely responsible for the ground segment and the preparation of the instructional material, which will be televised. Preparatory work is being undertaken by the concerned national agencies for the design and fabrication of the hardware, the earth stations and instructional television programmes.

Recognition of Song and Drama Division Employees' Association

1501 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

Population of India

Decennial Growth Rate 1961-71 :

Sex Ratio :

Literacy Rate (including age group 0-4) :

Proportion of Urban Population to Total Population

Percentage of Workers to Total Population

(a) whether the Song and Drama Division Employees' Association has submitted a memorandum to the Minister regarding their demands ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to concede their demands ; and

(c) whether the Association has since been recognised ;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The requests contained therein are being examined.

(c) No, Sir.

Supplementary Census Data

1502. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether supplementary provisional Census data have since been released ; and

(b) if so, the main conclusions drawn therefrom ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main results of the Provisional Census figures published in the Supplement to Paper No. 1 of 1971 are :

Total 547 million

Males 283 million

Females 264 million

24.66 percent

933 Females per

1000 males

{	Total	29.34%
	Male	39.51%
	Female	18.44%

19.87 percent

{	Total	33.54
	Males	32.53
	Females	13.18

Break up of Workers**Percentage to total workers**

(i) Cultivators	Total	42.87
	Males	37.56
	Females	5.31
(ii) Agricultural Labourers	Total	25.76
	Males	17.05
	Females	8.71
(iii) Other Workers	Total	31.37
	Males	26.42
	Females	4.95

Per Capita Income in Haryana

1503. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the per capita income in the State of Haryana at present ;

(b) whether per capita income in Haryana is lower than most of the States of the country ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to raise per capita income of this State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) The per capita net domestic product of Haryana for the year 1969-70 at current prices as estimated by the State Statistical Bureau is 788.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Opening of P. C. Os. and Telephone Exchanges in Rajkot

1504. SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BANERA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of P. C. Os. and Telephone Exchanges to be opened in the Rajkot District of Gujarat in 1971 ;

(b) whether 20 persons have applied for telephone connections in the village Dhank ; and

(c) whether Government propose to instal a Telephone Exchange at Dhank and, if so, when the work will be started for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) One Public call office and one Telephone exchange are likely to be opened in Rajkot district of Gujarat in 1971.

(b) A representation signed by 20 persons requesting for opening of a telephone exchange at Dhank has been received.

(c) The proposal to open a telephone exchange at Dhank is under consideration and is likely to be approved if found technically feasible and financially viable. Subject to this the work can be taken up in 1972-73.

Out-of-Turn Telephone Connections in Maharashtra

1505. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some new telephone connections have been given out-of-turn during 1970-71 and 1971-72 in various places in the Maharashtra State ;

(b) if so, the manner in which out-of-turn telephone connections were sanctioned ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes;

(b) Out-of-turn connections were sanctioned in the following cases :

- (1) These recommended by the Telephone Advisory Committee ; and these sanctioned by Heads of Circles/Districts in exercise of the discretion vested in them.
- (2) Foreign exchange earners as per Government policy.
- (3) Those recommended by Central or State Governments.
- (4) M. Ps., M. L. As and Members of Municipal bodies, Senior Retired Government Officers, Distinguished Persons and Foreign Missions.
- (5) Government Departments (Central and States), Statutory Bodies and Public Undertakings.

(c) The connections have been sanctioned in accordance with the standing instructions issued by the Department.

Shortage of Raw Materials, Plants and Equipments in Chemical Industry

1506. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chemical industry has been seriously affected due to the shortage of raw materials, plants and equipments ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) There is a general shortage of certain items of raw materials used in Chemical Industry like Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Calcium Carbide etc. Engineering industries based on steel have also been some what affected due to shortage of steel.

(b) With a view to make available the required material to the industrial units, the supply position is reviewed periodically and essential imports are being allowed. A number of steps have since been taken to increase the production of items which are currently in

short supply and are likely to be in short supply for some time to come.

The import policy concerning the import of industrial raw materials is also being reviewed from time to time by the Standing Internal Departmental Committee to meet the short-term scarcity conditions. The import policy of 1971-72 contains special provisions for import of items which are in world short-supply. The industries which are affected due to short supply of raw-materials arising from the world shortage are being permitted to apply for import of raw materials for over a period of six months at a time.

The import policy also provides for review of entitlements of Actual Users. Cases of Actual Users, in which it is established that the operation of existing import policy has caused undue hardship and is likely to affect industrial production, are considered for imports by the Sub-Committee under the C.C.I.&E.

Arrest of Political Workers belonging to C. P. I. (M) in Punjab

1507. SHRI DASARTHA DEB : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of political workers particularly those who belonged to C. P. I. (M) are being arrested in Punjab ;

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested ; and

(c) the reasons for their arrest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). According to the information received from Government of Punjab, three persons belonging to CPM were arrested in connection with a specific case registered on 8.9.71 under Section 216 IPC for harbouring offenders. It is, however, not correct to say that a large number of political workers, particularly those belonging to C. P. M. are being arrested in Punjab.

Murder of a Freedom Fighter of Kisan Sabha Worker of Dharwar (Mysore)

1508. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government

has been drawn to the gruesome murder of Shri Goneppa Bharamappa Kamat, a freedom fighter and Kisan Sabha worker of Koganur Taluka, Dharwar, Mysore State, who had been stabbed to death on the 4th October, 1971 by some miscreants in connivance with landlords ;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to appoint a high ranking Police Officer from outside the District of Dharwar for investigation ; and

(c) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The murder is reported to have been committed on the night of 4th October, 1971, because of some dispute over land. A case under Section 302 IPC has been registered and of the 11 suspects, nine have been arrested. All necessary steps to investigate the case expeditiously and effectively have been taken and further measures, if any, will be taken, when necessary.

Murder of one Shri Shyam Sunder Konar in West Bengal

1509. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether one, Shri Shyam Sunder Konar, has been stabbed to death by some miscreants on the 10th September, 1971 under Burdwan P. S., West Bengal ;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken by Government against the culprits responsible for the gruesome murder ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (c). Attention is invited to the reply given to unstarred question No. 1511 today in this House.

Murder of a Student Leader in Howrah District (West Bengal)

1510. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri Biplab Mazumdar a Student Leader, has been stabbed to death by some miscreants in Amta P. S. Howrah District, West Bengal on the 19th October, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to apprehend his assailants, whose names have been disclosed by the deceased in his death declaration ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). No Sir. However, according to the information received from the Government of West Bengal, Shri Biplab Mazumdar, a S. F. (C. P. M.) leader was leading a procession of students at Amta, District Howrah, shouting abusive and provocative slogans against local Chhatra Parishad and Yuba Congress leaders. A clash between the processionists and followers of Yuba Congress (R) and Chhatra Parishad took place. In the melee Shri Mazumdar sustained minor injuries and was treated by Medical Officer, Amta Primary Health Centre, in whose opinion the injuries of Shri Mazumdar were of simple nature and caused by a hard blunt weapon. A specific case over the incidents has been started.

Murder of one Shri Bablu Dutt in Burdwan (West Bengal)

1511. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether one, Shri Bablu Dutt, was stabbed to death by some hooligans on the 10th September, 1971 under Burdwan P. S. West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the action that has been taken against the assailants, whose names have been disclosed by the deceased in his death declaration ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Government of West Bengal, on 10th September, 1971 S/Shri Bablu Dutt and Shyam Sunder Konar alias Kachi who were witnessing a cinema show were called out of the cinema hall by one

Madhu Mandal and two other anti-social elements and stabbed. Shri Bablu died instantaneously while Shri Konar was seriously injured and admitted to B. C. Hospital, Burdwan, for treatment, where he later succumbed to his injuries. A case has been started over the incident and it is under investigation. Madhu Mandal has been arrested by the police.

Action against alleged Murder of Lekshmi Nayak in West Bengal

1512. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of persons stated in the death declaration by Shri Lekshmi Nayak who had been stabbed to death on 6th April, 1971 before the First Class Magistrate, Kalna, District Burdwan (West Bengal) ; and

(b) the action that has been taken against them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Government of West Bengal, Shri Lekshmi Nayak did not make any dying declaration before any Magistrate. He, however, stated to the Sub-Divisional Medical Officer, Kalna, that he was assaulted by Sarit Banerjee, Madan Poddar and Sujay Chakraborty, all of Kalna P. S., who are absconding. Their houses were searched and all efforts are being made to secure their arrest. The police have registered a case and have arrested two other persons who were also mentioned in the F. I. R.

Allotment of Quarters to Staff of Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad

1513. SHRI ROBIN SEN : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of quarters constructed for staff members of the Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad ;

(b) the total number of staff members who have been allotted quarters ;

(c) the mode of allotment of quarters ;

(d) whether a large number of quarters have been allotted in violation of the allotment rules and, if so, whether Government have enquired into the matter ; and

(e) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) 405. In addition 38 staff quarters are under construction.

(b) 413 officers and staff provided accommodation in staff quarters including quarters converted into hostel.

(c) The allotment of staff quarters is made by the Director, Central Fuel Research Institute, Jealgora as per rules for allotment of residential accommodation of the CSIR, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1104/71].

(d) No, Sir. Only one staff quarter has been allotted to a Scientist on the ground of essentially of service.

(e) Does not arise.

Staff Working in Central Fuel and Research Institute, Dhanbad

1514. SHRI ROBIN SEN : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of staff members working in the Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad ;

(b) the total number of permanent and temporary staff, respectively ;

(c) whether a large number of temporary workers are working against permanent posts and, if so the total number of such posts ; and

(d) whether Government propose to make temporary workers permanent and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) 1,305

(b) There are 546 permanent staff members of which 26 are working in other Organisations. Number of temporary staff is 759.

(c) 485 temporary staff are working against permanent posts.

(d) Proposal for confirmation of temporary staff against available permanent posts is under consideration.

Mode of Selection of Employees in C. S. I. R.

1515. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the mode of selection of employees for recruitment in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research ;

(b) whether Government propose to set up a Central Service Commission for selecting the personnel ; and

(c) if so, when the Commission will be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) Scientific and Technical Personnel are selected/appointed in accordance with the provisions in the Rules and Regulations and Bye-laws of the CSIR, a copy of which is available in the Library of Parliament. Administrative staff is elected/appointed as per Administrative services (Recruitment and Promotion) Rules formulated in accordance with the relevant Bye-law.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Representatives Committees in Laboratories of C. S. I. R.

1516. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are representatives committees in each Laboratory under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to deal with the publication of papers patents magazines, books on repair of roads, building etc ;

(b) if so, the names of laboratories where such committees are functioning ;

(c) the composition of such committees ; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to form such committees ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) to (d). Some of the National Laboratories, namely, Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI), Madras, Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute (CGCRI), Calcutta, Regional Research Laboratory (RRL), Hyderabad, Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute (CECRI), Karaikudi, Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI), Mysore etc. have already such committees functioning at present. Scientific workers and Administrators at different levels constitute these Committees.

The Committee of Inquiry (CSIR) in Part II of their Report has recommended the constitution of similar Committees to assist the Executive Committees of each National Laboratory/Institute of the CSIR. The recommendation is under consideration.

Completion of various Projects in Pondicherry

1517. SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the following projects, as reported in the 1970-71 Annual Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs, have been completed in the Union Territory of Pondicherry—

- (i) Estuarine fish farm in Karaikal ;
- (ii) Jetty and landing shed at Mahi ;
- (iii) Pasteurisation Plant ;
- (iv) Excursion Centre ;
- (v) Five boats for boating facilities on Ousteri lake and Aviankuppam river ;
- (vi) Operation theatre and 20-bedded sterilisation ward ;
- (vii) Pondicherry urban area development plan ; and

(b) if not, when they are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The information as furnished by the Government of Pondicherry is given in the statement attached.

Statement

The position in respect of each project is given below :

- (i) *Estuarine fish Farm in Karaikal :* The project has not been completed. Construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 42,930/- was started from March, 1971. Digging of stock ponds, six nursery ponds and two rearing ponds have already been started. The project is likely to be completed during the year 1972-73.
- (ii) *Jetty and Landing Shed at Mahi :* The project has not been completed. This project at an estimated cost of Rs. 29,000/- was taken up during December, 1970. The casting and driving of the concrete piles for the jetty have been completed. The project is likely to be completed during current financial year 1971-72.
- (iii) *Pasteurisation Plant :* The project has been completed and the plant commissioned from 12.4.1971.
- (iv) *Excursion Centre :* The Project has not been completed. A site has been selected at Kolas Nagar, for construction of Excursion Centre. Notification has been issued under Land Acquisition Act. A sum of Rs. 25,000/- has been provided in the current year's budget for the building. The project will be completed in 1972-73.
- (v) *Five boats for boating facilities on Ousteri Lake and Aviankuppam River :* The project has been completed. Five boats have been purchased during 1970-71.
- (vi) *Operation Theatre and 20 bedded Sterilisation ward :* The project has been completed. Under the post partum programme an operation theatre and a 16 bedded Sterilization ward have been completed at a cost of Rs. 27,000/-. It was commissioned on 2.10.1971.

- (vii) *Pondicherry Urban area Development Plan :* The project is at the stage of information. An urban area development plan was prepared in March, 1971. The Town and Country Planning Act was enforced in the Union Territory from 15.9.1971 and the plan will now have to be re-examined under the provisions of the Act. No date of enforcement of the plan can yet be given.

Utilisation of installed capacity in Sugar Mill Machinery Industry

1518. **SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the reasons for only 65 percent utilisation of the installed capacity in the Sugar Mill Machinery industry ; and
- (b) the steps proposed to be taken to reach the full utilisation of installed capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) As against the current installed capacity of the order of Rs. 2100 lakhs per annum, production of sugar mill machinery during the year 1969 and 1970 was of the order of Rs. 1242 lakhs and 1463 lakhs respectively. Production of sugar machinery depends upon the orders received by the manufacturers from time to time and a capacity utilisation of 65% to 70% is considered reasonable.

(b) Government have banned import of complete sugar plant and are also encouraging exporting of sugar mill machinery for purposes of setting up joint ventures abroad. Most of the major sugar machinery manufacturers are also engaged in the production of other items of machinery and heavy equipment and could optimize utilization of capacity through diversification.

Black Marketing in Essential Commodities

1519. **SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of cases reported under the

Essential Commodities Act against black-marketeers and profiteers during 1970-71.

(b) the nature of punishments awarded in such cases ; and

(c) the commodities involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) to (c). As a result of action taken by Police authorities of State Governments and Union Territory Administrations against violation of Control regulations relating to Essential Commodities including foodgrains, 22739 cases were sent to courts and 17535 persons prosecuted during the year 1970. The nature of punishment varied from fines, confiscation of goods, suspension of business to award of imprisonment. The commodities involved were foodgrains and other essential commodities such as Kerosene, Baby Goods, Torch Cells, Tyres and Tubes.

Rajamannar Report on Centre-State Relations

1520. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have completed the study of the Rajamannar Report on the Centre-State Relations ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The Rajamannar Committee was set up by the Government of Tamil Nadu and it is essentially for that government to examine its recommendations. The Administrative Reforms Commission had also gone into the question of 'Centre-State Relationship' and submitted its report, which is under the consideration of the government. The government of Tamil Nadu has been informed that if its views on this matter are made available, they would also be taken into account and that the Central Government intends to consult all the Chief Ministers in the matter.

Opposition to Draft Bill on Delhi Gurdwaras

1521. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Gurdwara Parbandhak Sudhar Committee gave any memorandum to the Home Minister on the 31st October, 1971 opposing the draft Bill on the Delhi Gurdwaras Board ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All the suggestions made to the Government will be considered before finalising the new Bill.

Warning by Federation of Telangana Employees' Associations and Unions on Replacement of Mulkies in Telangana Region

1522. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the President of the newly formed Federation of Telangana Employees' Associations and Unions has warned the Government on the 28th October, 1971 for the replacement of 20,000 mulkies who were employed in Telangana region ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). According to a news item published in the DECCAN CHRONICLE dated the 29th October 1971, Shri R. B. Mooli, said to be President, Federation of Telangana Associations and Unions, said at a press conference that "the Telangana employees would resort to bitter struggle if the Government would not replace 20,000 non-mulkies working in Telangana by the end of November". The Government of Andhra Pradesh have intimated that

Shri Mooli is not an office bearer of any of the recognised service associations in that State. No formal letter or resolution has been received from him by Government. The State Government have clarified that since the said Federation is not a recognised service association, it is not proposed to take any cognisance of the said press statement of Shri Mooli.

Development of Small Scale Industries

1523. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared a plan for the development of small scale industries; and

(b) if so, the amount allotted for this purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Allocation has been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the development of Small Scale Industry to the extent of Rs. 37.65 crores in the Central Sector and Rs. 85.68 crores in the State Sector.

बेरोजगारों को रोजगार देने के लिए नियत की गई राशि का उपयोग न किया जाना

1524. श्री आर० बी० बड़े: क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या बेरोजगारों को रोजगार देने के लिए योजना में जिस 25 करोड़ रुपये की राशि की व्यवस्था की गई थी, उसका उपयोग नहीं किया जायेगा; क्योंकि न तो सरकार के पास कोई योजना है और ना ही देश में बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के आंकड़े हैं?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन चारिया): एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

बिबरण

• शिक्षित बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिए 1971-72 के केन्द्रीय बजट में 25 करोड़

रुपये के किए गए प्रावधान के अनुसार, सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों ने योजना आयोग द्वारा प्रदत्त मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर योजनाएं बनाई थीं। सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय अब योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने का काम कर रहे हैं। योजनाओं पर विचार करते समय योजना आयोग इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचा कि ये योजनाएं केवल तदर्थ योजनाएं नहीं होनी चाहिए, बल्कि निरन्तर चलने वाली होनी चाहिए। अतएव, अब जो योजनाएं स्वीकृत की गई हैं, वे चौथी योजना के शेष वर्षों में भी चलती रहेंगी।

संक्षेप में, योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत योजनाओं का विवरण इस प्रकार है:—

शिक्षा मंत्रालय

इस प्रस्ताव के अनुसार इस वर्ष प्राथमिक स्कूलों में 30,000 अतिरिक्त अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति का अनुमान लगाया गया है। इसके अलावा निरीक्षकों और कृषि स्नातकों सहित अन्य वर्गों के शिक्षित व्यक्तियों को भी इतनी ही संख्या में रोजगार दिया जायेगा। इस प्रकार इस कार्य पर बारह महीनों की अवधि में लगभग 12 करोड़ रुपये व्यय होंगे।

सिंचाई एवं बिजली मंत्रालय

क्रियान्वित की जा रही योजना में 500 ग्रामीण अभियान्त्रिकी सर्वेक्षण दलों के गठन का अनुमान है। प्रत्येक दल में इंजीनियरिंग स्नातक, कृषि स्नातक, मैट्रिक पास व्यक्ति तथा कुछ अकुशल कर्मचारियों सहित 9 व्यक्ति होंगे। इस योजना पर बारह महीनों में लगभग 2.85 करोड़ रुपये व्यय होने का अनुमान है।

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्रालय

इस योजना द्वारा भारतीय तेल निगम के अधीन डीलरशिप गठित करने के लिए बेरोजगार स्नातकों को सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। यह आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में

बीकों द्वारा उद्यमियों को दिए गये ऋण पर अदा किए जाने वाले सूद की पूर्ति के बराबर दी जाती है। युवा इंजीनियरों को बीज पूंजी के रूप में सहायता देने के लिए मंत्रालय ने एक आवर्ती निधि की भी कल्पना की है। इस प्रस्ताव पर प्रति वर्ष 40 लाख रुपये खर्च होंगे।

कृषि मंत्रालय

चुनी हुई उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों के फुटकर केन्द्रों के विस्तार के लिए सहकार विभाग ने एक योजना बनाई है जिससे मैट्रिक पास लिपिकों, भाण्डागार-सहायकों, लेखाकारों, कोषाध्यक्षों आदि के रूप में लगभग 4000 लोगों को रोजगार मिलने की संभावना है। इस योजना पर 55 लाख रुपये वार्षिक व्यय होने का अनुमान है।

200 कृषि सेवा केन्द्रों के विकास के लिए कृषि विभाग ने एक योजना बनाई है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अभियान्त्री स्नातकों को प्रशिक्षण तथा वित्तीय सहायता दी जायेगी। इस योजना पर लगभग 150 लाख रुपये वार्षिक व्यय होगा।

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय

लघु उद्योगों की स्थापना हेतु प्राविधिक योग्यता वाले लोगों को राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग नियम तथा राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम के माध्यम से सहायता पहुंचाने का प्रस्ताव है। इसके लिए लगभग 650 लाख रुपये के वार्षिक परिव्यय की व्यवस्था किए जाने की आशा है।

जहाजरानी तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय

पांचवीं योजना में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में किये जाने वाले सड़क निर्माण कार्यों की जांच के बारे में अभिम कार्रवाई करने के लिए यह योजना बनाई गई है। इस योजना पर लगभग 90 लाख रुपये वार्षिक व्यय होगा।

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय

ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति के लिए अच्छी डिजाइन तथा सम्भाव्य परियोजना-शेल्फ बनाने हेतु सभी राज्यों के लिए डिजाइन एगकों की स्थापना करने की योजना है, ताकि पांचवीं योजना अवधि में कार्यान्वयन के लिए सुगठित परियोजनाएं चुनी जा सकें। इस स्कीम पर लगभग 48 लाख रुपये वार्षिक व्यय होगा तथा इसके द्वारा लगभग 900 शिल्प-वैज्ञानिकों को रोजगार मिलने की आशा है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्योगों के विकास के लिये केन्द्रीय अंशदान

1525. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाय्य : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में औद्योगिक विकास के लिये केन्द्रीय अंशदान प्रति वर्ष होता रहा है ;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में औद्योगिक विकास रुकने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार की नीति उत्तरदायी रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो चालू वर्ष के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के किस किस जिले में कौन कौन से उद्योग धंधे खोले जा रहे हैं तथा उन जिलों में अलग अलग कितना-कितना धन खर्च होगा तथा यह खर्च कितने समय में पूरा होने की आशा है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनश्याम ओझा) : (क) से (ग). सभी राज्यों को दी गई कुल केन्द्रीय सहायता की प्रतिशतता में उत्तर प्रदेश को दी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता इस प्रकार रही है :—

प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना	9.9
द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना	11.4
तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना	14.2
वार्षिक योजनाएं 1966-69	14.4

अन्य राज्यों के साथ तुलना करने में ये आंकड़े अच्छे हैं। सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों तथा गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों की स्थापना तकनीकी, आर्थिक तथा अन्य स्थापना स्थल सम्बन्धी विचारों और प्रायोजना विशेष की आवश्यकताओं से अनिवार्य रूप से प्रभावित होती है। डीजल लोको फैक्टरी, वाराणसी, गोरखपुर फरटीलाइजर्स, गोरखपुर, त्रिवेणी स्ट्रक्चरल्स, इलाहाबाद, हैवी इलैक्ट्रीकल इक्विपमेंट प्लान्ट, आदि जैसी वर्तमान केन्द्रीय परियोजनाओं के अतिरिक्त उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए कुछ और अधिक केन्द्रीय परियोजनाओं के प्रस्ताव हैं। ये गैस सिलिण्डर प्रोजेक्ट, इलाहाबाद तथा पम्पस काम्प्रेसर्स प्रोजेक्ट, इलाहाबाद, लॉग डिस्टेन्स ट्रान्समिशन इक्विपमेंट फैक्टरी, इलाहाबाद हैं। इन एककों के लिये चौथी योजना में कुल 16.35 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था का अनुमान किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य क्षेत्र में पर्वतीय उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों के हाल ही में एक सीमेंट फैक्टरी चालू की गई है। इन जिलों में नये उद्योगों की स्थापना हेतु वित्तीय संस्थानों से रियायती धन राशि पाने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश के 36 जिले मात्र हैं। झांसी तथा बलिया दो जिलों में इस वर्ष अगस्त में घोषित योजनानुसार नये उद्योगों की स्थापना अथवा पर्याप्त विस्तार के लिये 10 प्रतिशत निवेश अनुदान भी उपलब्ध है। आशा की जाती है कि उद्योगों के प्रोत्साहनार्थ उद्यमों व राज्य के अधिकरण इन सुविधाओं का लाभ उठावेंगे तथा इन क्षेत्रों में उद्योग स्थापित करेंगे।

Suspension of a Member of Board of Revenue in Kerala

1526. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have suspended a member of the Board of Revenue of that State ;

(b) whether the Association of I. A. S. Officers led by the Additional Chief Secretary of the State Government has adopted a protest

resolution against the State Government's order ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the suspension of the Board's member and the reaction of the State Government on the protest made by the Association of the I. A. S. Officers of the Kerala State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : The Government of Kerala have intimated as under :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The I. A. S. Association has not passed any Resolution protesting against the suspension of the officer as such.

(c) The Officer was suspended as the Government considered that there were grounds for inquiry into the truth of serious charges of misconduct against the officer.

Rural Industries in Madhya Pradesh

1527. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of schemes allotted for industries in Madhya Pradesh upto April, 1971 ; and

(b) the other schemes under consideration for rural industries in Madhya Pradesh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Schemes under the Small Scale Sector (other than those pertaining to Rural Industries projects) are not allotted to States. They are discussed at the time of consideration of the Annual Plan of the State by the Planning Commission with the State representatives and the Ministries concerned. On the basis of agreed allocations the State Government is free to incur expenditure on these schemes subject to its budgetary provisions.

In 1962-63, four Rural Industries Projects were allotted to the State in the districts of Bilai, Bhind, Sarguja and East Nimar covering in each case 3 to 6 blocks ; the coverage has been recently extended to the whole district.

Under the Rural Artisan Development Programme, assistance will be provided to upgrade the skills of rural artisans in select areas of the State.

Decision on Khosla Committee Report on Film Censorship

1528. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision on the recommendations of the Khosla Committee Report on Film Censorship ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ; and

(c) if not, when the decision will be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) to (c). The decisions are likely to be taken shortly.

Rejection of Housing Ministry's Suggestion for Transferring Slum Clearance and Improvement Scheme from States to Central Sector

1530. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has rejected the suggestion of the Housing Ministry that the slum clearance and improvement scheme should be transferred from the States to the Central Sector for its successful implementation ; and

(b) if so, the grounds on which the suggestion has been rejected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). Consequent on the recommendations of the Housing Ministers' Conference held in Bangalore in June 1969, the Ministry of Works and Housing approached the Planning Commission with a proposal that the slum clearance and improvement Scheme should be treated as a Centrally-sponsored scheme. The question was examined by the Planning Commission in consultation

with the Ministries of Finance and Works and Housing and it was agreed that the transfer of the scheme to the Central Sector will not be possible on account of the following reasons :—

- (i) Since slum clearance and improvement schemes are deficit schemes, they cannot be considered nor executed in isolation to other urban developments. Both financially and physically it is desirable that they should form a part of a composite scheme, the remunerative part making up for the deficit part ;
- (ii) The total quantum of Central Assistance for the Plan assistance to the States for the Plan has already been committed and it is not possible to find additional funds in the Central Sector.
- (iii) Most of the slum clearance and improvement scheme is in metropolitan cities into which there is more and more of migration. Therefore, unless State Governments take necessary action to develop other towns the problem of slum clearance and improvement in metropolitan cities will continue to increase with increasing liabilities both on the Centre and the States.

The question came up again in the Housing Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi on 5th and 6th November, 1971 and on the suggestion of the Planning Commission, it was unanimously agreed that the problem was essentially the responsibility of Local Self Government and State agencies and composite schemes of urban development should be executed by the State Governments through funds made available by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation and other financing agencies. The following Resolution was adopted at this Conference :

"After discussing the merits and demerits of earmarking funds and transferring slum clearance to the Centrally sponsored sector, it was recognized that slum clearance cannot be separated from urban development. While the formation of HUDCO would enable viable composite schemes with slum clearance elements being undertaken with marginal

subsidy element, it was agreed that for a long time to come, the total resources available would not be sufficient for the eradication. Further as slums come into existence through migration and other factors over which the States may not always have full control, the Centre would play a useful role by lending support and special financial assistance for slum improvement programmes.

The Conference, therefore, recommends that slum improvement projects formulated by the States for the larger metropolitan cities be considered by the Central Government for Special financial accommodation apart from arrangements to be evolved for financial assistance for slum clearance schemes generally."

Appointment of Committee to probe into Film and Television Institute of India, Poona

1531. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM :

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee to probe into the working of the Film and Television Institute of India at Poona has been appointed by Government recently ;

(b) if so, the composition and the terms of reference of the Committee ; and

(c) when the Committee is expected to submit its report ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shri G. D. Khosla, formerly Chief Justice, Punjab is the Chairman of the Committee. Other members are S/Shri Hrishikes Mukerjee, Mani Kaul, Shrimati Teji Bachchan, Dr. V. K. Naryana Menon and Shri K. L. Khandpur, Controller of the Films Division. Shri K. K. Khan, Under Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is the Member Secretary to the Committee.

The terms of reference of the Committee are :

- (i) to study generally the working of the Film Wing of the Film and Television Institute of India and to suggest ways and means for improving its working ;
- (ii) in particular to scrutinise the prescribed qualifications in the matter of age and general education for admission of students to various courses and the procedure followed for the purpose and to suggest changes therein ;
- (iii) to examine the theoretical curricula for the different courses and to suggest improvements ;
- (iv) to study the system of practical training provided for different courses and suggest improvements ;
- (v) to examine facilities for board, lodging and other facilities provided in the hostels for Indian and foreign students and to suggest improvements having due regard to the charges payable by the students ;
- (vi) to suggest ways and means for better utilisation of the financial, technical and other resources provided at the Institute with a view to improving the quality of the diploma-holders who pass out of the Institute, and
- (vii) to go into the system of examination and tests prevalent at the Institute and to suggest improvements in them.

(c) The Committee is expected to submit its report within three months from the commencement of the enquiry.

Issue of Licences

1532. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA :
SHRI NAGESHWARA RAO :
SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of new licences issued to the industrial undertakings during

the period from 1st January, 1971 to 31st October, 1971, State-wise and District-wise ;

(b) the items of production under these licences ;

(c) the total number of applicants for participating in industrial undertakings during the same period and whose applications have been rejected ;

(d) whether the cooperation of those industrialists have been sought for participating in industrial undertakings in the regions identified as backward areas for industrial development ; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the industrialists thereto and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) Statistical data is maintained State-Wise and not district-wise. A statement showing the total number of Licences issued state-wise from 1-1-1971 to 31-10-71 is attached.

(b) Details of all licences and letters of intent including the items of manufacture licensed are published from time to time in the Weekly Bulletin of industrial licences, import licences and export licences. Weekly Indian Trade Journal and the Monthly Journal of Industry and Trade. Copies of these publications are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) Out of the total number of 2464 Industrial Licence applications received during the year upto 31-10-71, 164 have been rejected.

(d) and (e). Government is doing its best to attract new entrepreneurs to industrially develop the backward areas and districts. Special concessions have been announced to encourage parties to go to these areas and it is expected that the Government will meet with an encouraging response.

Statement

State-wise, break-up of Industrial Licences issued from 1-1-71 to 31-10-71.

State	Number of licences issued
1. Andhra Pradesh	30
2. Assam	3
3. Bihar	22

4. Chandigarh	—
5. Delhi	11
6. Goa	—
7. Gujarat	56
8. Haryana	27
9. Himachal Pradesh	—
10. Jammu and Kashmir	1
11. Kerala	6
12. Madhya Pradesh	14
13. Manipur	—
14. Maharashtra	144
15. Meghalaya	—
16. Mysore	21
17. Nagaland	—
18. Orissa	7
19. Pondicherry	—
20. Punjab	12
21. Rajasthan	10
22. Tamil Nadu	45
23. Uttar Pradesh	43
24. West Bengal	73
25. More than one State	2
Total	527

Setting up of Factories in Public and Private Sectors

1533. **SHRI B. R. SHUKLA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of factories proposed to be opened during the current year in public and private sectors together with their location and the articles to be manufactured by them in the country ;

(b) the total capital investment likely to be made in those factories and the number of persons likely to get employment as a result thereof ; and

(c) the number of those factories which have been sanctioned to be opened during the current year in places identified as industrially backward areas State-wise and the total investment of the capital proposed for the propose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). The number of factories to be open-

ed in the current year will depend on the number of licences issued in the past few years. It takes about 2 to 3 years for an undertaking to be set up and it is difficult to forecast as to how many new undertakings will be established in any given period.

Apart from the large number of letters of intent, 198 licences were issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the setting up of new industrial undertakings during the period 1968 to 23.10.1970. The break-up is as under :

1968	37
1969	34
1970	63
1971 up to 23.10.71	64
	198

Details of licences issued, including articles of manufacture, location of units, etc., are published in the Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences, the Weekly Indian Trade Journal and the Monthly Journal of Industry and Trade. Details of capital investment and number of persons actually employed in undertaking are not readily available.

(c) Industrial licences issued, Statewise, for the setting up of new industrial undertakings in the 9 backward States during the period 1.1.1971 to 23.10.1971 are as below :

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Industrial Licences issued for setting up of new industrial undertakings
1.	Andhra Pradesh	.. 6
2.	Assam	.. 1
3.	Bihar	.. 5
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	.. 1
5.	Madhya Pradesh	.. 1
6.	Nagaland	.. —
7.	Orissa	.. 2
8.	Rajasthan	.. 1
9.	Uttar Pradesh	.. 6
	Total	23

Information about investment involved in these industrial licences is not available.

A. R. C's Recommendations on Personnel Administration

1534. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether several hindrances have come in the way of accepting and implementing the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission on 'Personnel Administration ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to remove those hindrances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Petition Received for Commutation of Death Sentence passed on a Naxalite Leader of Andhra Pradesh

1535. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI D. K. PANDA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a number of petitions from different quarters praying for commutation of the death sentence passed on Shri Nagabhushan Patnaik, a former Naxalite Leader of Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is for the Government of Andhra Pradesh to consider the mercy petitions in the first instance.

Hindustan Cables Ltd.

1536. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the output of telephone cables

at the Hindustan Cables Plant has not been stepped up and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(b) whether valuable imported machinery is laying idle at the above Plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) Yes, Sir ; this is mainly due to labour trouble. HCL has not been able to achieve even the targetted production during the current year.

(b) The machinery imported for copper ply project have not been erected for want of completion of the building, due to dispute with the civil contractor.

Rated Capacity of Indian Telephone Industries

1537. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI FATEH SINGH RAO
GAEKWAD :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the continuing failure of the Indian Telephone Industries undertak- ing to reach the rated capacity ;

(b) whether there are any technical defects in the collaboration performance of the foreign experts ;

(c) whether the plant is also suffering because of delayed supply and poor quality of indigenous raw materials ; and

(d) if so, the action taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) to (d). Except in the case of crossbar exchange equipment, the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore, have more or less achieved the rated capacity in respect of equipments manufactured by them. Delay in receipt of imported raw materials due to foreign exchange difficulties and unsatisfactory quality

of some indigenous raw materials have affected the production to some extent. The reasons for the shortfall in the production of crossbar equipment have recently been discussed with the top representatives of the collaborators, M/s. Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company of Belgium, who have assured full co-operation and assistance to enable the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. to reach the rated capacity. They have agreed to supply some additional machines at their cost and also make available the services of their technical experts. With these steps, the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. hope that they would reach the rated capacity in the crossbar division by the end of March, 1972. The collaboration agreement with the Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company has also been extended for another year beyond 21st May, 1971 without payment of royalty.

Monopoly Houses in the Field of Advertising

1538. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4612 on the 13th July, 1971 regarding monopoly houses in the field of advertising and state :

(a) whether Government have since informed themselves of the growth of commercial advertising agencies owned/controlled by one or other of the 20 largest Business Houses ; and

(b) the steps being taken at least to ensure that such growth is not further accelerated by patronage from leading public sector concerns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). No separate statistics are being maintained by the Government regarding the commercial advertising agencies set up by the 20 Larger Business Houses. The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, however, controls and regulates the spread of all big business houses in the fields of industry, trade and services. In view of this, the need for any separate action does not arise.

‘मित्सुबिशी’ के सहयोग से भारत में उद्योगों की स्थापना

1539. डा० सक्तीनारायण पांडेय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जापान की एक औद्योगिक कम्पनी ‘मित्सुबिशी’ ने भारत के सहयोग से अन्य देशों में उद्योगों की स्थापना करने की पेशकश की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो की गई पेशकश की मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री घनश्याम ओझा) : (क) और (ख). ‘मित्सुबिशी’ आर्थिक मिशन ने, जिसने जुलाई, 1971 में भारत का दौरा किया था, भारतीय फर्मों के सहयोग से जापान द्वारा दूसरे देशों में उद्योग स्थापित करने की संभावना पर विचार किया। किन्तु अभी तक कोई पक्का प्रस्ताव नहीं आया है।

Investment and assets of Gold Spot and Limca Manufacturing Companies

1540. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the investment of the proprietors of the Gold Spot and Limca drinks as in 1962 ; and

(b) the assets of these Companies as on the 31st March, 1971 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). The financial position of M/s. Parle Bottling Co. Ltd., who are the manufacturers of beverage bases for Gold Spot, as per their balance sheet, as on 31. 3. 1962, is as under :—

<i>Liabilities :</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Subscribed and paid up capital (5,000 Equity shares of Rs. 100/- each fully paid).	5,00,000
Reserves and Surplus	4,06,444
Unsecured Loans	11,29,770
Current liabilities and Provisions	10,31,778
	30,67,992
<i>Assets :</i>	
Fixed assets (after depreciation)	15,42,654
Investments	25,000
Current assets	5,40,799
Loans and Advances	4,89,146
Cash and Bank Balances	4,70,393
	30,67,992

Company's latest Balance Sheet is as on 31. 12. 1970 and its total assets, according to this are Rs. 1,62,16,760.

M/s. Bisleri India Pvt. Limited are the manufacturers of beverage bases for Limca. The financial position of the company, as per their balance sheets, as on 31. 12, 1962 is as, under :

<i>Liabilities :</i>	
Issued and subscribed capital	20,000
Reserve and surplus	—
Unsecured Loans	1,85,721
Current liabilities and provisions	39,358
	2,45,079

<i>Assets :</i>	
Fixed assets (after depreciation)	1,38,595
Current assets	94,713
Loans and Advances	2,098
Cash and Bank Balance	5,330
Profit and Loss account	4,343
	2,45,079

Assets of the Company as on 31. 3. 1971 are not available. The Company has filed its latest Balance Sheet as on 31. 12. 1970, according to which its total assets as on that

date were Rs. 25,46,706. (This is derived after deducting an amount of Rs. 14,87,335/- being Misc. expenditure and losses).

Substitute for paper insulated cables

1541. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to substitute the use of paper insulated cables by 11 KV PVC cables; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA): (a) and (b). In Power Cables upto 1.1 kv the use of paper and lead has been discontinued. Substitution by P. V. C. cables up to 6.6 KV and by cross linked polyethylene cables upto 11 KV is in progress.

Shortage of Telephone Cables in Madhya Pradesh

1542. STRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work connected with telephone wires is not progressing smoothly on account of shortage of telephone cables in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir, to a certain extent. The cable supply position during the past years has not been very satisfactory primarily due to shortfall in production of M/s. Hindustan Cables Ltd. Roopnarainpur, which is the only indigenous source of supply. Consequently the progress in provision of telephone connections all over the country including the state of Madhya Pradesh has been affected to a certain extent, by the cable shortage. Iron wire and some other line stores also in short supply impede the quick progress.

As regards M. P. Circle the actual supply of cables have been 61% and 68% of

the allotments made for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 respectively.

(b) Sizeable quantities of cables have been ordered on imports under the Third IDA Loan (supply of which has already commenced). Considering this, M. P. Circle has been allotted in 1971-72 programme a total of 1.36 lakh CKMs of cables which is about 400% of the previous year's allotment. Out of this about 80% is to be supplied from the imports referred to above. Conceding a shortfall in supplies from M/s. H. C. L. during the current year also, M. P. Circle is likely to receive about 1.0 lakh CKMs of cables during 1971-72. With the progressive receipt of supply of cables from imports, it is expected that the difficulties, if any, in provision of telephone connections in M. P. Circle would be overcome.

Planning Minister's Meeting with Labour Leaders Representing all India Trade Union

1543. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had called a meeting of various labour leaders, representing All India Trade Union on the 10th September, 1971;

(b) if so, whether opinions were expressed on the wage-price policy;

(c) if so, the views expressed by various labour leaders; and

(d) whether any decision has been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (d). The Planning Minister had convened a meeting of Trade Union Leaders and Management Experts on the 10th September 1971 and had some informal discussions on how to improve industrial relations and the feasibility of evolving a wages-incomes-prices policy which would be consistent with industrial development and economic growth. Most of the labour leaders stressed the need for taking effective measures for stabilising price level in the country. Some of them also pointed out that the need-based minimum wage should be extended to labour. The general consensus was that while

the evolution of an integrated wages-incomes-prices policy was desirable, this would require drastic economic and social changes which can be brought about only through sustained economic growth and over a long span of time.

Agreement between India and West Germany in the Field of Atomic Energy

1544. SARI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and West Germany had signed an agreement of collaboration in the field of Atomic Energy ; and

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Agreement for co-operation in the fields of peaceful uses of atomic energy and space research between India and the Federal Republic of Germany was signed in New Delhi on 5th October, 1971.

(b) The agreement mainly provides for (i) exchange of unclassified information in the fields of peaceful uses of atomic energy and space research, (ii) exchange of scientists and (iii) execution of research projects of common interest.

Launching of Indian made Rockets from Sriharikota Range (Andhra Pradesh)

1545. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether rockets made in India have been launched from Sriharikota range in Nellore District (Andhra Pradesh) ; and

(b) if so, the results achieved therefrom ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Three indigenously developed Rohini RH-125 rockets were launched from Sriharikota Range on 9th and 10th October 1971.

(b) One rocket was for testing the launching system set up at the Range and two others for testing the control system of the thrust vector control project under flight conditions. The results showed that the launching system was satisfactory and the thrust vector control sub-system worked as desired.

Nuclear Power

1546. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the latest estimates of the Department of Atomic Energy, by the year 2000 India will have about 43,000 megawatts of nuclear power which would be about 30 percent of the country's total installed capacity of electricity ; and

(b) if so, the present percentage of nuclear power ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Based on a proposed installed capacity of 2700 megawatts by 1980 and an assumed doubling time of five years for nuclear power the total installed capacity of nuclear power may reach 43,000 megawatts by 2000 A. D.

(b) The present percentage of nuclear power to total installed capacity is about 2.5%.

उद्योगों की स्थापना/विस्तार के लिये बिजारा-वीन आवेदन-पत्र

1547. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री राजदेव सिंह :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नये उद्योगों की स्थापना करने

अथवा वर्तमान उद्योगों का विस्तार करने के लिये राज्य-वार कितने आवेदन-पत्र अभी विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने आवेदन-पत्र एक वर्ष से अधिक समय से विचाराधीन पड़े हैं ; और उन पर कब तक निर्णय कर लिया जायेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनक्याम ओझा) : (क) नये औद्योगिक उपक्रमों की स्थापना और वर्तमान के विस्तार के लिये औद्योगिक लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने के लिये प्राप्त अनिर्णीत पड़े आवेदन पत्रों के राज्यवार आंकड़े दिखाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) अनिर्णीत पड़े कुल 2017 आवेदन पत्रों में से 526 एक वर्ष से अधिक पुराने हैं । लाइसेंस आवेदन पत्रों पर विचार करते समय विभिन्न पहलुओं से उसकी विस्तृत जांच करनी आवश्यक होती है और कुछ खास आवेदन पत्रों पर निर्णय लेने में विभिन्न मंत्रालयों की राय लेने आदि जैसे विभिन्न कारणों से प्रायः कुछ विलम्ब हो जाता है । इनमें से कुछ मामलों में आवेदन पत्रों में पूरी जानकारी नहीं होती है और उनसे अतिरिक्त जानकारी प्राप्त करनी होती है । कुछ अन्य मामलों में सम्पूर्ण उद्योग के बारे में नीति सम्बन्धी निर्णय लेने होते हैं । फिर भी सरकार अनिर्णीत पड़े आवेदन पत्रों पर अविलम्ब निर्णय लेने के सम्बन्ध में सभी आवश्यक उपाय बरत रही है और मामले पर बराबर दृष्टि रखी जाती है ।

विवरण

31-10-71 तक प्राप्त अनिर्णीत पड़े आवेदन पत्रों का राज्यवार विवरण (1-11-1971 को स्थिति) ।

राज्य	नया उपक्रम	पर्याप्त विस्तार
(1)	(2)	(3)
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	65	17

(1)	(2)	(3)
आसाम	18	2
बिहार	43	32
चण्डीगढ़	5	2
दादर नगर हवेली	2	—
दिल्ली	21	4
गोवा	17	1
गुजरात	154	57
हरियाणा	183	24
हिमाचल काश्मीर	10	—
जम्मू और काश्मीर	14	2
केरल	22	4
मध्य प्रदेश	70	18
महाराष्ट्र	226	148
मनीपुर	1	—
मेघालय	4	—
मैसूर	85	26
उड़ीसा	19	4
पाण्डेचेरी	8	—
पंजाब	37	13
राजस्थान	70	13
तमिलनाडु	83	40
उत्तर प्रदेश	178	24
पश्चिम बंगाल	38	41
राज्यों का नाम नहीं बताया गया	8	2
एक से अधिक राज्य	156	6
कुल योग	1538	479

Formation of 'Resistance Groups' in Calcutta and other Districts of West Bengal

1548. SHRI TRIDIB CHOWDHURI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of 'Resistance Group' organised in Calcutta and other Districts of

West Bengal under the aegis of the police in order to combat violent lawlessness and anti-social elements :

(b) the pattern of their composition and organisation and the number of such 'Groups' and their total strength ; and

(c) the kind of liaison maintained by the Police and Magistracy with these 'Resistance Groups'.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). As on 1st November, 1971, 22,773 Resistance Groups were functioning in West Bengal with a total membership of 5,36,635. These Resistance Groups are non-political organisations and continuous vigilance is maintained to keep out persons with political affiliations and those believing in violence.

(c) These Groups are in touch with the police to assist them in the detection of violent incidents and apprehension of culprits. Rallies of these groups are addressed by Magistrates to explain their role and responsibilities.

Death of a Boy of Chhatarpur Village, Delhi due to Poisonous Drink

1549. SHRI DALIP SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that one young boy died of poisonous drink in village Chhatarpur, Mehrauli Thana, Delhi ;

(b) if so, the action Government are taking against the persons who were found connected with this case :

(c) whether the report of the relatives of the deceased was not even registered in the Police Station at the primary stage ; and

(d) the stage at which this case now stands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes. One Ram Chander S/O [unclear] of village Rajpur P. S. Meh-

rauli died on 14.9.1971 at the bus stand of Chhatarpur village after taking some poisonous liquor.

(b) One Abinash Chander Mathur had been arrested on 7.11.1971 u/s 302 IPC. Another suspect Bansal is at large and attempts are being made to apprehend him.

(c) It is not correct. The first information was given by the Pradhan of village Chhatarpur on telephone. This information was immediately recorded in the daily diary of police station Mehrauli.

(d) Investigation is in progress.

Theft of Copper Wire in Assam Circle

1550. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether copper wire worth more than 12 lakhs of rupees were stolen from the overhead lines of the Posts and Telegraphs Department of Assam Circle during 1970-71 : and

(b) if so, the number of persons detected and convicted for the offence during that period ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The number of persons challaned by Police is not available with the Department but all thefts were reported to the Local Police.

पाकिस्तान से तोड़-फोड़ करने में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त बंगला देश के युवकों द्वारा आत्मसमर्पण

1551. श्री आर० बी० बहू :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि बंगला देश के कुछ युवकों ने जिन्हें पाकिस्तानी सेना ने

भारत में तोड़-फोड़ की कार्यवाहियाँ करने के लिये प्रशिक्षित किया था, नवम्बर, 1971 के प्रथम सप्ताह में सुरंगों के साथ जोड़ित आत्म-समर्पण कर दिया था ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का विचार भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एक० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान्। किन्तु यह अक्टूबर, 1971 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में हुआ था।

(ख) सभी उपचारी उपाय किये जा रहे हैं, जिनमें अग्रिम आसूचना एकत्रित करने के प्रबन्धों को सुदृढ़ करना, मुख्य संस्थानों तथा महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्रों की रक्षा करना, महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों के प्रवेश को नियमित करना, रेलवे मार्गों तथा मिलाने वाली मुख्य सड़कों पर गश्त लगाना, पाकिस्तानी विद्रोहियों को क्षरण देने वाले संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों पर निगरानी रखना इत्यादि शामिल है।

Scarcity in Essential Articles and Adulteration in Foodstuffs

1552. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA :
SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the artificial scarcity in essential articles, adulteration in foodstuffs ;

(b) whether one of the reasons for this is that traders have stored these goods and hidden them in their secret godowns ;

(c) whether raids were conducted during last six months to seize hoarded and adulterated goods from various parts of the country ;

(d) if so, the value and other particulars of the goods seized and the number of persons arrested in this connection ; and

(e) the punishment awarded to these persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). Government have been receiving from time to time reports of scarcity in some essential articles and adulteration in foodstuffs as a result of anti social practices on the part of some traders

(c) to (e). As a result of action taken by Police Authorities in enforcing control regulations relating to essential commodities including foodgrains, 96517 quintals of foodgrains and other commodities were seized and 8313 persons prosecuted between January and August 1971.

Increase in Promotion Quota of I. A. S. Officers from State Civil Services

1553. SHRI J. B. PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the All India Administrative Services Association has demanded that the Promotion Quota of the Indian Administrative Services Officers from State Services be raised from 25 per cent to 50 per cent ; and

(b) If so, whether Government have considered the request and, if so, with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIVAS MIRDHA) : (a) The All India Federation of State Civil/Administrative Service Associations has submitted a Memorandum suggesting *inter alia* that the promotion quota for promotion of members of the State Civil Services to the Indian Administrative Services be raised from 25 per cent to 50 per cent.

(b) The Central Government are having under consideration, in consultation with the State Government the suggestion of the All India Federation of State Civil/Administrative Service Associations.

Crash Programme for Providing Relief to Educated Unemployed and Employment to Trained Teachers

1554. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the specific schemes taken under the

such programme for relief to educated unemployed; and

(b) whether any scheme has been adopted for employing the unemployed trained teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Pursuant to the provision of Rs. 25 crores made in the Central Budget for 1971-72 to relieve educated unemployment, schemes were formulated by the Ministries concerned in accordance with the guidelines given by the Planning Commission. These schemes were scrutinised by the Planning Commission and given clearance. The Ministries concerned are now engaged in the implementation of the schemes. While examining the schemes, Planning Commission also came to the view that schemes should not be merely on an *ad hoc* basis but on a continuing basis. The schemes approved now will, therefore, continue for the remaining years of the Fourth Plan.

Briefly, the particulars of the schemes approved by the Planning Commission are as follows :

Ministry of Education :

The proposal envisages the appointment of 30,000 additional teachers in primary schools during the year, besides providing employment to a proportionate number of inspectors and other categories of educated personnel including agricultural graduates. The expenditure on this account for a period of twelve months would be approximately Rs. 12 crores.

Ministry of Irrigation and Power :

500 Rural engineering survey teams are envisaged in the scheme under implementation. Each team will have 9 persons comprised of engineering graduates, agricultural graduates, matriculates and some unskilled personnel. Expenditure on this scheme for a period of twelve months is estimated at Rs. 285 crores approximately.

Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals :

The scheme is to render assistance to unemployed graduates for setting up dealerships under the Indian Oil Corporation by payment of subsidy to cover the interest

payment to banks on loans advanced by them to the entrepreneurs. A revolving fund to assist young engineers by way of seed capital is also contemplated by the Ministry. The proposal involves an annual outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs.

Ministry of Agriculture :

The Department of Cooperation has a scheme for expansion of retail centres of selected consumer cooperatives which is expected to provide employment to about 4,000 persons such as matriculate clerks, store assistants, accountants, cashiers etc. The annual expenditure on this scheme is estimated at Rs. 55 lakhs.

The Department of Agriculture has a scheme to promote 200 agro-service centres by providing training and financial assistance to engineering graduates. The annual expenditure on this scheme would be Rs. 150 lakhs approximately.

Ministry of Industrial Development :

The proposal is to provide assistance through the National Small Industries Corporation, and the State Industrial Development Corporation to technically qualified persons for setting up small scale industries. The annual outlay anticipated for this is approximately Rs. 650 lakhs.

Ministry of Shipping and Transport :

The scheme is for advance action for investigation of road works to be taken up in the Central Sector in the Fifth Plan. The annual expenditure on this will be Rs. 90 lakhs approximately.

Ministry of Health and Family Planning :

The scheme is for setting up design units covering all States for building up a shelf of well designed and feasible projects for rural water supply so that well prepared projects could be chosen for execution during the Fifth Plan period. The annual expenditure on this will be Rs. 48 lakhs approximately and the scheme is expected to provide employment for about 900 technologists.

दिल्ली पुलिस के बारे में जोसला आवेदन की तिकारियों की क्रियाविधि

1555. श्री बलरूप सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली पुलिस के बारे में जोसला

आयोग की सिफारिशों, जिनको अभी क्रियान्वित किया जाना है, की संख्या कितनी है और उन सिफारिशों का मूल पाठ क्या है ; और

(ख) इन सिफारिशों को पूर्ण रूप से सम्भवतः कब तक क्रियान्वित कर दिया जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1105/71]

(ख) वर्तमान समय में कोई भी सीमावधि निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती है। क्वार्टरों के निर्माण, नियमों, नियम-पुस्तिकाओं (मैन्युअल्स) और प्रपत्रों के संशोधन में समय लगता है और कार्य के पर्याप्त रूप से पूरा हो जाने के बाद ही किसी निश्चित तारीख के बारे में बताया जा सकता है।

Transcription of Mail Addresses into English/Hindi in New Delhi H. P. O.

1556. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Transcription Centre for translating addresses on mails from Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Gujarati and Bengali into Hindi or English has started functioning in the New Delhi Head Post Office ; and

(b) if so, the reason for non-inclusion of Oriya ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes, except Kannada.

(b) The number of articles bearing addresses in Oriya is hardly one or two and this does not justify additional staff for transcription. Arrangements have, however, been made with the Postal Tracing Unit of Army Postal Service at New Delhi to transcribe addresses written in Oriya and also in Kannada.

**Demand of 10 per cent Subsidy
Crore Investment for Industrial Units in
Backward Areas**

1558. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the industrial members of the Central Advisory Council of Industries at its recent meeting pleaded for raising the investment limit of Rs. 50 lakhs fixed for eligibility for the 10 per cent of subsidy to Rs. 1 crore in the notified backward areas ;

(b) whether they also expressed the view that the incentives offered for setting up industries in backward areas were not adequate ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The scheme already provides that the industrial units having fixed capital investment of more than Rs. 50 lakhs may also be considered on merits for the grant of 10 per cent investment subsidy.

A review of the adequacy of the incentives will be made after watching the working of the scheme for some time.

**Setting up of industrial units in Selected
Backward Districts**

1559. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of industrial units that have come up in the selected backward Districts as a result of concessional finance and other incentives offered ;

(b) the number of applications for setting up industries in such areas approved during the current year and for what items, and the number out of them which are pending ; and

(c) whether the infra-structure has been laid in all these areas to attract entrepreneurs

and the agency made responsible for carrying out this work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). As the incentives to backward areas have been announced only recently, figures regarding units set up in the backward areas after the announcement of these concessions are not yet available. However, a statement showing concerns in notified backward districts which availed of financial assistance from the Industrial Finance Corporation from 1st July 1970 to 31.10.1971, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1106/71].

(c) It was laid down by the Planning Commission that the existence of certain minimum infrastructure facilities was a prerequisite for eligibility to the incentives and the concessional finance scheme. However, Government of India have been urging the State Governments from time to time to improve infrastructure facilities required for industrial development in all backward areas.

Setting up of Paper Mills in Nagaland and Assam by Hindustan Paper Corporation

1560. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made by the Hindustan Paper Corporation in the implementation of the Nagaland and Assam Paper Mill Projects ;

(b) the time by which the construction work will be taken up and completed ; and

(c) the initial and final capacity envisaged for each unit ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The progress of implementation of the Nagaland and Assam Pulp and Paper Projects is indicated below :

(1) Nagaland Pulp and Paper Project :

(i) Final mill-scale testing of Nagaland grasses has been completed.

(ii) Land for the project has been acquired and it is in the process of development.

(iii) Some candidates have been sponsored by the Government of Nagaland for training in the Institute of Paper Technology, Saharanpur, for absorption in the project.

(iv) A subsidiary Company has been registered on 14.9.1971 for the implementation of this project.

(v) Detailed Project Estimates have been got prepared by the National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. and these are under examination.

(vi) Details of plant and machinery have been drawn up and the import requirements are being advertised in the Indian Trade Journal.

(2) Assam Pulp and Paper Project :

(i) Final selection of the sites is likely to be made shortly.

(ii) Some candidates have been sponsored by the Assam Government for training in the Institute of Paper Technology, Saharanpur.

(iii) The detailed Project Estimates for the project to be set up in Nowgong District has been finalised.

(iv) General Manager for the Project has been appointed.

(b) and (c). Since the detailed Project Estimates are yet to be approved, it is tentatively estimated that construction work on Nagaland Pulp and Paper Project will start during 1973-74 and the project would be commissioned by the end of 1974-75. As regards the Assam Pulp and Paper Project the construction work might be undertaken during 1974 and the production might commence in 1975-76. The projects are designed for the following capacities :

Paper and Pulp Project-Assam

Nowgong project	50,000 tonnes
Cachar Project	50,000 tonnes
Nagaland Paper and Pulp Project	30,000 tonnes

Loss of Money Orders

1561. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Money Orders lost in 1970-71 and the amount of money involved; and

(b) the number of persons involved and of these who have been punished in this respect?

The Minister of COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Lok Sabha shortly.

Creation of Sunderbans into a Separate District

1562. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for creating Sunderbans, a part of 24-Parganas into a separate District; and

(b) if so, the proposed Headquarters of the new district with the names of Sub-Divisions and their Headquarters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Release of persons detained under various Detention Acts in West Bengal

1563. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of persons detained under various Detention Acts in West Bengal during the period from 1st March to 31st October, 1971 and the number out of them released after scrutiny and by courts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): According to the informa-

tion available, during the period from 1st April, 1971, to 15th October, 1971, 2578 persons were detained under the West Bengal (Prevention of violent Activities) Act, 1970, and 861 persons were detained under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971. Further information is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Restoration of Telecommunication System Damaged by Cyclone in Orissa

1564. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any estimate, by now, of the damage caused to the entire Telecommunication system in Orissa and to the P and T Department by the recent unprecedented cyclone;

(b) if so, the estimated loss in terms of money; and

(c) whether the entire disputed Telecommunication system has been fully restored by now?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 6.67 lakhs (appx.)

(c) Yes, all disrupted communication systems have been fully restored by 20th November, 1971.

Manufacture of Tractor Tyres

1565. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of Tractor tyres in the country; and

(b) if so, the factors inhibiting the manufacture of these tyres in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA): (a) Yes Sir, but only marginal.

(b) Due to labour unrest—power shortage and other reasons the production in 1970-71 was affected to some extent. With better production and import, position is expected to improve.

Progress in Law and Order situation in West Bengal

1566. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is some progress in maintaining the law and order situation in West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the result of the assessment made and the steps Government have taken for the speedy improvement of the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) There has been a general improvement in law and order situation of the State since September, 1971.

(b) Steps taken by the Government for bringing about improvement of the situation include strengthening of police intelligence and vigilance, raids for recovery of illicitly held arms and ammunition, detention of anti-social elements and toning up of administrative efficiency.

Government files missing in West Bengal

1567. SHRI N. E. Horo : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether many files relating to the period during which the former coalition Ministry in West Bengal was in office are missing ;

(b) whether some officials have also been found guilty in this regard ; and

(c) whether Government propose to make changes in administration, fix responsibilities and punish the persons involved in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) There is no such information with Government.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Assam-Nagaland Boundary Dispute

1568. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Adviser to his Ministry has submitted his report regarding the dispute between the Government of Assam and Nagaland after his talks with the concerned Governments ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Union Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Utilisation of installed capacity in Cement Mill Machinery Industry

1569. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is only 39 per cent utilisation of installed capacity in the Cement Mill Machinery industry and, if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government for reaching full utilisation of the installed capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) As against the current installed capacity estimated to be of the order of Rs. 2600 lakhs a year, the production of cement mill machinery during the year 1969 and 1970 has been Rs. 980 lakhs and Rs. 840 lakhs respectively. Production of cement mill machinery is dependent on the quantum of order received by the manufacturers from the user industry i.e. cement industry from time to time.

(b) Government have approved recently two cement plants in the Public Sector each with a capacity of 2 lakhs tonnes annually being set up in Himachal Pradesh and Assam. In addition 11 Letters of Intent Industrial Licences have also been issued for setting up of Cement Mills with a total capacity of 3 million tonnes per annum approximately. Import of complete cement plant is not allowed. Most of the major Cement machinery manufacturers are also engaged in the manufacture of other heavy machinery items and are utilising their surplus capacity in other items of manufacture. The industry is also trying to enter into export market for supply of Cement Mill Machinery to other countries.

Loans to State Governments for Police Housing Schemes

1570. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the State-wise distribution of loans to the State Governments since the launching of the Police Housing Schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): A statement is attached showing the total amounts provided to the State Governments by the Central Government under the Police Housing Scheme from its inception in the year 1956-57 to 15th November, 1971.

Statement

Total financial assistance provided by Central Government to State Governments under Police Housing Scheme from 1956-57 to 15th November, 1971.

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total amount provided (in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 396.22
2.	Assam	Rs. 119.45
3.	Bihar	Rs. 232.25
4.	Gujarat	Rs. 193.22
5.	Haryana	Rs. 32.75 (after the State was formed)
6.	J and K	Rs. 227.98
7.	Kerala	Rs. 191.91
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 417.20
9.	Maharashtra	Rs. 463.42

10.	Mysore	Rs. 269.94
11.	Nagaland	Rs. 4.00
12.	Orissa	Rs. 235.91
13.	Punjab	Rs. 182.07
14.	Rajasthan	Rs. 256.15
15.	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 399.82
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 366.13
17.	West Bengal	Rs. 542.33
18.	Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 7.50 (after the State came into existence)
		Rs. 4537.85

Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police Forces

1571. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the assistance given to the States, State-wise, for the modernisation of Police Forces since the inception of this Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): A statement showing total amount provided to the State Governments under the Modernization of Police Forces Scheme from 1969-70 to 1971-72 is attached.

Statement

Total amount of loan/grant in-aid sanctioned to States for modernisation of their Police Forces during 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72.

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total amount provided
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 70,50,000
2.	Assam	Rs. 52,00,000
3.	Bihar	Rs. 75,25,000
4.	Gujarat	Rs. 30,25,000
5.	Haryana	Rs. 20,00,000
6.	J and K	Rs. 74,00,000
7.	Kerala	Rs. 28,75,000
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 64,00,000
9.	Maharashtra	Rs. 41,50,000
10.	Mysore	Rs. 21,75,000
11.	Orissa	Rs. 61,50,000
12.	Punjab	Rs. 27,00,000

13. Rajasthan	Rs. 64,15,000
14. Tamil Nadu	Rs. 63,00,000
15. West Bengal	Rs. 60,75,000
16. Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 60,60,000
17. Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 15,00,000
Total	Rs. 8,30,00,000

Analysis of Items in State List Being Handled by Central Agencies in States

1572. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the analysis of the items of work handled at present by the Central Agencies in the areas covered by the "State List" of subjects given in the Constitution has been completed ;

(b) if so, whether Government would place on the Table of the House a copy of this analysis ; and

(c) the action taken by Government on the basis of the analysis ?

THE MINISTERS OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). Following the consideration of certain recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission, Government have decided that the functions to be performed by the Central Ministries in relation to subjects in the State List in the sphere of Planning and Development should be as listed below :—

(i) providing initiative, leadership and consultancy services to the states and in particular serving as a clearing house of information intimating details and data about good programmes and methods adopted in one part of the country to the rest of the country ;

(ii) undertaking the responsibility for drawing up the national plan for the development sector in question in close collaboration with the states and developing for this purpose well-manned planning and statistical units. This responsibility will include ;

(1) assisting the Planning Commission in formulating plans for the sectors with which the ministries are concerned and working them out in appropriate detail ;

(2) undertaking, for the above purpose, preparatory work which will include organising studies, research and surveys having a bearing on the development of the sectors and collection of background material and economic and statistical data ;

(3) providing technical and other assistance with regard to planning to the Working Group set up by the Planning Commission and to Development Councils ;

(4) assisting the Planning Commission in determining the programmes in the state plans to which assistance should be tied ;

(5) scrutinising in detail, and before they are put into execution, such state plan schemes as are required to be scrutinised by the ministries according to the policy in force ;

(iii) undertaking research on matters which are beyond the research resources of states or which have a national import ;

(iv) taking the initiative in the evaluation of programmes with the object of checking progress, locating bottlenecks, giving advice regarding remedial measures and adjustment, etc.,

(v) undertaking directly activities or schemes which cater to regional or all-India needs ;

(vi) undertaking experimental projects ;

(vii) coordination of programmes undertaken in agreement with foreign and international organisations and agencies and association with their implementation to the extent necessary for compliance with the agreements ;

(viii) attending to functions of the nature of co-ordination which can appropriately be handled at the Centre ;

(ix) providing a forum and meeting ground for state representative for the exchange of ideas on different subjects and for the evolution of guidelines ;

(x) centrally sponsored schemes ;

(xi) undertaking training programmes of a foundational or advanced nature, e.g. training of planners and administrators and training of trainers and assisting the states in other ways in developing their administrative and technical capacity ;

(xii) dealing with all-India voluntary or autonomous organisations (as distinct from such organisations at the state or lower levels).

The ministries/departments dealing with subjects in the State List have reviewed the items of work handled by them in the light of the above principles. The results of this review will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Availability of Medical Personnel for Fourth Plan Scheme

1573. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the study regarding the utilisation pattern of medical personnel and the study of the availability, State-wise, of medical personnel for Fourth Plan schemes in the public sector have been completed by the Sub-Group on Man-power ; and

(b) if so, the results of the above two studies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The Institute of Applied Manpower Research have taken up a study on the utilisation pattern of medical graduates. The Institute has also undertaken a

study, in collaboration with Ministry of Health and Family Planning and the Directorate of Manpower, on the availability of medical personnel during the Fourth Plan for programmes in the Public Sector. Both the studies are in progress and have not been completed.

(b) Does not arise.

Draft report on Employment and Training

1574. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the draft report of the Sub-Group on Man-power of the Planning Group on Employment and Training has been finalised ;

(b) if so, the principal recommendations contained in the report ;

(c) whether the man-power needs of the Defence sector during the Fourth Plan have been ascertained ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the man-power needs of the Defence sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement containing the recommendations of the Sub-Group on Manpower is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1107/71]

(c) The requirements of engineering and medical manpower of the Defence sector during the Fourth Plan period have been estimated.

(d) In addition to normal channels of recruitment, the following additional steps have been taken to meet the requirements of the Defence sector.

(1) Grant of short service commission to engineers.

- (2) Introduction of Compulsory Liability Scheme for utilising services of engineers in the public sector.

equipment has resulted in diverting orders to the indigenous machinery manufacturers.

Utilisation of installed capacity in Drilling Equipment Manufacturing Industry

1575. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for only 58 per cent utilisation of the installed capacity in drilling equipment manufacturing industry ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken for reaching full utilisation of the installed capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). The total installed capacity of drilling equipment manufacturing industry is Rs. 300/- lakhs a year. As against this, the production of drilling equipment during 1970 was of the order of Rs. 204 lakhs. In other words, the percentage of utilization of capacity during 1970 vis-a-vis the installed capacity was 68%.

The production of these drills depends upon orders received by manufacturers and as such a capacity utilisation of 65% to 70% for their manufacture is considered reasonably good.

The following steps have, however, been taken to enable the indigenous manufacturers to utilize their capacity to the maximum possible extent :

- (i) Drilling equipment being in the priority sector, it has been possible to allow import of raw materials/components to the manufacturing units to meet their full requirement on the basis of orders received by them. It has also been possible to allow import of raw materials and components to cover the requirements up to 125% of the licensed capacity in many cases where the same was justified and

- (ii) A strict scrutiny of requests from various user industries for import of drilling

Revision of Fourth Five Year Plan on the basis of District Plans

1576. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to implement the core schemes only of the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) whether the Planning Commission has decided to revise the Fourth Five Year Plan on the basis of District Plans ;

(c) whether foreign financial assistance is not forthcoming for public sector projects ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The assumption is not correct. Foreign financial assistance has been forthcoming for public sector projects.

(d) Does not arise.

Industrial projects in collaboration with Philippines, Indonesia and Fiji

1577. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number, nature and the sponsors of industrial projects for which negotiations are reported to be in progress with Philippines, Indonesia and Fiji as a result of Investment Promotion Meeting held in September, 1970 at Manila ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : A statement is attached.

Statement

Statement showing the Number, nature and the sponsors of Industrial projects for which negotiations are reported to be in progress with Philippines, Indonesia and Fiji as a result of investment Promotion Meeting held, in September, 1970, at Manila

Name of the Country	No. of projects	Nature of projects	Sponsors of Industrial Projects
1	2	3	4
Philippines	3	1. Plants for the manufacture of rayon grade pulp and rayon, based on locally grown raw materials.	M/s Century Rayon, Bombay.
		2. Antibiotic manufacturing unit with a capacity of 54 tons per year.	M/s K. T. Dongre & Co., Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
		3. Manufacture of kraft paper/News print based on baggasse.	M/s Rohtas Industries Ltd., New Delhi.
Indonesia	6	1. Textile plant	M/s Shri Shakti Mills Ltd., Bombay.
		2. Textile mills	M/s Laksmi Machine Works Ltd., Coimbatore,
		3. Textile plant	M/s Century Rayon, Bombay.
		4. Antibiotics processing unit	M/s K. T. Dongre & Co., Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
		5. Setting up of Plywood Mills	M/s Woodcraft Products Ltd., New Delhi
		6. Plant for the manufacture of Refrigeration and Air conditions equipment.	M/s Fedders Lloyed Corpn. Pvt., Ltd., New Delhi.
Fiji	3	1. Manufacture of Transister assembly viz. tape records players etc.	M/s Kolapur Sugar Mills & United Agencies, Bombay.
		2. Distillery for conversion of Molasses to alcohol/Gin/ Brandy.	—do—
		3. Food processing plant viz. apple, pine.	M/s Alokudyog Overseas Ltd., New Delhi.

Alleged beating of Harijans by caste Hindus

1578. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item published in the Hindustan Times dated the 21st October, 1971 regarding the beating of twelve Harijans by caste Hindus, as they refused to work at low wages ; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to obviate the recurrence of such incidents in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). Government have seen the relevant news item. The facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

Mail Delivery in Gujarat villages

1579. SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Postal Authorities in Gujarat had made arrangements with the State Transport to carry Mail Bags to various villages ;

(b) whether this arrangement has since been discontinued and thereby Mail Delivery to these villages is seriously affected ; and

(c) if so, the other suitable methods being considered to deliver the Mail to these villages ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes. The arrangement for conveyance of mails though made initially for a period of 3 years with effect from 1-7-63 with Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation is still continuing.

(b) No. Although there is dispute between the P & T Department and the Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation over certain terms and conditions of the agreement but the conveyance of mails has not stopped. The mail delivery has not so far been affected at all.

(c) The question does not arise.

Manufacture of Aerated Water Bottling Machinery by M/s. Gold Spot

1580. SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s. Gold Spot, a Parle concern, are manufacturing Aerated Water Bottling machinery in India ;

(b) whether owing to availability of this machinery in India, Government have banned import of foreign made bottling machinery ;

(c) whether in spite of this ban on import of foreign machinery, Gold Spot manufacturers have been issued licences for the import of foreign machinery and, if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the total cost of the machinery for which M/s. Gold Spot have been issued licences ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) M/s. Parle Bottling Co., the manufacturers of 'Gold Spot' are not licensed/registered for the manufacture of Aerated Water Bottling Machinery.

(b) No ban has been imposed on the import of bottling machinery by Actual Users.

(c) In view of answer to (b) above, does not arise.

(d) No import of Bottling machinery has been recommended to M/s. Parle Bottling Co. during the last two years.

Cases of deaths, arrests and violent incidents in West Bengal after President's Rule

1581. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the latest figures of deaths, arrests and violent incidents after the imposition of the President's rule in West Bengal ;

(b) the steps taken by Government in dealing with the law and order situation in the State ;

(c) the reasons for not continuing the attempts to mobilise all parties united efforts to deal with the law and order situation in West Bengal ;

(d) the reasons for not holding meetings of West Bengal Consultative Committee despite requests from the West Bengal Members ; and

(e) the present state of law and order situation in West Bengal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) According to information available 808 persons were murdered in the State during the period 1st July to 15th October, 1971. During the same period 9,712 persons were arrested ; there were 309 inter-party clashes and 431 attacks on police.

(b) Government are determined to end the politics of murder and violence. All possible steps, both preventive and penal, are being taken to restore normal conditions in the State.

(c) Co-operation of all parties is sought in the matter.

(d) The last meeting of the Consultative Committee was held on 25.8.1971. The next meeting is scheduled to be held on 2.12.1971.

(e) Recent trends in law and order situation of the State indicate an improvement, though, the situation is still not normal.

Dismissal of Government Employees in West Bengal

1582. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for dismissal of a number of State and Central Government employees in West Bengal ;

(b) their number and the charge sheets against them ;

(c) why they have been deprived of the right to represent their cases to higher authorities ;

(d) the effect of 'Bengal Bundha' in the matter ; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to improve the Administration in West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Recently 13 non-gazatted employees of the West Bengal Government have been dismissed under the orders of the Governor of West Bengal in pursuance of proviso (c) to article 311(2) of the Constitution in the interest of the security of the State and 12 employees of the Ordnance Factories/Establishments of the Central Government located in West Bengal were removed from service by the President in pursuance of article 310(1) of the Constitution. In view of the aforesaid provisions of the Constitution under which the orders of dismissal/removal were issued, the question of any specific charges being brought against the dismissed/removed employees does not arise.

(c) Since the orders in question were passed by Governor and the President respectively, the question of employees' representing to higher authorities does not arise.

(d) None

(e) The Government of West Bengal are enforcing strictly the conduct and other service rules. They are also examining a procedure to sort out urgent individual and also some of the corporate grievances of the staff.

Case against Extremist Elements in West Bengal

1538. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases instituted in West Bengal against extremist elements during the year 1971 ;

(b) the number of persons convicted in such cases ; and

(c) the total number of persons who have been produced before the court and bailed out and persons kept inside prisons as under-trial against whom investigations are proceeding?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) According to information received from the State Government from January to October, 1971, 3,220 cases against Extremist elements have been instituted in the State.

(b) No case has so far ended in conviction.

(c) 5,729 persons were produced before Court out of whom 1,644 persons were bailed out and the remaining persons are still in judicial custody.

भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स, रानीपुर (हरिद्वार) के मामलों की जांच

1584. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक 14 अगस्त, 1971 के ब्लिट्स (हिन्दी साप्ताहिक) में छपा यह समाचार सही है कि केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स रानीपुर, हरिद्वार के मामलों की जांच करके यह रहस्योद्घाटन किया है कि सोवियत रूस से आयात की गई मशीनों पर 18 लाख रुपये विलम्ब शुल्क के रूप में दिये गये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पूरे मामले की जांच करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री घनश्याम ओझा): (क) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स रानीपुर, हरिद्वार के सोवियत रूस से मंगवाई गई मशीनों पर दिये गये विलम्ब शुल्क के मामले की केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा कोई जांच नहीं की गई है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

पाली को जयपुर के साथ सीधी सम्पर्क लाइन के साथ जोड़ना

1585. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाली सिटी, राजस्थान के टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज पर इस समय बुक की जाने वाली टेलीफोन कालों की दैनिक औसत संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या पाली और जयपुर के बीच कोई सीधी सम्पर्क लाइन नहीं है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार जयपुर और पाली को सीधी सम्पर्क लाइन द्वारा सीधे जोड़ने का है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा) :

(क) पाली सिटी एक्सचेंज में लगभग 325 कालें रोज बुक की जाती हैं।

(ख) पाली और जयपुर के बीच कोई सीधी सम्पर्क लाइन नहीं है।

(ग) उक्त दोनों स्थानों के बीच सीधी सम्पर्क लाइन की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है। ट्रांसमिशन उपस्कर उपलब्ध होने पर जल्दी ही इसकी व्यवस्था कर दी जाएगी।

भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स लिमिटेड हरिद्वार में लोगों को रोजगार दिया जाना

1586. श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स लिमिटेड हरिद्वार में दैनिक मजूरी पर कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) बेवसूल हुये कितने व्यक्तियों को वहां रोजगार दिया गया है और उन्हें किस वेतनक्रम में रखा गया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री जनश्याम ओझा) : (क) 1,170।

(ख) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स लिमिटेड, हरिद्वार में काम करने वाले कुल व्यक्तियों में उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या 443 है, जिनकी भूमि परियोजना के लिए अधिग्रहीत की गई थी, जिनकी श्रेणियां निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

1. अनुसचिवीय	28
2. कुशल कारीगर	30
3. अकुशल कारीगर	304
4. अनुचर/चपरासी/ हरकारे	81
योग	443

भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स लिमिटेड (हरिद्वार) में
इंजीनियरिंग कर्मचारी

1587. श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : क्या
औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष-वार कितने सिविल इंजीनियरों
और ओवरसियरों की छंटनी की गई ;

(ख) कितने सिविल इंजीनियरों और
ओवरसियरों ने संगठन छोड़ दिया, कितने व्यक्तियों
का अन्य विभागों में स्थानान्तरण कर दिया
गया और कितने व्यक्तियों को सेवा मुक्त
किया गया ;

(ग) इस समय उक्त व्यक्तियों को वेतन-
मान और बोनस सम्बन्धी क्या-क्या सुविधाएं
हैं और उनके स्थानान्तरण से पूर्व उन्हें क्या-
क्या सुविधाएँ प्राप्त थीं ; और

(घ) छंटनी किये गये व्यक्तियों को पुनः
नियुक्त करने के सम्बन्ध में क्या योजना
है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री
(श्री जनश्याम ओझा) : (क) भारत हेवी
इलेक्ट्रीकल्स, हरिद्वार में वर्ष वार छंटनी किये
गये सिविल इंजीनियरों तथा ओवरसियरों की
संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

सिविल इंजीनियर	एक भी नहीं।
ओवरसियर	1968 मे 9
	1969 मे 2

(ख) उन सिविल इंजीनियरों तथा ओवर-
सियरों की संख्या जो संगठन छोड़कर चले गये,
उनकी संख्या जिनका अन्य विभागों में स्थाना-
न्तरण हो गया तथा उनकी संख्या जिनकी सेवाएं
समाप्त कर दी गई थी, इस प्रकार है :—

1. संगठन छोड़कर जाने वाले

सिविल इंजीनियर	25
ओवरसियर	11

2. अन्य विभागों में स्थानान्तरित

सिविल इंजीनियर	12 (भारत हेवी इले- क्ट्रीकल्स लि०, हरिद्वार एकक में ही)
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4 (भारत हेवी इले-
क्ट्रीकल्स लि०,
से बाहर प्रति-
नियुक्ति पर)

ओवरसियर

5 (भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि०, हरिद्वार यूनिट में ही)

19 (भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि०, से बाहर प्रतिनियुक्ति पर)।

3. जिनकी सेवाएं समाप्त हो गईं

सिविल इंजीनियर एक भी नहीं।
ओवरसियर 11 (छंटनी कर दी गई)।

(ग) सिविल इंजीनियरी विभाग के कार्यकारी इंजीनियर / सहायक इंजीनियर अन्य विभागों में स्थानान्तरण हो जाने पर उसी वेतनक्रम में वही वेतन ले रहे हैं, जबकि कनिष्ठ इंजीनियर (सिविल) तथा ओवरसियर (सिविल) इस प्रकार वेतन ले रहे हैं :—

उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या जिन्हें बैकल्पिक रोजगार दिया गया	मूल पद नाम, वेतन क्रम तथा वेतन	नये पद का पद नाम, वेतन क्रम तथा वेतन	दिप्यजी
1	2	3	4

3 कनिष्ठ इंजीनियर (सिविल)

खरीब सहायक

वेतन क्रम : 270-575

वेतन : 300/-

मंहगाई भत्ता : 146 रु०

वेतन क्रम : 210-425

निर्धारित : 250 रु० वेतन

मंहगाई भत्ता : 146 रु०

दो ने त्याग-पत्र दे दिये और एक काम कर रहा है।

1 कनिष्ठ इंजीनियर (सिविल)

ओवरसियर (उ० आ०)

वेतन क्रम : 270-575

वेतन : 200 रु०

मंहगाई भत्ता : 146 रु०

वेतनक्रम : 150-380

निर्धारित : 230 रु० वेतन

मंहगाई भत्ता : 146 रु०

काम कर रहा है।

2 ओवरसियर (सिविल)

सहायक स्टोर कीपर ग्रेड-2

वेतन क्रम : 150-380

वेतन : 200 रु०

मंहगाई भत्ता : 122 रु०

वेतन क्रम : 150-205

निर्धारित : 181 रु० वेतन

मंहगाई भत्ता : 122 रु०

एक ने त्याग-पत्र दे दिया और एक काम कर रहा है।

1	2	3	4
2	ओवरसियर (सिविल)	ट्रेड्समैन ग्रेड-2	
	वेतन क्रम : 150-380	वेतन क्रम : 150-205	एक ने त्याग-
	वेतन : 200 रु०	निर्धारित : 181 रु०	पत्र दे दिया
		वेतन	और एक काम
	मंहगाई भत्ता : 122 रु०	मंहगाई भत्ता : 122 रु०	कर रहा है।
1	ओवरसियर (सिविल)	ओवरसियर (कान्टोन)	
	वेतन क्रम : 180-430	वेतन क्रम : 180-430	एक काम कर
	वेतन : 279 रु०	वेतन : 279 रु०	रहा है।
	मंहगाई भत्ता : 154 रु०	मंहगाई भत्ता : 154 रु०	

जो व्यक्ति भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड हरिद्वार से बाहर प्रतिनियुक्ति पर हैं, वे उतनी ही परिलब्धियां ले रहे हैं, जितनी कि स्थानान्तरण से पहले ले रहे थे।

(घ) सिविल इंजीनियरी अधिकारियों को स्टोर, खरीद, कार्मिक आदि गैर-तकनीकी विभागों में स्टोर अधिकारी, खरीद अधिकारी तथा कार्मिक अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्ति के लिये चुना गया है, जबकि कनिष्ठ इंजीनियर तथा ओवरसियरों को सेलेक्शन कमेटी द्वारा उनकी योग्यता, अनुभव, ज्ञान तथा गुणों की जांच के आधार पर विभिन्न पदों के लिये चुना गया है और उन्हें ओवरसियर (कंटोन), ट्रेड्समैन ग्रेड-2, स्टोरकीपर, ओवरसियर (प्लानिंग), खरीद सहायक आदि जैसे रोजगार मिले हैं।

पंजाब के भूतपूर्व मंत्री का "देश-प्रदेश" के संवाददाता के साथ सिक्किम के बारे में

इंटरव्यू

1588. श्री मूलचन्द डागा :

श्री अर्जुन सेठी :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब के एक भूतपूर्व मंत्री डा० जगजीत सिंह ने इंग्लैण्ड से प्रकाशित होने वाली "देश-प्रदेश" के संवाददाता को भारत में सिक्किम बनाने सम्बन्धी योजना की जानकारी दी है ;

(ख) क्या पाकिस्तान श्री जगजीत सिंह जैसे तोड़-फोड़ करने वाले तत्वों को भारत विरोधी अभियान चलाने के लिये वित्तीय सहायता दे रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सहायता का स्वरूप क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) सरकार ने सम्बन्धित प्रेस रिपोर्ट देखी है।

(ख) और (ग). यह सन्देह करने के कारण है कि पाकिस्तान डा० जगजीत सिंह को गति-विधियों के लिए धन दे रहा है।

Deadbody found lying on Pavement Skirting Irwin Hospital, New Delhi

1590. RAJMATA KRISHNA KUMARI JODHPUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report in the *Times of India* dated the 7th September, 1971 that a person was found lying dead on the pavement skirting the Irwin Hospital, New Delhi ; for over twenty-four hours has been investigated ; and

(b) whether the body was not even noticed either by a Policeman on the beat or by the Police Patrol Car during this period of a day and a night in a busy thoroughfare?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The report was investigated. On 6.9.71 the stall holders in front of Irwin Hospital saw a beggar lying on the road. The beggar was alive at about 10.00 a. m. and died sometime thereafter. The stall holders informed the Control Room, who informed the Darya Ganj Police Station. A report D. D. No. 43-B was registered in the Darya Ganj Police Station at 12.03 hours and an officer rushed to the spot. He held an inquest and sent the body for post-mortem. The post-mortem report showed death as due to natural causes. It is incorrect that the body lay on the road for a night and a day.

Setting up of Industrial Units at Madurai (Tamil Nadu)

1591. **SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Madurai in Tamil Nadu State is industrially backward, particularly in engineering industry; and

(b) whether Government contemplate to start an industrial unit of heavy industry in this District?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a)

and (b). Madurai is one of the districts declared as backward and finance at concessional rates is available from financial institutions for industries to be set up in the district. Besides, an area comprising of 10 taluks in Tamil Nadu is eligible for the 10% Central outright grant or subsidy, which includes one taluk, namely, Melur, from this district. There is at present no proposal for setting up a Central public sector unit of heavy industry in that district.

Utilisation of idle capacity in Industries in Madhya Pradesh

1592. **SHRI G. C. DIXIT :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of the idle capacity lying in different industries in Madhya Pradesh from 1968 to 1970, year-wise and

(b) the steps taken by Government to rectify all prevailing imbalances in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) The problems of individual industries where capacity is under-utilised are constantly engaging the attention of Government and whatever steps are feasible are being taken to facilitate the fuller use of the installed capacities in various industries.

STATEMENT

Unutilised Production Capacity in some important Industries in Madhya Pradesh, As borne on the Register of D. G. T. D.

Name of Industry	Measuring unit	Licenced capacity	1968 Idle capacity	1969 Idle capacity	1970 Idle capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Industrial machinery	Rs. (lakhs)	200	141.52	113.96	111.03
2. Agro industries	Nos.	60000	18685	3013	23761

1	2	3	4	5	6
3. Welding Electrodes	Million running meters	42 in 1968 & 69 and 60 in 1970	14	Nil	8
4. Steel Forgings	Tonnes	5000	4838.48	4090.08	4251.50
5. Steel castings	—	—	50%	62%	60%
6. Cast Iron Spun Pipes	—	—	—	80%	50%
7. Chlorosulphonic Acid	Tonnes	3600	1636	2175	2009
8. S. Superphosphate	„	75000	33828	18898	2136
9. Particle Board and Densified wood	—	—	72%	63%	63%
10. Asbestos Cement products	—	—	76%	72%	57.3%
11. Refractories	Tonnes	83640	19440	18390	12845
12. Cotton seed oil Industry	„	42800	36%	30%	45%
13. Cement	Million Tonnes	2.5 Mil. Tonnes	30%	20%	26%
14. Soap	Tonnes	1500	1397	1288	1297

Removal of imbalances by setting up of Rural Industries in Backward areas of Madhya Pradesh

1593. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any additional rural schemes have been sanctioned recently for certain Districts in the industrially backward regions of Madhya Pradesh State ; and

(b) if so, the past experience in regard to rural industrial schemes sanctioned previously and the extent to which the newly sanctioned schemes are expected to remove imbalances as a result of the development of backward areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) Yes, Sir. Four Rural Industries Projects have been allotted to the State recently:

(b) Four Rural Industries Projects have been operating in Madhya Pradesh since 1962-63 in the Districts of Bhillai, Bhind, Sarguja and East Nimar. The progress of the project in all these areas has been reasonably satisfactory. 1154 new units have been set up in these areas in the fields of plastics, bakery, steel furniture, tyre retreading, agricultural implements, leather goods, barbed wire, readymade garments, radio-repair etc. Common Facility Centres have also been set up in the fields of bell metal working, carpentry, blacksmithy etc. The total employment provided by these industries has been about 6,800 persons. The success of such projects will undoubtedly help to reduce the imbalances in the development of the State.

12.00 hrs.

RE. STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER

MR SPEAKER : After the Calling Attention Notice and the papers are laid the Prime Minister will make a statement on the border situation.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**DIFFICULTIES FACED BY SUGAR FACTORIES AND CANE GROWERS IN UP AND OTHER STATES**

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY (Gorakhpur) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The reported difficulties faced by sugar factories and cane growers in UP and other States owing to sugarcane price having been fixed by the government at a lower level than the recovery price."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : The Government of India fix only the minimum price of sugarcane payable by vacuum pan sugar factories. The actual price to be paid is settled between the sugarcane growers as sellers and sugar factories as buyers. The minimum sugarcane price is determined after taking into account the recommendations received from the Governments of the sugar producing States, Associations of Sugarcane growers and Sugar Industry, Agricultural Prices Commission, etc. In fixing this price various factors such as the cost of production of sugarcane, the return to the grower from alternative crops and the general trend of prices of agricultural commodities, the availability of sugar to the consumer at a fair price and the price at which sugar produced from sugarcane is sold by producers of sugar, are also taken into account.

For sugarcane purchased by vacuum pan sugar factories during the 1971-1972 season, the Government after careful consideration of all aspects have decided to continue the basic minimum sugarcane price at Rs. 7.37 per quintal linked to a recovery of 9.4 percent or less with a premium of 6.6 paise per quintal for every increase of 0.1 percent in recovery above 9.4 percent. Government did not consider it necessary to

increase the minimum price of sugarcane as this would have pushed up the sugar prices further. Increase in the statutory minimum price would have also repercussions on the prices of other competing crops thereby aggravating the inflationary trends.

The minimum price fixed is expected to be only a national price as it has been made clear to the sugar industry that they are expected to pay a higher price for sugarcane than the minimum fixed by the Government, in view of the higher realisations they are getting at the present level of sugar prices. As per information received from the industry it is understood that they propose to pay sugarcane as under:—

	<i>Rs. per quintal</i>
West U.P.	8.50
Central U.P.	8.00
East U.P.	8.00
Punjab	9.00
Haryana up to	8.50
Maharashtra	11.50 ex field.
Mysore	9.50 to 11.50
Andhra Pradesh	9.00
Tamil Nadu	7.50 to 8.00

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : श्रीमन्, आप को याद होगा कि पिछले सत्र में भी केन प्राइस के एरियर्स, शुगर केन प्राइस और सरकार की आल इंडिया की क्या शुगर नोति हो, इसके सम्बन्ध में विशुद्ध रूप से व्याख्या की गई थी और उस समय भी प्रोफेसर शेर सिंह साहब ने कहा था कि जिस समय केन प्राइस तय की जायगी, केन प्राइस को तय करने के लिए जो कुछ भी आज स्ट्रक्चर है, आज की महंगाई है, फटिलाइजर का दाम ज्यादा हो गया, तमाम चीज जिन से शुगर का प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा होता है, उसका दाम ज्यादा हो गया, यह सब कंसिडर किया जायगा और उसके बाद किसानों को हर प्रकार से संतुष्ट किया जायगा क्योंकि करोड़ों लोग इस व्यवसाय में लगे हुए हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि उसी तरीके से शुगर पालिसी तय की जाय और केन प्राइस फिक्स की जाय। श्रीमन्, आज मुझे यह बताना देख कर

बड़ा अफसोस हुआ। अफसोस इसलिए हुआ कि मन्त्री महोदय ने एक टेक्निकल बक्तव्य दे दिया और अगर आप इस बयान को देखेंगे तो 1970-71 में यही बयान दिया गया और आज उसको बनाकर के 71-72 कर दिया गया है। यह इस बयान की सूची है। हमारी सरकार किस तरह से केन ग्राउन्स के बारे में कितनी कंसिडरेट है, यह इसको देखकर आपको पता चल जायगा।

इसमें तीन बातें उठाई गई हैं। पहली बात रिकवरी की मन्त्री महोदय ने उठाई कि केन ग्राउन्स एसोशिएशन ने और सेलम ने तथा शुगर फैक्ट्री ओनर्स ने सबने मिलकर यह तय किया कि 7 रुपये 37 नये पैसे गन्ने का दाम तय किया जाय। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि शुगर मिल एसोशिएशन ने जो मालिकों का एसोशिएशन हैं, उन्होंने स्वयं आपको कहा कि गन्ने की ईल्ड आज 30 से 35 परसेंट कम हो गई है और कम होने के बाद आज बहुत सा गन्ना खांडसारी और गुड़ में जा रहा है। साथ ही हिन्दुस्तान की अलग अलग स्टेट्स में अपने अपने तरीके के नियम बने हुए हैं जिससे हमें 30 परसेंट गन्ना भी मुश्किल से मिलने की आशा है। ऐसी स्थिति में जब तीस परसेंट भी गन्ना नहीं मिलेगा और 120 दिन का आपका ड्यूरेशन है, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बात का ख्याल किया?

उन्होंने स्वयं कहा कि रिकवरी के हिसाब से इसकी कीमत तय की जाए। रिकवरी नौ प्वाइंट से ज्यादा है। बहुत से मुख्य मंत्रियों ने जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री भी हैं, बार बार यह कहा है कि गन्ने का दाम कम से कम दस रुपये होना चाहिये। सात रुपये 37 पैसे में कोई गन्ना देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। मन्त्री जी ने बहुत ही उदारतापूर्वक कहा था कि हम इस पर विचार करेंगे लेकिन आज मुझे उनका वक्तव्य देख कर बड़ी निराशा हुई है। उन्होंने कंट्रेक्टरी स्टेटमेंट दिया, अगर मैं यह कहूँ तो कोई उसमें अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। एक तरफ तो कहते हैं कि 7 रुपये 37 पैसे

प्राइस फिक्स करते हैं और दूसरी ओर मिल मालिकों से फिगर लेकर कोट कर देते हैं कि हर फैक्ट्री 7 रुपये 37 पैसे से ज्यादा दाम दे रही है। मन्त्री जी को मालूम है कि केन रिजर्वेशन का एक जोन होता है। उस केन रिजर्वेशन के जोन के दस दस बारह बारह मील की एरिया के सारे किसानों को फोर्स किया जाता है प्रान्तीय सरकारों के कानूनों के मुताबिक कि वे अपना गन्ना अमुक मिल को ही दे सकते हैं, उससे बाहर नहीं दे सकते, न गुड़ बना सकते हैं और न खांडसारी बना सकते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में किसान बिल्कुल विवश हो गया है कि 7 रुपये 37 पैसे में उसका गन्ना जबर्दस्ती उससे ले लिया जाए। पिछले साल की फिगर आप देखेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि आज भी केन एरियाज के एरियर का रुखा बकाया है और इन तमाम परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए खाद्य मन्त्री ने 1968 से लेकर 1971 तक, इन तीन सालों में कोई चीनी नीति नहीं बनाई। आप कहते हैं कि प्राइस स्टेबल हो जाएंगे। मैं आपको कोटेशन के द्वारा बताना चाहता हूँ कि मई में जब आपने डिक्ट्रोल किया तो प्राइस को फिक्स आप क्यों नहीं कह पाए? अगर आप समझते थे कि डिक्ट्रोल करने से प्राइस ठीक मिल जाएंगे तो मैं आपके सामने कुछ हफ्तेवार आंकड़े रखना चाहता हूँ, हापुड़ और मुजफ्फरनगर, केवल इन दो जगहों के।

हापुड़ से पहली मई को जब आपने चीनी का डिक्ट्रोल किया तो उस समय 178 रुपये क्विंटल का भाव था और मुजफ्फरनगर में 193 रुपये का भाव था। 8 मई 1971 को यह भाव हापुड़ में 196.67 रु० और मुजफ्फरनगर में 196.25 रुपये हो गया। 22 मई को यह दाम घटा। हापुड़ में 181 रुपये हुआ और मुजफ्फरनगर से 195 रुपये। 29 मई को हापुड़ में 183 रुपये 50 पैसे और मुजफ्फरनगर में 187 रुपये। 5 जून को 177 रुपये और 187 रुपये। 12 जून को 176 रुपये और 186 रुपये। 3 जुलाई को 175 रुपये और 184 रुपये। 24 जुलाई को

[श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे]

168 रुपये और 179 रुपये। 14 अगस्त को 171.1 और 185 रुपये। 4 सितम्बर को 192 रुपये और 196 रुपये। इस प्रकार से यह भाव क्रमशः हापुड़ और मुजफ्फरनगर में रहे। 30 अक्टूबर को आप देखेंगे कि हापुड़ में 183 रु० भाव हो गया और मुजफ्फरनगर में 192 रु० हो गया। 6 नवम्बर को हापुड़ में 186 रु० और मुजफ्फरनगर में 196 रुपये हो गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज स्थिति यह है कि 200 रु० से 205 रु० प्रति क्विंटल के हिसाब से चीनी बिक रही है और दिल्ली के बाजारों में 2 रु० 15 पैसे से लेकर 2 रु० 20 पैसे किलो के हिसाब से बिक रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी यह कौनसी शुगर नीति है ?

आपने 1962 में कहा था—मैं टैरिफ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट का उद्धरण आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ—

"In 1962 the Government adopted a system of minimum price fixation related to the recovery of sugar from sugarcane."

आपने यह पालिसी 1962 में निर्धारित की थी, आज मिल ओनर्स एसोसियेशन जो रिप्रेजेंटेशन आपको देता है, उसमें कहता है कि आप गन्ने की कीमत 9 रुपये से कम मत कीजिये, तब आपको गन्ने की मिनिमम प्राइस फिक्स करने में कौनसी दिक्कत है। आपको किस एम्प्लायर एसोसियेशन ने कहा कि 7 रु० 37 पैसे तय करें। आप केन-ब्रोअर्स एसोसियेशन की बात करते हैं—किस केन ब्रोअर्स एसोसियेशन ने आपको ऐसा रिप्रेजेंटेशन दिया, जिसके तहत आपने कहा कि केन ब्रोअर्स एसोसियेशन से राय ले ली है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किस लेबर और कन्स्यूमर से आपने राय ली है ?

आज स्थिति यह है कि 1968 से लेकर

आज तक, यह 1971-72 का साल है, इन तीन सालों में इस साख मंत्रालय के ब्यूरो-कैट्स ने सारी गवर्नमेंट को बदनाम किया है, हमारी पालिसीज को बदनाम किया है, जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि आज तक हमारी कोई निश्चित शुगर पालिसी नहीं बन पाई। हमारे किसानों को रिजर्व जोन के नाम पर कहा जाता है कि 7 रु० 37 पैसे गन्ने का भाव है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपके प्रश्न का इंतजार कर रहा हूँ।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : मैं सब फैक्ट्स आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ और उसी के आधार पर सवाल कर रहा हूँ।

जब मैंने यहां पर यह कहा कि पिछले साल के मुकाबले इस साल गन्ने की फसल 30 से 35 प्रतिशत कम हो गई है, इस बात को हम सब लोगों ने जो यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, सब ने स्वीकार किया है। पिछले सत्र में जब इस बात पर चर्चा हुई थी, उस समय मन्त्री महोदय ने जो कहा था, अगर मैं उसको यहां पर उद्धृत करूं तो सदन का बहुत समय चला जायगा। सारे सदस्य उसको जानते हैं। इन्होंने उस वक्त कहा था, हम सारी चीजों को अपने बियु में लेकर शुगर केन की प्राइस तय करेंगे, लेकिन हुआ यह कि जो बयान इन्होंने 1970-71 में दिया था, उसी को 1971-72 में लाकर सदन में पढ़ दिया—यह आपका साख मंत्रालय है।

मैं आपकी कमजोरियों को समझता हूँ, अगर कोई फैसला होता है तो चाहते हुए भी आप उसको लागू नहीं कर सकते हैं। मुझे खेद है कि साख मन्त्री जी इस समय यहां मौजूद नहीं हैं। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि कम्प्लेक्स में इसीलिए हम लोगों ने कहा था कि शुगर इण्डस्ट्री को नेशनलाइज किया जाय। जब तक शुगर इण्डस्ट्री का नेशनलाइजेशन नहीं होगा, कन्स्यूमर को सस्ते दामों पर चीनी नहीं मिल पायेगी, मजदूरों को मजदूरी नहीं

मिल पायेगी, किसानों को गन्ने के सही दाम नहीं मिल पायेंगे। लेकिन मुझे कुछ है कि उस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। अगर आपके रास्ते में कोई कानूनी रुकावट है तो इस समय इस सदन में आप का बहुमत है, आपको हक है कि आप उस कानून को संशोधित करें और सही तरीके से उस पर अमल करें।

आपने एग्जेंसल कमांडिटीज एक्ट में शुगर केन कंट्रोल आर्डर निकाला, उसमें आपने यह तय किया कि गन्ने का भाव क्या होगा, उसके लिये आपने मोटी-मोटी पांच बातें तय कीं, मैं आपकी इजाजत से उनको पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रश्न कीजिये।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : मैं यह सवाल ही कर रहा हूँ, जिसका जवाब मन्त्री जी को देना है। आपका यह आर्डर 16 जुलाई, 1966 का है, जिसको मिनिस्ट्री आफ फूड एण्ड एग्रीकल्चर ने निकाला है। इस आर्डर की धारा 3 में लिखा है—

The Central Government may, after consultation with such authorities, bodies or associations as it may deem fit, by notification in the official Gazette, from time to time, fix the minimum price of sugarcane to be paid by producers of sugar or their agents for the sugarcane purchased by them, having regard to the cost of production of sugarcane; the return to the grower from alternative crops and the general trend of prices of agricultural commodities.

श्रीमन्, मैं आपके आर्डर की तरफ ध्यान दिलाते हुए आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने शुगर-केन के दामों को तय करने के लिए किन नीतियों का सहारा लिया, जिसके अन्तर्गत आप कहते हैं कि 7 रु० 37 पैसे कम से कम दाम होना चाहिये? गन्ने की कुमाई जबसे सीजन में कम होने जा रही है, हिन्दुस्तान की सारी शुगर इण्डस्ट्री बरबाद होने जा रही है। आज गन्ना की फसल 70 परसेंट रह गई है। अगर आपको यही नीति जारी

रही तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान में शुगर स्केवरिडि पैदा हो जायगी, जिसकी बेताबनी मैं आपको दे रहा हूँ।

प्रो० जे० सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने कई बातें रखी हैं। उन्होंने एक स्टेटमेंट दिया, जिसमें मुजफ्फरनगर और हापुड की कुछ फीगर्स दीं। उनको शायद याद नहीं रहा कि हमने डी-कंट्रोल 25 मई को किया था, 2 मई को नहीं किया था। 2 मई से 25 मई तक की उन्होंने जो फीगर्स दी हैं, उनमें शुगर की कीमत बढ़ रही थी, लेकिन 25 मई के बाद जब हमने शुगर को डी-कंट्रोल किया तो कीमतें गिरनी शुरू हो गई थीं...

श्री अमृत नाहाटा (बाढ़मेर) : दुनिया में डी-कंट्रोल से प्राइसेज कहाँ गिरती हैं, यह कहाँ की इकानामिक्स है?

प्रो० जे० सिंह : अब कहा जा रहा है कि कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं, यह ठीक है, इसीलिये हमने मिल ओनर्स से कहा कि आपको शुगर की ज्यादा कीमतें मिल रही हैं, इसलिये फ्लोर प्राइस कुछ भी हो, आपको कीमतें उसी हिसाब से देनी चाहिए। मैंने अपने वक्तव्य में ये सूचनायें आपको दी हैं कि किन किन स्टेट्स में कितना-कितना पैसा गन्ने का मिलना है और वह सब जगह 7 रु० 37 पैसे से ज्यादा है।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : प्राइस आपको फिक्स करनी है, लेकिन आप करते नहीं हैं, मिल-ओनर्स को कहते हैं कि इतना दो। आपके हाथ में अधिकार है, लेकिन आप खुद नहीं करना चाहते हैं।

प्रो० जे० सिंह : सरकार कम से कम कीमत मुकर्रर करती है, इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि कम ही दिया जाय, ज्यादा दिया जा सकता है। सैलर और बायर के हिसाब से खरीदने और बेचने वाले आपस में बातचीत करके फैसला कर सकते हैं और ऐसा हो रहा है।

[प्रो० शेर सिंह]

माननीय सदस्य ने अपने वक्तव्य में और भी बहुत सी बातें कही हैं—सुगर-केन प्राइस फिक्स करते समय हम को कुछ बातें याद रखनी चाहिये। मैंने अपने वक्तव्य में पहले ही वे सब चीजें बतला दी हैं और जितने फैक्टर्ज हैं, उनकी तरफ ध्यान दिलाया है।

एक आपत्ति आप ने 1970-71 की उठाई है, उसके लिये मुझे खेद है, इस स्टेटमेंट में एक टाइप की गलती हो गई है, मैंने तो पढ़ते समय उसको ठीक कर लिया था, लेकिन जो कापी आप के पास गई है, उसमें 1970-71 छप गया है, जबकि यह 1971-72 है। इसका यह अर्थ नहीं है कि यह 1970-71 में तैयार हुआ है; यह गलती से टाइप हो गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास जो कापी आई है, उसमें दुरुस्त है। मेम्बरज को दुरुस्त कर के देना चाहिये था।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : मन्त्री महोदय सदन में क्या स्टेटमेंट दे रहे हैं, जो एक साल पहले तैयार हुआ था, वह दे रहे हैं या इस साल का दे रहे हैं। यह आज का स्टेटमेंट है। 70-71 में यह प्राइसेज नहीं थीं।...

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : यू० पी० के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि गन्ने का दाम दस रुपए दिया जाये।

प्रो० शेर सिंह : विभिन्न स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के अलग अलग सुझाव आये हैं। मैं उनको बता दूँ :

Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 7.37 (linked to 9.5 per cent recovery)
Bihar	Rs. 10
Gujarat	(No suggestion has been received)
Haryana	Rs. 10
Kerala	Rs. 7.37
Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 8 (linked to 9.4 per cent recovery)
Mysore	Rs. 7.67

Rajasthan	Rs. 7.37
Tamil Nadu	Rs. 7.37 (if the recovery is less, the price would also be less)
U.P.	Rs. 10 (linked to 9 per cent recovery)
Bihar Sugarcane Growers' Association:	Rs. 10.00
Indian Sugar Mills Association:	Rs. 9
Deccan Sugar factories Association	Rs. 8
South Indian Sugar Mills Association :	Rs. 7.37
National Federation of Co-operative Sugar Factories Ltd.	Rs. 7.37 (linked to recovery of 8.4 per cent)

ये अलग-अलग सुझाव हमारे पास आये हैं।

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj): I have heard the hon. Minister with great attention and he has said that he hopes that the factories will pay a higher price for sugarcane. The situation now is exactly similar to that which prevailed in 1967-1968. At that time, the price of sugarcane was Rs. 15 per quintal. But then there was partial control on sugar; the sugar factories sold 40 per cent in the free market and 60 percent in the controlled market. So, at that time, they were enabled to pay a higher price. But if Government do not immediately resort to partial decontrol and still expect higher price for sugarcane to be paid, then it is impossible. The factories will not then pay higher price. Besides a price of Rs. 8 per quintal will not be sufficient in this season.

The price of sugarcane is determined by the price of gur. As you know, gur is selling at Rs. 125 per quintal in the market. One quintal of gur is made from $8\frac{1}{2}$ quintals of sugarcane, which gives the grower Rs. 15 per quintal for his sugarcane. The growers gets Rs. 15 per quintal for his sugarcane if he converts his sugarcane into gur. Then how can you expect that a grower will sell it to the sugar factory and not make gur? So, unless the price of sugarcane is fixed at Rs. 15 per quintal, the sugar factories will not get sugarcane this year, So, merely saying the price paid by factories will be Rs. 8 or 9 will not do. The Chief Minister of our State has himself suggested a minimum price of Rs. 10. Bihar also has suggested

a similar price. But Government have fixed only Rs. 7.37 per quintal and hope that the factories will get sugarcane at this price. This is impossible.

So, my first suggestion is that partial decontrol of sugar must be announced immediately. I say that the hon. Minister must be realistic. He must not think that merely because the factories have promised, they will pay a higher price. They will not pay, unless they are enabled to sell a portion of the sugar in the free market at a higher price. So, I suggest that Government should announce immediately partial decontrol of sugar as they did in 1967-68 and make 40 per cent available for sale in the free market; and let the factories sell it at a higher price in free market. The factories must then be made to pay canegrowers a price of Rs. 15 per quintal. The remaining 60 per cent can then be sold in the controlled market as Government stock on prices fixed by Government. My second suggestion is that unless the grower is given at least Rs. 15 per quintal for his sugarcane, there will be less sowings of cane in the coming sowing season. If this year the sowings of cane are small, next year the sugarcane crop will be even smaller with the result that sugar may sell at Rs. 5 per kilo.

I therefore think Government must take proper counsel and must not play with this matter. Your experts say that if you raise the price of cane, the prices of other commodities will also go up. Already the price of wheat is high. It is Re. 1. per kilo. So are the prices of other commodities. If you do not raise the price of cane, you may not have enough sugar next year. Therefore, it is necessary to give a higher price to cane. Do you not wish that there should be a reasonable price at which sugar should be available next year. If that is your wish, you must pay a price of at least Rs. 15 per quintal to the canegrower this season. To keep the price of sugar within reasonable limits next year, you must raise the price of cane to Rs. 15 per quintal so that there may be higher production of sugarcane next year as a result of larger sowings. Without that, a reasonable price for sugar next year is impossible.

Unless you have partial decontrol, you will not be able to have more production of sugar this year or next year. Then only

there will be more sugar production and there will be a free market also in sugar.

PROF. SHER SINGH: I have already stated in my main statement that mill-owners are actually paying the prices indicated to the sugarcane growers. From several States we got this information. Several mills have started functioning and they are paying these prices. This is the case in Mysore, Maharashtra, Western UP, Haryana and so on where the mills have started functioning. The prices are higher and the millowners are in a position to pay these prices. Therefore, the fear in the mind of the hon. member that prices are not up to that level which he wants is groundless. The prices have gone up to the level and these prices which are prevailing are actually being paid by the millowners.

As for his suggestion to reintroduce partial decontrol, that will be examined.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): May I draw your attention to the fact that the decision on this question of fixation of price of sugarcane is a decision at the Cabinet level and so only the Prime Minister can indicate whether they have any intention of reviewing or reconsidering the matter. So it is not fair to ask this Minister to explain this. This question has been agitating members for sometime and it is only fair that the Prime Minister should answer it.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister can answer it.

श्री विमूक्ति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, प्राइम मिनिस्टर यहां पर हैं, मैं उनसे अपील करता हूँ कि दस रुपये से कम पर किसानों का दाम आता नहीं है, उनको बड़ी तकलीफ है, इस बात को वे देखें।

12.29 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

RADIATION PROTECTION RULES

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Radiation

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

Protection Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1601 in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1971, under 2 sub-section (4) of section 30 of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1090/71]

REVIEWS & ANNUAL REPORTS OF SAMBHAR SALTS LTD. HINDUSTAN SALTS LTD.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the period from 1st October, 1969 to 30th September, 1970.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Sambhar Salts limited, Jaipur, for the period from 1st October, 1969 to 30th September, 1970 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1091/71]

- (2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur for the period from 1st October, 1969 to 30th September, 1970.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Salts limited, Jaipur, for the period from 1st October 1969 to 30st September, 1970 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1092/71]

REPORT OF CSIR ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Part II) of Committee of Enquiry (Council of Scientific and Industrial Research) (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1093/71]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (5) of sec. 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 :—

- (1) The Indian Telegraph (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1144 in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1094/71]
- (2) The Indian Telegraph (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1145 in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1095/71]
- (3) The Indian Telegraph (Fourteenth Amendment) Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1419 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1096/71]

PUNJAB ORDINANCES UNDER CONSTITUTION OF INDIA AND A STATEMENT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following Punjab Ordinances under provisions of article 213 (2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 15th June, 1971 issued by the President in relation to the State of Punjab :—
 - (i) The Punjab Entertainments Duty (Amendment) Ordinance, 1971 (No. 1 of 1971) promulgated by the Governor of punjab on the 10th November, 1971.
 - (ii) The Punjab Passengers and Goods Taxation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1971 (No. 2 of 1971) promulgated by the Governor of Punjab on the 10th November, 1971.

(iii) The Indian Stamp (Punjab Amendment) Ordinance, 1971 (No. 8 of 1971) promulgated by the Governor of Punjab on the 10th November, 1971.

(iv) The Punjab General Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1971 (No. 4 of 1971) promulgated by the Governor of Punjab on the 13th November, 1971.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1097/71]

(2) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons as to why the version of the above Ordinances is not being laid on the Table.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1098/71]

**BORDER SECURITY FORCE (AMENDMENT) RULES
AND NOTIFICATION UNDER BORDER SECURITY
FORCE ACT**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL
(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to
lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Border Security Force (Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 4034 in Gazette of India dated the 21st October, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1099/71]

(2) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 3621 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 139 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1100/71]

**NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL
COMMODITIES ACT**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-
MENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : I beg
to lay on the Table a copy of Notification
No. S. O. 3323 (Hindi and English versions)
published in Gazette of India dated the 4th

September, 1971, under sub-section (1) of
section 12A of the Essential Commodities
Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—
1101/71]

12.30 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI G. G. SWELL : (Autonomous Dis-
tricts) : I present the Seventh Report of the
Committee on private Members' Bills and
Resolutions.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, मुझे इस पर ऐतराज करना है। मेरा
एक नोन-आफिशिएल बिल था.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को
मैंने कई दफे कहा है कि इस तरह से बीच में
मत बोला करें।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मेरा नोन-आफिशिएल
बिल था जिसे कि कमेटी ने रिजेक्ट कर दिया।
मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह हाउस के सामने आये
और हाउस उस पर फैसला करे कि मेरा नोन-
आफिशिएल बिल कहां तक जायज है अथवा
कहां तक नाजायज है।

12.31 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE. DECLARATION OF
EMERGENCY IN PAKISTAN AND SITU-
ATION ON INDIA-PAKISTAN BORDER**

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER
OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF
ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME
AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFOR-
MATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-
MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : The House is
aware of the announcement made by President
Yahya Khan yesterday declaring a State of
Emergency throughout Pakistan. This decla-
ration is the climax of his efforts to divert
the attention of the world from Bangla Desh
and to put the blame on us for a situation
which he himself has created. Such a decla-
ration by a military regime, which has
been waging war on the people of Bangla

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

Desh for the last 8 months and has been threatening us with total war for the last 3 to 4 months, has no meaning except to deceive his own people and the world at large.

President Yahya Khan's Id message had created the impression that he was at least heeding the advice of a number of world leaders to abandon the military approach and to seek a political solution. We hope that the declaration of Emergency is not a device to get out of the compulsions of seeking a political solution.

Since the recession of the monsoon, the successes of the Mukti Bahini have apparently upset the plan of the military regime. The Liberation forces of Bangla Desh, with the full support of their entire people, have taken a heavy toll of Pakistan's armed forces and have freed large parts of their homeland.

At great cost to ourselves, we have been shouldering an intolerable burden of looking after nearly 10 million terror-stricken men, women and children, who have fled from Pakistani oppression. The refugees want to return to their homes under credible guarantees of safety and human dignity. We are determined to ensure that they are enabled to do so as soon as possible.

Pakistan's armed forces have been shelling our border areas inflicting damage on life and property. Their air force has wantonly violated our air space several times and once came right up to Srinagar. Spies and saboteurs have been blowing up trains and bridges. Since March 1971, we have lodged 66 protests for border violations covering 890 incidents. For air violations we have lodged 17 protest covering 50 incidents. However, these protests have had no effect and to cover up their incessant violations, Pakistani propaganda media have been putting out the story that we are engaged in an undeclared war and have mounted massive attacks with tanks and troops. This is wholly untrue. In fact, it was Pakistan which threatened total war and moved its entire armed strength into operational positions on our borders and launched a massive hate-India campaign with the slogans "Crush India" "Conquer India". We had, therefore, to take appropriate measures and move our forces to defensive positions in order to protect the integrity of our country and the lives and properties of our citizens.

It has never been our intention to escalate the situation or to start a conflict. To this end, we have instructed our troops not to cross the borders except in self-defence. We cannot ignore our experiences of 1947-48, January 1965 and of August-September 1965.

On November 21, Pakistani infantry, supported by tanks and artillery launched an offensive on the Mukti Bahini who were holding the liberated area around Boyra, five miles from our eastern border. Pakistani armour, under heavy artillery cover, advanced to our border threatening our defensive positions. Their shells fell in our territory, wounding a number of our men. The local Indian military Commander took appropriate action to repulse the Pakistani attack. In this action 13 Pakistani Chafee tanks were destroyed.

On November 22, the Pakistani forces called up an air strike of four Sabre jets on our positions. These were intercepted within Indian territory by our Gnats who destroyed three Sabre jets. Two of the Pakistani pilots, who baled out, were captured on our territory. We regard this as a purely local action.

Even though Pakistan has declared an Emergency, we shall refrain from taking a similar step, unless further aggressive action by Pakistan compels us to do so in the interest of national security. In the meantime, the country should remain unruffled. Our brave armed forces and our people will ensure that any adventurism on the part of the Military regime of Pakistan meets with adequate rebuff. The rulers of Pakistan must realise that the path of peace of peaceful negotiation and reconciliation—is more rewarding than that of war and the suppression of liberty and democracy.

12.35 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SIXTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 23rd November, 1971."

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That this House do agree with the Sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 23rd November, 1971."

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka) : I have written to you, Sir, that more time should be allotted for discussion of the 25th Constitution Amendment Bill. Very vital issues are at stake and they should be properly represented. The opposition should have full opportunity and therefore I had suggested that at least double the time should be allotted.

MR. SPEAKER : I have received your letter and in fact I wanted to refer to it; mean while you have spoken about it. The time proposed by the Government was four hours. The Business Advisory Committee had a lot of discussions about it and then we fixed the time at 8 hours.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हममें से बहुत से सदस्यों ने लिख कर यह आग्रह किया था कि वह जो एक खतरे की बात हुई है अर्थात् बिहार से जो भूमि सुधार सम्बन्धी अध्यादेश का ड्राफ्ट प्रेसीडेंट अर्थात् भारत सरकार को प्राप्त हुआ है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के लिए इस हफ्ते के बिजनैस में उसे रक्खा जाय।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : If you do not wish to increase the time for that particular debate, may I suggest that you somewhat deviate from your procedure in view of the importance of this particular subject and give some of us who have a great deal to say about this, time in excess of our due. This is a request, in case you do not wish to increase the time of the entire debate.

MR. SPEAKER : It is very difficult for me to commit myself so openly. I shall try to accommodate you all.

SHRI PILOO MODY : It is an agreement in Chamber, then.

MR. SPEAKER : I have some time

placed at my disposal as reserve time and I have been thinking of this, if you can speak so effectively.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : How can you presume that only he will have so much to say on that Bill? We also may have.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj) : May I request you to allot at least 16 hours?

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated Anglo-Indians) : This is the most important Constitution (Amendment) Bill that has ever came before Parliament, and the whole character of the Constitution is going to be changed. Give us at least three days.

MR. SPEAKER : They came out with four hours, and we then increased it to eight hours.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Suppose they had started with $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours, what would you have done?

MR. SPEAKER : Leave it time, we will try to adjust. I know you are so keen to speak on it. I will try to accommodate you all.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I would request you earnestly to fix at least three days for this. It is very necessary, because there are so many matters which should be presented adequately on a matter like this. I would appeal to you.

MR. SPEAKER : Let the Report go as it is. We can have minor adjustments here and there. We have been doing it.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Unless we decide it at this stage...

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : May I say that we thought that for a measure like this which conforms to the hopes and aspirations of the vast majority of the people, not much time should be taken of this House. At any rate, in deference to the wishes of the Business Advisory Committee, we accepted eight hours. As you have said, some minor adjustments can be made. That means the lunch hour can be given up that day, and if neces-

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

sary we may sit for one hour more. Because we have got so much business and because of the situation that faces us from day to day, we would not like to give more time to this than is required.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : He said that this is to meet the aspirations of the vast majority of the people, but for that very reason, an important issue like this should get adequate time for discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : As for the lunch hour, we will have to decide for all time that we will have no lunch hour. It is no good dispensing with it off and on.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Yes, no lunch hour for all time.

MR. SPEAKER : I will put the motion to the House.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I have never known a matter like this to be decided by voting, and I think it is a great shame.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I have agreed that we can sit longer, but we want to finish it in two days.

MR. SPEAKER : Two days is all right. Leave it to me, I will adjust. The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 23rd November, 1971."

The motion was adopted

12.45 hrs.

RE. SITUATION IN MAILAN AND BALAT REFUGEE CAMPS IN MEGHALAYA

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the

tragic and alarming situation that has developed in Mailan and Balat refugee camps. It is only a small place with an area of 6 square miles where more than three lakhs of refugees have taken shelter. There is no water and they are suffering in the biting cold. Recently, along with the Minister four of our members also visited that camp and we found that a number of shelters were gutted and 20,000 people were rendered hutless, I would not say home less. This has happened not once but twice. Just a few days back we got information that a similar thing happened in Balat camp. As a result of this, about 50,000 people have been rendered shelterless. You can imagine their plight. There is lack of transport and lack of communications. It is an inaccessible area flanked by two hills. In the biting cold, 50,000 people are shivering there without any cover passing the days and nights. It is a horrible situation. I want to know what steps Government have taken. This burning of huts has been done by Pakistan saboteurs. How could they come ? Why have the Government not taken enough precaution ? Thousands of young men are there. Why have they not been recruited as a volunteer corps to protect the refugees from Pak saboteurs ? It is a serious matter and I want Government to make a statement about this matter.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : It is true that Pakistan has stepped up the sabotage activities in that area, because of which some huts were burnt. The first information I have is that about 15,000 persons living there have been rendered homeless because of the fire. About other matters, I will get the information from the Meghalaya Government and make a statement. *(Interruptions).*

MR. SPEAKER : When you have said so much, is there any scope left for a second intervention by you, Mr. Guha ? Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu also should not intervene without my permission.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : The condition in Balat camp is really serious and steps must be taken to improve the condition there.

12.48 hrs.

DEPARTMENTAL INQUIRIES (ENFORCEMENT OF ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES AND PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the enforcement of attendance of witnesses and production of documents in certain departmental inquiries and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the enforcement of attendance of witnesses and production of documents in certain departmental inquiries and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I introduce the Bill.

12.49 hrs.

FORWARD CONTRACTS (REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL—Contd

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : Sir, I have already moved the motion for consideration. As hon. members know, the Bill comprises of only three clauses. Clause 1 is formal and Clause 3 relates to repealing the ordinance. Only Clause 2 is important. hon. members will appreciate the importance of this clause when I remind them that an ordinance had to be issued to bring into force the provisions of this particular amendment on 11 October. That shows how important this clause is for the regulation of forward markets.

We all very well know that the Constitution, while giving certain fundamental rights

to the citizens of this country, has also given powers to Parliament to regulate these rights in the interest of the general public. Article 19(1)(g) gives all citizens the right to practise any trade or business, but at the same time Article 19(6) clearly lays down that the State will not be prevented from making any law imposing restrictions in the interest of the general public. The Directive Principles of the Constitution are also very clear. For example, Article 39(b) says that the ownership and control of material resources of the community should be distributed as best to subserve the common good. All the agencies in this country, whether engaged in the field of production or distribution, shall have always to serve this purpose.

So far as this Bill is concerned, we are concerned with the distributive aspect of our economy. It is the desire of this Government to avoid exploitation of the producer and consumer by middlemen. With this end in view, it is our ultimate desire to have wholesale trade procurement of major agricultural commodities in the public sector. It is also the desire of this Government to ban forward trading in all agricultural produce.

The Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act empowers the Government to regulate matters relating to future trade. Under this Act, the Government and the Forward Market Commission constituted under the Act, have power to ban, suspend and regulate forward trading. The Government has been exercising these powers to safeguard the interests of producers, consumers and in the overall interest of our economy.

The Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, as the very nomenclature denotes, relates only to forward trading and not to ready delivery contracts. Ready delivery contracts are kept outside the purview of this Act. Today there is total ban on all sorts of forward contracts so far as bullion and commodities such as groundnut and groundnut oil are concerned. It came to the notice of the Government that some speculative interests, under the guise of entering into ready delivery contracts, in fact, carried on future trading. Under the existing definition of the ready delivery contract, the delivery has to be effected within the period of eleven days. The speculative interests seemingly entered into such a contract and within the stipulated

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 24.11.71.

[Shri Ghanashyam Osa]

time entered into opposite contracts, i.e., the seller would become the buyer and the buyer would become the seller at the same rate and do away with either actual delivery of the goods or making any payment. They would soon thereafter enter into fresh contracts. This process would be repeated till the contemplated period of the future date. The amended definition will check the circumvention of the provisions of law. Those who enter into ready delivery contracts shall have actually to tender the goods and pay the price. If this is not done within the stipulated period, it will not be deemed to be a ready delivery contract. The words appearing in the definition of forward contract at a future date become redundant in view of the revised definition of a ready delivery contract. In order to stop the malpractices of the existing definition, an Ordinance was brought out on the 11th October, 1971. It had the desired effect, but we are still closely watching whether it is being observed both in spirit and letter. Here I may like to administer a stern warning to the speculative interests to desist from mis-using any provisions of law. Such attempts will rebound on them and not only Government will further tighten the provisions of the Act, but will also not hesitate to take recourse to penal provisions of the Act and will prosecute whoever defies it.

With these words, Sir, I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

There is an amendment. I do not know whether it is being moved.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली): I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 9 members, namely :—

(1) Shri Bhashwanath Nath Bhargava

(2) Shri Hiralal Dada

(3) Shri K. R. Ganesh

(4) Shri Bishwanath Jhunjhunwala

(5) Shri Shrikishan Modi

(6) Shri N. K. Sanghi

(7) Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma

(8) Shri S. N. Singh ; and

(9) Shri R. P. Yadav

with instructions to report by the first day of the next session." (1)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक बात इसमें कहनी है कि मंत्री महोदय ने स्पेकुलेशन और फारवर्ड ट्रेडिंग में कुछ फर्क नहीं समझा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ स्पेकुलेशन और फारवर्ड ट्रेडिंग में कुछ फर्क है या नहीं ?...(व्यवधान)... जब आप एक इस मकसद को ले कर आए हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जो फारवर्ड कांट्रैक्ट है उसको तो आपने बन्द कर दिया, अब आप चाहते हैं कि जितना बिजनेस मार्केट है, जो व्यापार मंडल है और जिसके आधार पर आप भाव मुकर्रर करते हैं, आप चाहते हैं कि यह जितने काम करने वाले व्यापारी हैं जो व्यापार में डील करते हैं, दलाली करते हैं, ब्रोकर हैं, वह सारे काम खत्म हो जायें। आप जानते हैं कि इससे कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। बिजनेसमैन अपने एकाउंट्स में इस बात को नहीं सो करेगा कि यह फारवर्ड ट्रेडिंग है या यह स्पेकुलेशन है। यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। सारे हिन्दुस्तान में आज हजारों और लाखों लोग इस काम को कर रहे हैं। आपने खुद फारवर्ड ट्रेडिंग कांट्रैक्ट एक्ट में 1952 में यह कहा है, आपका खुद का यह परपज है—

"to collect and, whenever the Commission thinks it necessary public information regarding trading conditions in respect of goods to which any of the provisions of this Act is made applicable including information regarding supply, demand and prices and to submit to the Central Government periodical reports on the operation of this Act and on the working of forward markets relating to such goods ;"

आज बाजार के अन्दर तेजी और मंदी की जो बात होती है आपके दिमाग में यह है कि हीट हो जायगा माल और स्पेकुलेशन की वजह से प्राइस हमारी बढ़ जाती है। गवर्नमेंट ने अपनी उत्पादन की नीति और दूसरी नीतियों में फेल होने के कारण इसमें अमेंडमेंट करने की बात सोची है। आपने फारवर्ड ट्रेडिंग को रोका, फिर कहा कि रेडीमेड डेलीवरी जो होती है उसमें भी व्यापारी फारवर्ड ट्रेडिंग कर लेते हैं, इसलिए इसको भी रोका जाय। मुझे मंत्री महोदय यह बताएं कि आज तक आपने कितने ऐसे केसेज पकड़े हैं और कितनों का आपने चालान किया है जिन्होंने फारवर्ड ट्रेडिंग किया है? कितने आदमी ऐसे हैं जिनको कि आपने माना हो कि स्पेकुलेशन करते हैं और स्पेकुलेशन के अन्दर उनको गिरफ्तार किया हो? तो सरकार इस बात को तो जानती नहीं है और कानून बना रही है। अगर आज मैंने कोई माल खरीदा रेडीमेड डेलीवरी का, 500 क्विंटल मान लीजिए माल मुझे देना चाहिये रेडीमेड डेलीवरी का जो अबेलेबल नहीं है, माल मैं देना चाहता हूं और माल अबेलेबल नहीं है तो क्या आप चाहते हैं कि वह अपना कम्पेसेटरी सूट या हजनि का दावा न कर सके? यह जो आपका लाटरी सिस्टम है यह क्या है? आज जगह-जगह हर स्टेट में लाटरी सिस्टम शुरू कर दिया गया है। यह क्या है? केवल स्पेकुलेशन और लोगों के भाग्य पर चल रहे हैं। तो यह जो फारवर्ड कांट्रैक्ट रेगुलेशन ऐक्ट है, इसमें जो आप संशोधन करने जा रहे हैं, उसके अन्दर जो बिजनेस आज चल रहा है जिसके अन्दर लोग बतलाते हैं कि इतना माल अबेलेबल हो सकता है, इतना नहीं, अगर डाकूमेंट्स में रेडीमेड माल लिखा हुआ है तो क्या आप यह समझेंगे कि माल उसके पास नहीं है इसलिए यह फारवर्ड ट्रेडिंग हो गया? तो मैं नहीं समझ पाया कि गवर्नमेंट की नीति क्या है? फारवर्ड ट्रेडिंग और स्पेकुलेशन में आप क्या फर्क समझते हैं? रेडीमेड माल जो इस दिन में देना है और माल कोई नहीं दे पाता है,

वापस सौदा कर लेता है तो क्या यह कांट्रैक्ट नहीं होता है?(व्यवधान).....यही मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करना था।

13.03 hours.

MR. SPEAKER: Is the hon. Minister accepting the amendment of the hon. Member?

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA: I am not accepting it.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

The hon. Member will speak after lunch. Now we adjourn for lunch and re-assemble at 2 p.m.

13.01 hours.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

FORWARD CONTRACTS (REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu may now continue his speech.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): May I ask Shri Ghanshyam Oza in the very beginning why it took the Government a good three or four or five or six years to bring forward this Bill? We know that they had torpedoed the Patents Bill for about 20 years so that the drug manufacturers could make their fortune and at the same time also look after their party interests. Here also, my feelings are that similar things are happening.

Now, I do not understand one thing. Forward trading in securities was banned. What pressure was put on them to force them to appoint a committee? We did not ask for it. Who forced them to appoint a committee again to go into the evil? We wanted nothing of that kind. In fact, this is nothing but a surrender to big business which is

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosh]

deeply involved in this speculation and forward trading.

In the course of a reply, Shri F. A. Ahmad had said in the Lok Sabha some time ago that 77 raids were carried out by the State police between January and June, 1969 in different States for illegal forward trading, and of these 51 were on complaints by the Forward Markets Commission. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister realises the magnitude of this evil; Government have been sitting over this for years, and now they want to give an eyewash. That is why they have brought forward this Bill. For, we know that nothing is going to happen. They had promulgated the ordinance on 11th October. But I asked some people who were dabbling in forward contract business, and I found that some of them were not even aware of it. So, the less I speak of its effect, the Better would it be.

In India, we are surrounded by an ocean of laws rules, but they need not comply with their spirit, because if they can have arrangements elsewhere, they can do with complying with the letter only. So, this nothing but a political gimmick. They are trying to bring within the scope of this legislation a set of people who are the trickiest and cleverest that one could see in the crowd. So, I may tell you that this legislation is not going to have any effect, unless they stop the other dialogues that they have with them behind the scenes.

We have seen the Operation RAT conducted by the Income-tax Department and we know what the outcome has been. Even the Collection of arrears was less than what it was in the previous years. So, we do not have much confidence in what the Government say and what they are telling others they are doing.

Then, there is the Sarafa bazar. This is a notorious centre of forward trading. Even though it has been banned, the two places continue to be the main centres of forward trading under the Government's very nose in Delhi within a few miles of the Central Secretariat. It goes on every day. The police found that telephone connections at the hotel were being misused for forward trading purposes. I could quote from a recent clipping in this connection.

'In Fatehpuri alone, Rs. 15 lakhs in unaccounted money changed hands every day, it is said. There have been days of heavy fluctuations in the market when Rs. 1 crore in cash is reported to have changed hands. As a result of this speculation, prices for the consumers have increased approximately 75 per cent over the last two years. The police station is barely a furlong away. There is the Forward Markets Commission charged with preventing forward trading. Yet, the market opens every day with unfailing regularity and follows fixed working hours between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

"It is not that the police do not raid the buildings. They do; an eye-wash they sometimes do. Yet, surprising, a bell rings some 20 minutes before the raid is due and everybody disappears. The police team comes in all glory. Some documents are seized. A couple of people are taken into custody. The market opens again after half an hour. *Pachas sat karid liya teen bech diya*"

It goes on.

"The proprietors of the building, it is reported, have made various representations to the highest authorities about this illegal operation with a colossal amount of money. The authorities have remained silent.

"Forward trading in banned commodities is a highly organised affair, better organised perhaps than the legal stock market. So powerful is its influence that some newspaper publish the rates and fluctuations every day"

"Let us go back to the Fatehpuri hotel. When the market opens, every item has its own ring room or shack where operations are conducted. Every commodity has separate units for dealing and price quotation. The 'boli' or the price called of chana, for example, is for 50 kg. The minimum speculation is that of two tons."

This is what is happening under the very nose of authority. We have seen in Calcutta that the police are paid for arresting people involved in this. Unless he is arrested and taken away, he continues to lose more. So the police are paid bribes in Lions

Range auction—of the Calcutta Patka bazar and stock market. They pay money to the police to get arrested. That is the funny thing.

There are three types of this evil. One is the ready market, the second is the forward market and the third is the futures market. The futures market means fictitious market. Every conceivable item is covered, specially agricultural items, where the small producers are helpless and unprotected. The Government have been a passive watcher of all these things. The beneficiaries are the big moneybags, the patron saint of this Government. Even to cheat the smaller fries, the bigger fry manipulate by getting round people who are in the grip of a bearish movement. If he is losing due to a bullish market, he tries to hoodwink the smaller fry. A big speculator, a member of this House, did the same only sometime ago. When he saw the market was going up in jute goods at the time of his stipulated delivery, he refused to pay the full difference or deliver the goods. So the smaller fry were affected.

Government indulge in a fanfare of talk about collecting tax affairs, checking smuggling, curbing speculators and so on. We know smuggling goes on to the tune of Rs. 400 crores a year. About over-invoicing and under invoicing, I have been talking about it since 1967 when I came to this House. So also about circulation of black money.

Now this item is certainly added to this. The personnel manning the Government machinery, the machinery you operate has been beyond repair. It cannot certainly take any more patch repair. You will not be able to penetrate this gang for the simple reason that they have taken to expecting verbal contracts. They do not keep anything in legible writing.

I talked to a person a fortnight ago, a person who is deeply involved in this. He said that 'all we shall do is to take to verbal contracts and not take to writing'. This is a bad thing, but it is good for them that in their sphere of business, nobody dishonours a commitment. While there are very few cases where there is a verbal agreement, I will tell you how these dirty transactions are killing our industries. They are killing the tax collection; killing the small share-holders;

killing the worker. For example, Mr. Girdharilal Mehta, who is a big jute product exporter, is the controlling factor in a firm, say, Jardine Henderson, Ltd., which has a number of jute mills under its control. What Mr. Girdharilal Mehta does is, under the name of one of his proprietary firms, Kant and Co., he enters into a forward contract with foreign buyers as far as jute export is concerned. He watches the trend of the market. If the market goes down, the business remains in the hands of proprietary concern; if the market goes up, he passes the contract on to the jute mills directly which are under the control of Jardine Henderson, Ltd., in which he holds a controlling interest. That is the advantage of having interlocking capital. That is how this is functioning. The story, to sum it up, actually comes to this. Heads I win, tails you lose. A big man cannot be disturbed.

Then there are umpteen number of malpractices in the dealings in jute and jute goods. For example, if a B-twill bag—I do not know who understands these jute market specifications.

AN HON. MEMBER : Except you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : No, I don't. I am trying to understand. A B-twill bag weights $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb, and its weight could be reduced if one wants. Suppose, it is a Government order and the quotation is accepted, the tycoon will order the mill to produce the bag weighing two pounds. That means the price to the buyer comes to the tune of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the commodity which is not noticed by the Government.

Today, what we find is that there are about 90,000 tonnes of jute that the mills require in West Bengal, and by a very rough calculation or estimate, we have come to the conclusion that the poor *kisan* or the grower loses nothing less than Rs. 550 per tonne. The cheating is done through the bogey of moisture content, weight, and the price that is paid is transacted through different dummy middle men.

Then, I have talked many a time—this is inter-connected with forward trading—about trading in jute goods. Trading in jute goods is one of the biggest evils that has engulfed the Calcutta business market. Today, the Government has fixed the minimum regis-

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosa]

tration price for carpet backing material for export, which is for the time being, Rs. 3,933 per tonne. Then there is the question of paying a premium; that is under-hand. It may be anything between Rs. 300 and Rs. 600. It need not always be under-hand, but it is taken that way. It goes up to Rs. 4,200 to Rs. 4,700 per tonne of carpet backing material. What is the outcome. The goods are exported to America. Here, the running prices are Rs. 4,700 per tonne. In America, the current price is Rs. 5,200 per tonne, excluding freight. So, by the structure that is there, in this market, they are depriving this country of its foreign exchange earning per tonne to the tune of Rs. 400. They are depriving income-tax collection in this country to the tune of Rs. 400. They are depriving the worker to the tune of Rs. 400, which is an extra profit. It is a very big vicious circle and I have no doubt that the Government will not be able to go anywhere near the core of it. This Government knows everything, but it cannot disturb their masters. I ask Mr. Oza.

Could you kindly find out for the House what is the average registered price of export of jute goods during the last 12 months, carpet bagging material particularly? The only answer lies in nationalising jute trade, jute mills, the import-export trade, the wholesale business of foodgrains and other essential commodities. There is no short-cut or other remedy. The whole thing is so mouth-eaten that there is no other way-out. You cannot really hoodwink people by telling these things.

Mr. Oza has the industries portfolio and he might be able to do something. He may know how recently the B B Amalgamated mills, five jute mills with paid-up share value of Rs. 10, manipulated the market value to Rs. 6.50 each and it has changed from Andrew Yule and Company and some other individuals at Rs. 24 a share. The present buyers and B. P. Boddar and others or their company and they are buying only 55 per cent of Andrew Yule's holding. Now the minority shareholders, small shareholders who are often helpless and are exploited have made representations to the Government that the Government should force the new buyers to give an offer to all the shareholders, as was the case in J. F. Chapdani jute mills when James Finlay Company sold their shares; a small shareholder may not like to invest his money with the new management.

I do not like to say very much on this matter. It has become such a wide spread vicious circle in the last 25 years that there is no other remedy than what I have suggested: nationalise the basic commodity transactions and import-export trade, particularly where the poor grower or the agriculturist is involved.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): The present amendment appears to be a small one, to bring out the distinction between the definition of a forward contract under section 2 (c) and the definition of a late delivery contract under section 2 (i). It has been said that in the guise of late delivery contract some speculators, profiteers and hoarders have been carrying on forward trade contracts. To put an end to this, the Bill seeks to make certain amendments. After 20 years of experience—the Act is dated 1952—the Government were able to discover certain defects in the definition of the forward contracts and late delivery contract. It appears that speculation is on the increase only because of the defect in the definition. That is not the reason at all. The present amendment is a bunkum and an eye wash; it does not go deep into the matter and as far as my party, the Communist party, is concerned, we have been giving suggestions to completely abolish forward contracts. That is the only solution. And the crisis in this forward contracts is as old as the hills. I will cite some examples.

Government has assumed all the powers under different amending Acts, viz., Act 46 of 1953, Act 32 of 1957 and Act 52 of 1960. In addition, there is the Forward Markets Commission and also an Advisory Body set up to check speculation. In spite of all this find that illegal, excessive, speculative trading has been rampant through out the country.

I do not want to go into the mechanism of it as Government are more aware of it than I, but I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a report in the *Economic Times* of yesterday that prices have dropped in gur as a result of Government's action regarding forward markets. In the Hapur Market the price of gur had shot up to Rs. 132.50 but now it has come down to Rs. 85 because of the banning of forward contracts in gur. Some of the big manufacturers of gur, some of the sugar mill owners and big sugarcane hoarders started forward

trading in gur, and the sugar mill owners took money from the nationalised banks as credit and invested it in gur. But the speculators over-shot the mark, and therefore the Government was forced to intervene, and the result is that gur prices have fallen.

From this two conclusions are very clear. One is that the producers of cane are not at all benefited; they are the hardest hit and this has disastrous consequences for them because it is they who produce gur. Secondly even when the prices shot up, it was the speculators who pocketed the entire money at the cost of the cane grower and the consumer, the growers did not get any benefit out of that also.

There is another news item reported in the *Economic Times* of 19th November, 1971 to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. In the front page, it has been stated :

"Late this evening, the Reserve Bank relaxed its credit control against cotton. The decision would appear to be contrary to the Finance Minister's assurance in the Lok Sabha of a credit squeeze against speculative commodities."

Now the cat is out of the bag. Despite the assurance given by the Finance Minister in the Lok Sabha, the Governor of the Reserve Bank and the bureaucrats have flouted this policy and started permitting credit against cotton and other speculative commodities to such speculators. Even the solemn assurances of Government given on the floor of this House are thrown overboard by the bureaucrats in charge of banking and finance. Unless and until the entire forward trading system is completely abolished, we cannot achieve our goal, in spite of these amendments. The time has now come for testing the *bona fides* of the Government. Hoarders, profiteers and speculators must be treated on a par with Pakistani war criminals. They must be arrested and sent to prison. For that, this forward trading has to be abolished.

It is well known that Government has set up a Forward Markets Commission. Who are the members? Handmaids of speculators! The past Chairman was one of the largest speculators in cotton. He is already dead gone. This was not merely a rumour but it

was proved to be true. So, we will not be able to curb this evil by making amendments here and there. I do not know if anybody at the top has any hand in it.

With regard to the definitions, hundreds of decisions are there. It is only the hoarders and speculators who take the matter to the Supreme Court and High Court. Will the minister lay on the Table a statement showing the numbers and speculators who have been arrested? In 1962 there was a case Raghubar Dayal Jayaprakash Vs State. Raghubar Dayal was looting, taking advantage of forward trading. But on one occasion he fell out with the commission and some minister. There was a notification dated 11-2-59 banning forward market in gur. He took the matter to the Supreme Court and challenged the validity of the Act, just because he was going to lose Rs. 48,000! I also enquired from the Supreme Court lawyers and I am told that there are not much of cases launched by the Government. The Government has not launched much of the prosecutions. Nothing of the kind.

This kind of amendment has nothing to do with the reality. It is far away from the reality. This cannot solve the problem. I am totally opposed to forward trading and the present amendment. It only appears that it can make some progress. But it is far away from the reality.

With these words, I oppose this amending Bill.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह : (शुभुनू) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अग्रिम सौदे का व्यापार देश के व्यापार के इतिहास में काफी महत्वपूर्ण रहा है। अपने जमाने में हमने देखा था कि कोई काटन किंग, कोई सिलवर किंग कोई गोल्ड किंग कहलाया। जो सौदे किये जाते थे उनमें न तो कुछ बेचा जाता था और न ही खरीदा जाता था और आज भी जो ये सौदे होते हैं उनमें न खरीदा जाता है और न ही बेचा जाता है। यह जो व्यवस्था है यह ब्रिटिश काल से चली आ रही है। जब हमारी सरकार बनी तब हमने इसकी गलतियों को, इसकी कमियों को देखा और 1952 में सरकार ने सबसे पहले इस व्यापार को रेगुलेट करने के

[श्री विवेकानन्द सिंह]

भारे में, कंट्रोल करने के बारे में कदम उठाये। आज सरकार एक दूसरा संशोधन ला रही है ताकि इस व्यापार को और भी ज्यादा हम कंट्रोल कर सकें। सबन के अन्दर तथा बाहर भी कहा जा रहा है और इसको मैं भी स्वीकार करता हूँ कि फार्वर्ड कंट्रेक्ट्स में जितने व्यापारी इनवाल्व्ड होते हैं उनके पास काफी धन होता है और उनका प्रभाव सरकार पर कतई न हो, इसको स्वीकार करके मैं नहीं चलना चाहता। सरकार के अफसरों पर वे अपने इनफ्लुएंस को एक्सरसाइज करते हैं। जो भी व्यवस्था होती है उसमें कोई न कोई खामी रह जाती है और उसका फायदा उठाते रहते हैं। मैं सरकार को कंडेम करने के लिए यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ। सरकार की मशीनरी जैसी है उसमें इस प्रकार का प्रावधान रहता ही है और उसका वे लोग फायदा उठाते हैं और कभी एक बहाना लेकर और कभी दूसरा बहाना लेकर लाभ उठाते रहते हैं। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जो प्रोड्यूसर होता है जो अपना खून पसीना एक करके माल पैदा करता है, उसको इसका खमियाजा भुगतना पड़ता है। उसके साथ साथ कंज्यूमर को भी इसका खमियाजा भुगतना पड़ता है। हम देखते हैं फार्वर्ड कंट्रेक्ट में किसी को कोई लेना देना नहीं पड़ता है। सिर्फ जो डिफेंस होता है वही ले लिया जाता है या दे दिया जाता है। अगर इससे किसी दूसरे को हानि न होती हो और वे ही आपस में ले दे लें तो किसी को कोई एतराज नहीं हो सकता। एतराज तब होता है जब फार्वर्ड ट्रेडिंग के जो प्राइसिस होती है उनमें बहुत ज्यादा डिफेंस पैदा होता है जिससे प्रोड्यूसर और कंज्यूमर दोनों को हानि उठानी पड़ती है और इसीलिए हम फील करते हैं कि इस प्रकार की जो व्यवस्था है, उसको बन्द होना चाहिये।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि फार्वर्ड ट्रेडिंग को कम्प्लीटली बन्द कर देना चाहिये, इस प्रकार के सौदे यहां नहीं होने चाहिये। मैं

कहना चाहता हूँ कि फार्वर्ड कंट्रेक्ट्स के सभी सौदे आप बन्द न भी करें तो भी आपको चाहिये कि आप स्टेट ट्रेडिंग इसमें लाएं। हम देखते हैं कि प्रोड्यूसर और कंज्यूमर दोनों को इस प्रकार के सौदों से हानि उठानी पड़ती है। जो पैदा करता है उसको कितना मिलता है और जो कंज्यूम करता है उसको कितना पे करना पड़ता है, इसको आप देखें। इस प्रकार के सौदों से एक यह दिक्कत सामने आती है। इस वास्ते मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी भी जल्दी हो सके इसमें आप स्टेट ट्रेडिंग लाये। कच्चे माल की जितनी भी प्रोडक्ट्स हैं, उनमें आप स्टेट ट्रेडिंग लायें फिर चाहे एग्रिकल्चरल प्रोडक्ट्स वे हों या ज्यूट की प्रोड्यूस हो, काटन की हो या कोई दूसरी हो। फूडग्रेज, जूट आदि सबको सरकार अपने हाथ में लेगी तो प्रोड्यूसर को भी उसकी अच्छी कीमत मिलेगी, मुनाफा मिलेगा और कंज्यूमर के हाथ भी वह चीज ठीक से जाएगी, उसको भी ज्यादा पे नहीं करना पड़ेगा। इस वास्ते सरकार इस दिशा में जितनी जल्दी हो सके, कदम उठाये।

फार्वर्ड ट्रेडिंग को कंट्रोल करने के लिए आपने कमिशन बना रखा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बताया जाए कि उसके चेयरमैन हैं कौन और मेम्बर कौन हैं? फार्वर्ड ट्रेडिंग की देखभाल करने वाले कौन हैं? क्या उसमें जो प्रोड्यूस करता है या जो कंज्यूमर है, वह भी कहीं पिकचर में आता है? मैं समझता हूँ कि नहीं आता है। उसमें उन्हीं लोगों को रिप्रिजेंटेशन मिला हुआ है जो फार्वर्ड ट्रेडिंग से रुपया कमाते हैं, मुनाफा कमाते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक आप स्टेट ट्रेडिंग को पूरी तरह से जारी नहीं करते हैं तब तक इसको कंट्रोल करने के लिए जो एम्बुअल है, जो प्रोड्यूसर है और जो कंज्यूमर है, उन दोनों को इसमें रिप्रिजेंटेशन दें। ऐसा आपने किया तब तो कुछ कंट्रोल आप कर सकेंगे वरना जो बिजिनेसमैन हैं जो इससे कमाते रहे हैं जिन्होंने लाखों

करोड़ों रुपया कमया है और कम रहे हैं वे इसकी इनपुट्स करते रहेंगे, सरकारी मशीनरी को इनपुट्स करते रहेंगे। इस वास्ते उस कमीशन या कमेटी में ड्यू रिप्रेजेंटेशन होना चाहिये कन्ज्यूमर का और प्रोड्यूसर का।

मैं सदन का अधिक समय न लेकर एक ही बात निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज वह समय आ गया है जबकि हमारी नीतियों को धन-प्रभावित नहीं कर सके, बिजनेसमैन प्रभावित न कर सकें। इस प्रकार का एक वातावरण हम बना कर चलना चाहते हैं और देश हमसे अपेक्षा करता है, कन्ज्यूमर अपेक्षा करता है, प्रोड्यूसर अपेक्षा करता है कि हमें ड्यू रिटर्न मिले अपनी चीज का और हमें अपने दाम के बदले वाजिब चीज मिले। इन बदली हुई परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए जितना भी इस समय इसमें हो सकता है वह आप करें और जल्दी से जल्दी स्टेट ट्रेडिंग की तरफ कदम उठाएं। जितना भी रा मैटीरियल है, एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस है, उन सबकी स्टेट ट्रेडिंग राइट बे में हो। इसलिए मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि थोड़ा बहुत आप जो संशोधन कर रहे हैं उससे कुछ रिलीफ मिलेगी, कुछ चेक होगा, उसका तो मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन वास्तव में समर्थन तब होगा जब आप स्टेट ट्रेडिंग लाएंगे।

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,† I would like to say a few words on the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1971 introduced by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Industrial Development.

Sir, all of us are aware of the importance of the legislation under discussion now. It is also realised that forward trading is the main reason for the phenomenal rise in prices of essential commodities and also in industrial raw materials. The speculators and hoarders are only interested in making quick money at the cost of our society and they are finding out every day the loopholes in our legislations so that they can exploit them for their own aggrandisement. On the

one side it is dinned into our ears that the production in all sectors of our economy has increased and it is proclaimed from house-tops that we have achieved the green revolution in the country. But, what do we find on the other side? There is a price spiral everywhere. It is time that the Government bestows greater attention to this problem and tries to find out the basic reasons for this. On page 48 of the Economic Survey, 1970-71 it is stated :

"Among the shortages that have bedevilled the economy during the year, the most persistent and insidious from the point of view of the price level for essential commodities are those relating particularly to cotton and oilseeds. Even in regard to foodgrains, while the general situation has been good, supplies have been short for pulses and even for rice the position is only marginally satisfactory."

This is what the Economic Survey conducted by the Government tells.

From this it is sufficiently clear that the hoarders and speculators are holding the country to ransom with the sharp-edged weapon of forward trading in their hands. Unless the forward trading in all the commodities is put to an end to for all times to come, the Government cannot control the price rise. It is common knowledge that after a great deal of agitation and struggle the Government banned the forward trading in *gun* which is used by the common man throughout the country. The way in which the Government takes recourse to banning of forward trading in essential commodities as and when the occasion arises shows the reluctance on the part of Government to take to this effective weapon and to end forward trading once and for all.

To give you one example of the consequence of forward trading, I will refer to cotton. When the price of cotton goes up as a result of forward trading, naturally the price of yarn goes up. The weavers are unable to buy yarn at such an exorbitant price and run their traditional profession. Lakhs and Lakhs of families of weavers have been suffering as a result of forward trading in cotton and in fact many of them have become

† The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri E. R. Krishnan]

destitute. Similarly, in the case of groundnut oil which is in daily use of the poorest of the poor in the country, the speculators have their say and the distress of the people cannot be enumerated by me within the short time available to me.

I will refer you to page 157 of the Annual Report of the Ministry of Industrial Development. Chapter III deals with Forward Markets Commission, a very important organisation with the Government to control and to curb forward trading in the commodities. You will be surprised to know that only 14 lines have been given to detail the functioning of this organisation. In fact, only 4 lines depict how the Forward Markets Commission is functioning. There is no information at all as to how many raids were conducted by the Enforcement Wing of the Commission, in how many cases what kind of action has been taken and in how many banned commodities the forward trading was indulged in by the speculators. I would like the hon. Minister to give to the House these details so that we may know how forward trading is effectively controlled by the Ministry. But, it is beyond my comprehension that only this much attention has been paid by the Government to the functioning of Forward Markets Commission.

It was a laudable step that the Government banned forward trading in shares and securities in the year 1969 and all of us felt that the hold of monopolists on the country's economy would get weakened. But ; suddenly last year the Government appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Anjaria to consider whether forward trading in shares and securities could be resumed. It is clear that the speculators are only exploiting the vacillation of the Government in such an important issue. There is no firm policy so far as forward trading is concerned and in consequence the hoarders and speculators have their field day. I would like to the hon. Minister to inform the house as to what happened to the report of the Anjaria Committee and what action has been taken on the recommendations of the Committee.

If the Government are really keen to save the country's economy from the grip of speculators, if the Government are determined to control the rise in prices of essen-

tial commodities, if the Government are really interested in the welfare of 50 crores of people, especially at this critical juncture when the country's security is threatened by external aggression from Pakistan, then the only alternative left to the Government is to ban forward trading in all the commodities for ever. Unless the industrial commodities are taken away from the clutches of hoarders and speculators the economy of the country will never pick up. The good intentions of the Government should not be confined to paper alone and in particular this legislation should not become a paper legislation, but it should be implemented with all the force at the command of the Government.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मन्त्री महोदय की इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि आम लोगों के लिए जीवन-निर्वाह की वस्तुएं सुलभ हो सकें, वह ठीक तरह से उन्हें प्राप्त हो सकें उसकी गारंटी देने के लिए जो भी कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं उससे किसी का कोई विरोध नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस विधेयक में जो संशोधन किए गए हैं उन संशोधनों द्वारा आप अपनी इच्छा की पूर्ति कहां तक कर सकेंगे या जनता को कहां तक लाभ पहुंचा सकेंगे इसमें संदेह है। और संदेह इसलिए है कि पिछले कई बार जो संशोधन आप लाए उनका कोई खास असर लोगों पर पड़ा हो, जनता पर पड़ा हो या बाजार पर पड़ा हो तो ऐसी बात नहीं है। वायदा बाजारों पर आपका नियंत्रण होने पर भी वह सट्टा बाजार में बदल गए हैं। स्टॉक एक्सचेंज में आम तौर पर खुले रूप में आज वादे के नाम पर सट्टे चल रहे हैं और आपकी सारी मशीनरी अक्षम होकर उसको देखती रहती है। उससे यही लगता है कि सरकार निष्क्रिय होकर बैठी है या कुछ करना नहीं चाहती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि केवल कानून बना देने से या कानून में संशोधन कर देने से काम नहीं चलता। उसके लिए उपयुक्त वातावरण भी बनाना चाहिए जो उपयुक्त वातावरण आप नहीं बना रहे हैं। आप निय-

तरह से जमाखोरी की प्रवृत्ति, मुनाफाखोरी की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है क्या उसको आप इस कानून के द्वारा समाप्त कर पाएंगे? वह तो पिछले दिनों में भी नहीं समाप्त हो पाए हैं। कीमतें बढ़ी हैं, महंगाई बढ़ी है। फार्वर्ड ट्रेडिंग के बारे में, रेडी डिलीवरी के बारे में जो संशोधन आप लाए उसके बाद फिर चाहे यह आपकी मान्यताप्राप्त संस्थाएं हों, मान्यताप्राप्त एक्सचेंज हों या मान्यताप्राप्त कमीशन एजेंसी हो या गैर-मान्यताप्राप्त हों, जो कुछ बाजार में चल रहा है, जो कुछ स्थिति है, उससे साफ जाहिर है कि देश के अंदर आम तौर पर सट्टेबाजी की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है। उस सट्टेबाजी की प्रवृत्ति के कारण कीमतें बढ़ी हैं। दूसरे कुछ आर्थिक पहलू भी हो सकते हैं। बहुत सी चीजों के अंदर जिनके अंदर वायदा बाजार नहीं है, या जिनके अंदर कोई ताजा बाजार अथवा रेडी डिलीवरी की बात नहीं है, जिनके अंदर कोई सट्टा बाजार भी नहीं है उन वस्तुओं की कीमतें भी बढ़ी हैं। आज छाद्यान्नों को ले लीजिए, दालों को ले लीजिए और बहुत सी ऐसी चीजें हैं जिनके दाम बढ़े हैं। आप केवल वायदा बाजार को दोष नहीं दे सकते। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आपके संशोधन के पीछे कोई गलत भावना है, आपकी भावना अच्छी है। लेकिन आपका जो काम करने का ढंग है, जो मशीनरी आपकी है, चाहे वह फार्वर्ड मार्केट कमीशन हो या कोई और एजेंसी हो, उसकी क्षमता इतनी कम है कि उसके कारण जमाखोरी के ऊपर कोई नियंत्रण कोई बंधन हो, यह स्थिति दिखाई नहीं देती।

एक आपने जो शाब्दिक परिवर्तन किया है धारा 2 में मैं जानना चाहता हूं उस शाब्दिक परिवर्तन का असर कितना पड़ता है? उसमें केवल एक शब्द "एट ए फ्यूचर डेट" निकाल दिया गया है, क्या उससे फार्वर्ड ट्रेडिंग की सारी स्थिति बदल जायगी? क्या अनअथॉराइज्ड लोग अपना व्यवसाय बन्द कर देंगे या ओपीराइज्ड लोग अपना व्यवसाय बन्द कर देंगे। बाजकस किस तरह की प्रवृत्ति चल रही है,

मैं उसकी डिटेल् में नहीं जाना चाहता—न लेना, न देना, जबानी जमा खर्च करना, टाइम पर सौदे को काट देना, बदले में जो ज्यादा या कमी होती है, उसको दे-ले देना, इसमें कहां तक परिवर्तन हो सकेगा, मुझे इसमें सन्देह है।

ठीक इसी प्रकार से जो रेडी-डिलीवरी का तरीका है, उसके लिए रेडी डिलीवरी की परिभाषा में भी कुछ प्रतिबन्ध जोड़ने का आपने प्रयत्न किया है, उस प्रतिबन्ध के द्वारा फार्वर्ड मार्केट पर कितना असर पड़ेगा, मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं क्योंकि अध्यादेश में जो विवरण दिया है या इस विधेयक में जो विवरण दिया है, उसमें यह स्थिति कहीं स्पष्ट नहीं होती है कि इसके द्वारा आप कितना कंट्रोल कर पायेंगे, कीमतों को किस हद तक स्थिर कर पायेंगे, किस हद तक महंगाई को रोक पायेंगे? माननीय मंत्री जो ने यह भी बताने की चेष्टा नहीं की है कि नीतिगत रूप में वह वायदा बाजार के किस हद तक पक्ष में हैं, किस हद तक उसको चाहते हैं और हद तक नहीं चाहते हैं। एक तरफ कहते हैं कि वायदा बाजार पर पूरी तरह से नियन्त्रण लगाने की चेष्टा कर रहे हैं, प्रायः समाप्त कर रहे हैं, दूसरी तरफ वायदा बाजार के लिये यह सारा ऐक्ट है, इसमें अनेकों धारारें हैं, पीनल-क्लाज भी है, सारी-की-सारी स्थिति वही है।

माननीय मंत्री जी की भावनाओं का आदर करते हुए भी मैं यह समझता हूं कि जिस प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति आज चल रही है, उसके लिए इस प्रकार के नियन्त्रण के बावजूद भी कानूनों में जो दोष हैं, उनके कारण बाजार में आज जो व्यवस्था व्याप्त है, जिस प्रकार से वायदा बाजार आज सट्टा बाजार के रूप में परिणित हो गया है, उस पर आप प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगा पायेंगे। इसके लिए आप कोई ऐसी एजेंसी नियुक्त करें या अपनी मशीनरी को सक्षम करें जिसके द्वारा आप प्रतिबन्ध लगा पायें और जिस प्रकार की आपकी भावना है कि

[डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय]

लोगों को चीज सही मूल्यों पर मिल पाये, मूल्यों के दाम स्थिर रहें, बढा-बढी न हो, जिससे आम लोग प्रभावित न हो पायें, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था बनी रहे। मैं आपकी भावना का पुनः आदर करते हुए निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आप कोई सुझाव, सक्षम मशीनरी बनाने का प्रयत्न कीजिए जिससे आम लोगों को राहत मिल सके और आप भी अपने उद्देश्य में सफल हो सकें तथा गरीबी और मंहगाई के कुचक्र से जनता को राहत मिल सके।

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): It seems to me from the speeches that have been made that the function of forward trading has not been clearly understood. There has to be a distinction between speculation and forward trading. Speculation you may undoubtedly condemn, but forward trading performs a very necessary economic function, and so long as you can make it function in that way and not allow it to be abused, it is a good thing, and it seems to me very necessary, so that if Government wish to regulate forward trading, it is certainly a step in the right direction. But when they go further and by this amendment seek to cut out even such little scope as there existed for manufacturers and processors to see that they do not suffer through fluctuations of prices, then I think they are doing positive harm.

In the main, I would say that forward trading is necessary for agricultural commodities which have to be processed. For instance, if you take groundnut, groundnuts have to be processed into groundnut oil; the oil manufacturer buys the groundnut and later converts it into oil and sells it. When he buys the groundnut at a particular price, he at the same time enters into a hedge contract about the time that he would make it into oil and sell it and thus safeguards himself against the market fluctuations in the meantime in the prices of groundnuts. By doing so, he does not have to suffer loss, nor does he have to add a considerable margin of safety to the prices of the oil which he sells. In fact, by being able to hedge, he is able to stabilise the prices. I am only giving an illustration.

It seems to me that if Government make it impossible for processors to have recourse to hedge trading, then they are taking a step which is definitely retrograde. The suggestion that the State may take over the entire trad-

ing in this regard is not sound. But if the State does what it is being asked to do, then it might perhaps consider, what a colossal and impossible task it would be undertaking to take over the entire trade in groundnuts, cotton and jute, the kinds of commodities which have to be processed. It seems to me that when Government have decided to tighten the parent Act by proposing to close the loopholes in regard to the ready market, I think that they are perhaps doing something which is likely to do more harm than good.

I am not suggesting that speculation should be allowed so run riot. Speculation is something quite different; genuine forward trading is something which performs a real economic role and it should be allowed. It should be regulated by all means to see that it is not abused. For the purpose of regulation, by all means, let Government act as firmly and as drastically as they may desire. But let them not make impossible genuine economic activities or seek to restrict them so as to make them impossible.

In fact, as some other speakers have pointed out, if you close the door completely and prohibit it, just like prohibition of alcoholic drinks, it will only make matters worse and lead to worse evils. Prohibition of this kind will only drive necessary activities underground and encourage speculation, rather than permit genuine activity. As one of the speakers pointed out, it will be easy to circumvent this by having recourse to verbal transactions. In fact, in all these forward transactions, the bulk of them are initially purely verbal, recorded only later. Thus if you control it, as you now propose to do, it will become more harmful and you will make it operate in a more harmful manner.

I would, therefore, earnestly request the Minister to reconsider this matter. If he is not able to do that straightway let him at least accept the amendment for reference to a Select Committee where the entire question can be gone into fully to see precisely why it is that the forward markets regulations have not been successful so far and what you should do to make them a success, so that the real economic function is performed satisfactorily; this will help both the producer and the consumer. Rather than do something in haste, I do plead earnestly with the Minister to consider this suggestion of mine to have the matter fully gone into by those competent to do so.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : While I feel deeply grateful for some of the constructive suggestions made by some hon. Members, I am constrained to observe that they have unnecessarily enlarged the discussion. Some of the points raised by them, though very important, are not strictly relevant to the present Bill.

As I said in the beginning, this Bill only tries to amend the definition of ready delivery contract. A suggestion has been made that it be referred to a select committee. I would request the mover to consider this aspect. As one of the hon. members mentioned, there was a Committee appointed to review the working of the Forward Markets Regulation Act and the working of the Forward Markets Commission. We are going to have a comprehensive Bill based on consideration of the report of the Committee. When that Bill is before the House, it can certainly be referred to a select committee because it will contain many provisions in deciding upon which we will require the guidance and experience of all hon. members, as Shri Patel pointed out. That would be the proper stage for referring the matter to the Select Committee when we are having a comprehensive review of the old legislation from all points of view. But for one clause and that too which proposes to amend section 2(i) about ready delivery contract, that is not necessary. Suppose it is referred to the Select Committee, would the Select Committee be able to devote more than two hours to that clause? Even in the Select Committee we could thrash out the whole thing within an hour or so. When on the floor of this House we have had enough time for considering this,—I think we have examined the definition in detail—I request the hon. Member not to press that this Bill be referred to the Select Committee.

15.00 hrs.

Again, he has not even been good enough to include me in the Select Committee. A Select Committee without the Minister—

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : If he includes, you are agreed?

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : I am afraid I will not be able to accept this amendment. I think after what I have said, that a comprehensive Bill is going to be introduced—

SHRI M. C. DAGA : Speculation in forward trading.

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : It is not necessary in this Bill. But so far as this Bill is concerned, it is only to plug a loophole which has come to the notice of the Forward Market Commission and which was being misused. How was it being misused? So many hon. friends have said that after 20 years, we are coming forward with an amendment of the definition of ready delivery contract. This definition of ready delivery contract has got to be amended because when forward trading is banned, or suspended, people resort to acts of subterfuge. When forward trading is allowed to be regulated by the Forward Market Commission and it went in its normal course, then, this was not resorted to. This definition was not resorted to for carrying out trade which was of a good character. We have to bring it when we have put a ban or we have suspended future trading in most of the commodities; so it has become necessary to bring this amendment in order to amend the definition clause of ready delivery contract, so that we can effectively control the forward trading which we mean to control. Therefore, we have come forward with this amendment.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister indicate when he proposes to bring in this a comprehensive Bill to which he refers? How soon?

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : I will not be able to give the time; it would be done as early as possible. It is under thorough examination.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : The point of my question was only this. If it was likely to be brought at a fairly early date, why then should you tinker with an Act which has gone on for a considerably long time?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is only to plug a loophole.

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : So long as we have not got a comprehensive Bill, so long as it has not been passed by Parliament, we cannot afford to allow this loophole to be exploited by persons who want to indulge in practices which are not in the interests of the common man. Therefore, I would urge

[Shri Ghanshyam Oza] upon the hon. Members to accept the small amendment, because, so many of them are worried about the activities which are not in the larger interests of the public, and this will enable the Government to control these activities and I will certainly request them to reconsider what they have said.

Some Members waxed eloquent about hoarding and profiteering and all these things. In spite of this, they say that even when this piece of legislation is brought to the Statute-Book, hoarding is going on and profiteering is going on. They forget what is the function of the Forward Market Commission and what is the purpose of bringing this legislation. As I said in the beginning, under Article 19(g) of the Constitution, every citizen is free to practise any trade, business or profession. So, he is free to do that. That is a fundamental right given by the constitution to every citizen. But Article 19(6) also says that this right can be reasonably restricted by the larger public interest, and therefore it is that this Forward Market Commission Act has stood the test of the courts; it is a legal piece of legislation, it cannot be Challenged, because it reasonably restricts the right of the citizen to practise any trade. Therefore, the function of the present legislation is only to regulate forward trading. As we have been saying we want to regulate forward trading effectively particularly in agricultural commodities when it is allowed. In my speech I said that we wanted to see that so far as agricultural commodities were concerned future trading was not practised or allowed.

Some hon. Members asked how many prosecutions were launched and how many cases were put before the court? Every year we are having raids on so many markets which are functioning illegally or improperly and put up cases before the court... (*Interruptions*.) In 1963, 91 persons were convicted and in 1964, 53 were convicted. If you co-operate we shall be able to bring many more persons within the grip of the law.

This small Bill is only an attempt to plug the loophole which was being taken advantage of by unscrupulous people. We want to give a stern warning to persons who do not abide by law. We will not tolerate all these things; we shall launch prosecutions whenever it is necessary to do so. With these words I

request the hon. Members to pass this small Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put to vote the amendment moved by Shri Daga for referring this Bill to a Select Committee.

The amendment was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clauses 2, 3 and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2, 3 and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.07 hrs.

SMALL COINS (OFFENCES) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the prevention of melting or destruction of small coins, hoarding of small coins for the purpose of melting or destruction thereof, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Government had been receiving reports of shortage of small coins in several parts of the country since the middle of last year. Action was taken immediately to step up the production of small coins in the mints. The two mints at Alipore and Hyderabad were put to 60 hours working per week, as against 48 hours earlier, from the month of October/November 1970. The mint at Bombay was put to two-shift working of nine hours each from July 1970. The number of men engaged in the production of coins was also increased. As a result of these measures, the daily rate of production in the mints went up from 12 lakh pieces per day in August 1970 to 35 lakh pieces per day in January/February 1971. The current rate of production of small coins is over 50 lakh pieces per day. Government have also taken several other measures for stepping up the pace of output of coins in the mints. The ten paise coins are now being minted in aluminium magnesium alloy which enables a faster pace of output than the aluminium-bronze alloy in which this denomination of coins used to be minted until recently. With a similar object in view, it has been decided to mint fifty paise coins in cupro-nickel, instead of in nickel and to resume the minting of 25 paise coins (in cupro-nickel alloy instead of in pure nickel) holding in abeyance further minting of the 20 paise coins in aluminium bronze. The minting of these coins in the new alloy will commence shortly. The measures already taken have undoubtedly contributed to ease the coin shortage to some extent and are expected to further improve the situation in the near future.

An analysis of the possible causes of shortage has revealed that considerable quantities of the earlier minted coins in cupro-nickel alloy of the denominations of 2 paise and 5 paise, and to some extent 10 paise also, have gone out of circulation because, with the rise in the price of the metals used in them, their metallic value outstripped their face value and it became a paying proposition to use the coins as metal for various purposes. There are also reports that aluminium-bronze 20 paise and 10 paise coins are being melted for production of cheap trinkets and fountain-pen nibs. The diversion of coins for other uses has been responsible for reducing the volume of coins in circulation. The additional quantities since put into circulation have not fully neutralised the erosion already taken place

and still taking place due to melting of coins.

It became clear that complete normalcy could not be reached unless the business of melting of coins is put an end to. Legally, however, melting of coins was not an offence. There was no provision in the Indian Code, or the Indian Coinage Act, or Metal Token Act which debarred a person from melting a coin. This legal lacuna had to be made good on an urgent basis, if further diversion of coins for purposes of melting was to be stopped. Government had, therefore, no alternative but to promulgate the Small Coins (Offences) Ordinance, 1971, on 22nd October, 1971 declaring melting of small coins and hoarding such coins for the purpose of melting an offence in law. The Bill now introduced is meant to replace this Ordinance. As shortage of small coins, which this legislation is intended to tackle, is expected to be a temporary phenomenon, it is proposed to enact the law with a duration of three years only.

I commend this Bill to the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill to provide for the prevention of melting or destruction of small coins, hoarding of small coins for the purpose of melting or destruction thereof, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.”

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali) : I beg to move :

“That the Bill to provide for the prevention of melting or destruction of small coins, hoarding of small coins for the purpose of melting or destruction thereof, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 8 members, namely :—

- (1) Shri Bashweshwar Nath Bhargava
- (2) Shri Hiralal Doda
- (3) Shri K. R. Ganesh
- (4) Shri Vikram Mahajan
- (5) Shri Shrikishan Modi
- (6) Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma
- (7) Shri S. N. Singh ; and
- (8) Shri R. P. Yadav

[Shri M. C. Daga]

with instructions to report by the last day of the next session." (7)

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the debate on the Small Coins (Offences) Bill.

At the outset, I would refer to the fact that this Bill is to replace the Ordinance issued by the President during the inter-session on 22.10.1971. The Government was aware that the Parliament would be convened on the 15th of this month. The Government was also aware of the fact that there was countrywide shortage of small coins during the past 12 months. While the Government did not take effective steps during this period to meet the situation, suddenly just 22 days before the starting the session an Ordinance was issued by the President. Will such a step lead to creation of sound parliamentary conventions in the country? Does such an action on the part of the Government not show the utter disregard of parliamentary and democratic traditions? Having waited 12 months to assess the situation, the crisis would not have become worse if the Government had awaited for another 22 days and introduced this Bill in the Parliament. I refer to this because at least for the future the Government would take note of the sentiments of Members of this House and would not take recourse to Ordinances of this nature when the Parliament is not in session.

On 26th March 1971 while replying to a question the then Minister of State for Finance, Shri V. C. Shukla, stated that the Government had no legal powers to prevent the melting or destruction of small coins, hoarding of small coins for the purpose of melting or destruction thereof and in the very near future the Government would introduce a legislation in this regard. I am happy that this Bill has been introduced now and I welcome it.

Sir, you must have come across the news item that in Bangalore small coins worth Rs. 10,000 were recovered by the Police. There was also another news item that 20 paise coins were sold for Rs. 4 each. It was also found out that the small coins were used as washers. It was stated that because the

metallic content of 20 paise was worth Rs. 4 it was being sold for that amount. I need not say that when this Bill becomes an Act, these undesirable activities will be put an end to.

But, here I would like to point out that all the ills do not lie in such misuses of the small coins. The serious shortage of small coins resulted from the considerable scaling down of production of small coins in the Government Mints. I would give some figures to prove my contention. In the year 1966-67, the production of small coins was 169.60 crores of pieces; in 1967-68 184.54 crores in 1968-69 142.46 crores; in 1969-70 38.58 crores and in 1970-71 32.40 crores. From this it is clear that the steep fall in the production of small coins is the main cause for the shortage of small coins through out the country.

I would also like to bring to your notice another factor which contributed to this shortage. In April 1970 the Reserve Bank of India withdrew from circulation old coins worth Rs. 20 crores. If there is on the one hand steep fall in the production of small coins and on the other there is also sudden withdrawal from circulation of small coins worth Rs. 20 crores, there is no wonder that such an acute shortage of small coins will become inevitable.

The State Trading Corporation has also been obtaining export orders for small coins from some South-east Asian countries like Thailand, Malaysia etc. I do not know the value of such export orders executed by our Mints during this period. I would like the hon. Minister to tell the House the value of such export orders executed by our Mints.

Because of 75% copper content and 25% nickel content in the old small coins, there was demand from foreign countries for the supply of huge quantities of old blank coins. I know that the S.T.C. was trying its best to procure export orders for the old blank coins. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the value of such export orders received by the S. T. C. for the supply of old blank coins. If only the Government had made an attempt to melt these old coins and produced new small coins, this crisis could have been averted.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

I am also unable to understand another strange phenomenon. During this critical period, the weekly overtime work of the Mints had been reduced from 22½ hours to 10½ hours. You can imagine how this shortage of small coins would have come about when the Mints had to execute huge export orders but their overtime work had also been reduced by 50% simultaneously. I do not also know how export orders could be accepted by the Government when there was acute shortage of small coins inside the country. I would like the hon. Minister to explain this situation.

It is easy and possible for the Government to bring forward legislations any time they like. But it has been proved that it is not possible for the Government to produce the required quantity of small coins to meet the acute shortage in the country. It is also easy for the Government to put the blame on the anti-social elements in the country for any crisis. It should be clear to all from what I have said so far that all the faults for this crisis do not lie with the anti-social elements in the country, but the Government also must bear the major part of the blame for this shortage. When the Government pays attention to the export of small coins and does not care for the sufferings of the poor people, one is forced to construe that this Government is callously indifferent to the needs of the people.

It is said that a sum of Rs. 33 lakhs as foreign exchange has been earned through these export orders. But, what about the sufferings of the 50 crores of people? Whether it is a tea stall or a pawn shop or a grocer's shop the people were harassed to tender the actual change if they wanted to buy anything. It did not end here. If one went to the Railway Platform or a Post Office and sometimes even in the Banks, he was abruptly told to tender exact change. The late Ram Manohar Lohia used to repeatedly point out in this House that the *per capita* income of an Indian was just 70 paise. You can imagine, Sir, how a poor man would have faced this acute shortage of small coins.

As early as 21st January, 1971 the Reserve Bank of India issued a statement that the shortage of small coins would be over. We have been frequently hearing such statements from the Reserve Bank, but the situation has not improved so far. Previously, the capitalists and the industrialists used to find fault with

the policies and services of the Reserve Bank. But now, even the common men have started blaming the Reserve Bank for their difficulties. If a solution is not at sight, it is better to keep quiet than making announcements at random. I would request that the Government should concentrate more on constructive action than on announcements.

In the end, I would like to suggest that for the time being no export orders for small coins should be accepted by the Government till the situation inside the country improves. Even the export of blank coins to foreign countries should be stopped at once. Secondly the weekly overtime work prevailing in the Mints before this shortage occurred should be revived so that they are able to produce more. Thirdly, every attempt should be made by the Government to step up production of small coins to the level of 169.60 crores of pieces that obtained in the year 1966-67 and to the production level of 184.54 crores of pieces in 1967-68.

Unless these measures are adopted by the Government forthwith, the shortage of small coins prevailing in the country now cannot be remedied. I don't think that the Government will be able to achieve its objective merely by this legislation. They should implement the suggestions made by me vigorously and earnestly.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR (Mathurapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the small coins shortage was discussed in this House on 25th of March this year and, before that, it was discussed in the Rajya Sabha on 4th December, 1970. The hon. Minister, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, on 4th December, 1970, expressed the hope and assured the House that the small coins shortage would be met by sufficient supply and proper distribution of small coins.

At that time, he felt and admitted that there is no such law that can punish the anti-social elements who melt these coins and get the metallic portion of the coins. But I may mention here that the Internal Security Act is being applied to the political opponents. The Internal Security Act could have been applied to those anti-social elements engaged in this trade. Small boys of 12 or 10 years of age collecting small coins and giving them to some big businessmen. Everyone knows that

[Shri Madhuryya Haldar]

these boys are working on commission basis and big businessmen are making profit out of it. The Government should have taken note of it earlier that the metallic value of these coins is double the face value of the coins.

Now, after a lapse of one year with the assurance that they hoped to overcome the small coins shortage in 2-3 months, they issued an ordinance just before the Parliament was going to meet. May I ask the hon. Minister how many persons have been arrested under this Ordinance? Small boys or the persons who make some profit out of it may be taken into custody and punished. But the big businessmen who possess the technical know-how and apparatus behind this racket and who make huge profits are not touched and none of them has yet been arrested till this day. Like many other laws, this law also will meet the same fate. It will not be effective because the Governmental machinery which has to enforce the laws operates under the pressure of these big business people.

So, I would like to say only one thing that the Government should take care of this that the big people who are making huge profits out of these small coins should be taken into custody or severely punished so that the country may be saved from the shortage of small coins. There is no point in punishing these little boys because they are only getting 5% or 7% from this to live on after 25 years of independence. This ordinance must have some provision so that the big business people should have been punished heavily.

श्री झारखण्ड राय (घोसी) : अध्यादेशों के बल पर शासन चलाना सर्वथा अनुचित है। सदन के दो सत्रों के बीच में एक दर्जन से अधिक अध्यादेश प्रसारित किए गए हैं। सदन की बैठक शीघ्र ही होने वाली थी फिर भी अध्यादेशों का सहारा लिया गया। इनसे देश को और हम सब को बचाया जा सकता था। अध्यादेश दो प्रकार के होते हैं, अच्छे भी और बुरे भी। अच्छे अध्यादेश जो कि अपरिहार्य हों, जिनके बिना काम चल न सकता हो, लागू न किये जायें, यह मैं नहीं कहता हूँ। इस तरह के अध्यादेशों के हम विरोधी नहीं हैं। लेकिन जो बुरे अध्यादेश हैं, उनसे बचा जाना चाहिये। अभी तक मुझे याद है भारत की स्वतंत्रता के

बाद यह प्रथम अवसर था कि संसद की बैठक होने वाली थी फिर भी टैक्सों का सत्तर करोड़ का बोझ जनता पर अध्यादेशों के द्वारा लाव दिया गया है। मंहगाई बढ़ने का यह एक प्रधान कारण है। एक तो ये टैक्स लगाये ही नहीं जाने चाहिये थे और अगर लगाने ही थे तो इनको अध्यादेशों के द्वारा तो बिल्कुल ही नहीं लगाना चाहिये था। जो तरीका अपनाया गया है इनको लगाने का वह बिल्कुल गलत है, अनुचित है। टैक्स तभी लगाये अथवा बढ़ाये जाने चाहिए जब दूसरा कोई उपाय न रह जाय। कुछ अपराध तो हमारे देश में राष्ट्रीय अपराध घोषित कर दिये जाने चाहिये। किसी प्रकार की मिलावट को राष्ट्रीय अपराध घोषित किया जाए। इस तरह से संचयखोरी, चोर-बाजारी, मुनाफाखोरी, सट्टेबाजी आदि करने वाले लोगों को भी राष्ट्रीय अपराध घोषित कर दिया जाना चाहिये। जहां तक सिक्कों को जमाखोरी या इनको गलाने का सम्बन्ध है, मंत्री महोदय ने जो कुछ इसके बारे में कहा है, उसमें मुझे कुछ जोड़ना नहीं है। मैं कहूंगा कि ऐसे सभी लोगों को जो इस अपराध के दोषी पाए जाएं, राष्ट्रीय अपराधी घोषित किया जाना चाहिए और उनके साथ वही बरताव होना चाहिये जो इस प्रकार के अपराधियों के साथ होता है। इनके नागरिक अधिकार जब ये सजा से छूट कर आयें, छीन लिये जाने चाहिए, ये अधिकार उनको नहीं दिये जाने चाहिए।

इस विधेयक में जमानत की भी चर्चा है, उसका भी प्राविजन उनके लिए दिया गया है। मेरा सुझाव है कि ऐसे लोगों की जमानत कतई नहीं होनी चाहिए। या तो सजा को काट कर वह छूटें या केस से बिल्कुल निर्दोष छूटें तब वह बाहर आएँ। इस विधेयक में सजा की भी चर्चा है कम से कम तीन महीने से लेकर उसके ऊपर तक की सजा निर्धारित की गई है। मेरा सुझाव है कि यह सजा बहुत कम है। इस तरह के राष्ट्रीय अपराध के प्रति कड़े से

कड़ा दण्ड देने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। सरकार को इसमें कोई हिचक भी नहीं होनी चाहिए। सारा देश और देश की सारी प्रगतिशील जनता उसका समर्थन करेगी। मेरा सुझाव है कि कम से कम सजा 5 वर्ष होनी चाहिए और ज्यादा से ज्यादा ऐसे लोगों को सजा फांसी तक की होनी चाहिए। फांसी की सजा फायर स्क्वाड के सामने दी जानी चाहिए। मामूली फांसी, जो कन्वेन्शनल फांसी है वह न देकर विशेष प्रकार की फांसी दी जानी चाहिए। माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि छोटे सिक्कों की कमी देश में हुई। सरकार उससे चिन्तित हुई। माननीय शुक्ला जी के दिए वचन को लगभग एक साल बीत चुका लेकिन संतोषजनक सुधार इस स्थिति में नहीं हुआ है। यह सरकार ने और मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में स्वीकार किया है। इसलिए प्रभावी कदम उठाने चाहिए। ऐसा न हो जाय कि पुलिस को घूस लेने का और घूस लेकर अपराधियों को छोड़ देने का एक अवसर और एक अड्डा और मिल जाय। इसकी रोकथाम होनी चाहिए। जैसा हमारे पूर्व वक्ता मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के माननीय सदस्य ने कहा इस बात का भी डर है जैसा कि अब तक समाज में होता रहा है, समाज में जहां गरीब हैं और अमीर भी हैं और अमीरों में भी बड़े बड़े अमीर हैं, उसमें छोटे अपराधी ही पकड़े जाते हैं, बड़े अपराधी बच जाते हैं। छोटी मछलियां तो शिकार हो जाती हैं, लेकिन जो बड़े बड़े छेल हैं वह सजा से बच जाते हैं। यहीं पर सबसे पहले कानून और कानून के व्यवस्थापकों को ध्यान देना चाहिए और उनकी पकड़ करनी चाहिए। इसमें इस बात का भी प्राविजन नहीं है।

मेरा विचार है कि छापे बड़े पैमाने पर संगठित रूप से और जितने भी गुप्त रख कर मारे जा सकें, मारे जाने चाहिए ताकि इस प्रकार के कुव्यवसायी पकड़े जा सकें और उनको सजा दी जा सके। खुफिया विभाग की सेवाएं भी इसमें दी जानी चाहिए थीं। केवल राज-

नैतिक लोगों का पीछा करने या सियासी गति-विधियों को देखरेख करने के लिए ही इनका प्रयोग न किया जाय, बल्कि जो इस प्रकार के असामाजिक तत्व हैं, समाज-विरोधी और राष्ट्र-विरोधी तत्व हैं, उनको पकड़ने के लिए भी इंटे-लिजेंस का इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिए।

जहां तक माननीय मंत्री जी ने इसके उद्देश्य की चर्चा की है, वह पवित्र है। मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं चूंकि यह जनहितकारी है। लेकिन उसके ऊपर अमल इस आर्डिनंस के लागू होने के बाद भी सुचारु रूप से या प्रभावी तरीके से नहीं हो रहा है। खबरें कभी-कभी निकलती हैं कि एक एक टुक छोटे सिक्के पकड़े गए। यह कहां से आते हैं, कहां ले जाए जाते हैं, इनके जो बड़े बड़े जमाखोर हैं, जखीरेबाज हैं, उन पर कुछ अंकुश लगना चाहिए और उसके लिए इंटे-लिजेंस की सेवाएं कारगर सिद्ध होंगी, इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से सहमत हूं कि पिछले कुछ दिनों में स्थिति में कुछ सुधार जरूर हुआ है। बरना चवन्नी की चाय के लिए अगर हम एक रुपया दें या अठन्नी दें तो कोई चाय वाला चाय नहीं देता था। यह स्थिति ट्रेन में दौरे के समय हमें अनुभव होती थी। उसमें जरूर कुछ सुधार हुआ है।

आखिर में मैं यही कहूंगा कि आज पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था के पूंजीपति और विशेषकर एकाधिकारी पूंजीपती देश के हर व्यवसाय में अग्रसर होते जा रहे हैं, तो ऐसा न हो जाय कि कानून तो डाल डाल चले और यह समाजद्रोही पात पात चलें और उसमें यह सरकार हार जाय। एक साल से आज तक स्थिति सुधारी नहीं जा सकी माननीय शुक्ला जी के वक्तव्य के बावजूद भी। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि सजा बहुत सख्त दी जाय, कार्यवाही बहुत प्रभावी ढंग से की जाय और इंटे-लिजेंस की सेवाएं ली जाय।

जो-मजदूरों का काम बढ़ाया गया है

[श्री सारखंडे राय]

48 घंटे की जगह 60 घंटे उनको उसका वाजिब मुआविजा ज़रूर दिया जाय। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं विधेयक की मूल आत्मा का समर्पण करता हूँ।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा (बांदा) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस बिल के अंदर निहित भावना का स्वागत किया जाना चाहिए। यह बात सत्य है और माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने भी जो अपना वक्तव्य दिया है, उसमें यह माना है कि जून, 1970 से सिक्कों की कमी का उनको ज्ञान था, तब इस बिल के लाने में इतनी देर क्यों की गई? सबसे बड़ी बात जो इस बिल में उठती है, वह इसके परमानेंट नेचर का न होना है। इस बिल में यह कहा गया है कि यह तीन वर्ष तक रहेगा। क्या सरकार यह समझती है तीन वर्ष के बाद इस तरह के अफेन्सेज नहीं होंगे? क्या धातुओं के दाम नहीं बढ़ेंगे? क्या फिर सिक्कों की मेल्टिंग वगैरह बन्द हो जायेगी? किस भावना से सरकार यह चल रही है? क्या हमारा अनुभव यह नहीं बताता है कि अफेन्सेज में कोई कमी नहीं आ रही है? इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री जी इसको एक परमानेंट करेक्टर दें, परमानेंट लेजिस्लेशन बनायें बजाय इसके कि तीन वर्ष के लिए यह रहे। कानून को लाइयर्स पैराडाइज नहीं होना चाहिए। जब इस बिल को मैंने पढ़ा तो मुझे लगा कि कन्फ्यूजन कुछ अवश्य है। कोई स्पष्ट भावना नहीं है। तरह तरह के लैकुनाज हैं जिनको मैं अभी बतलाने का प्रयत्न करूंगा और मुझे आशा है मंत्री महोदय उस पर ध्यान देंगे तथा एक काम्प्रि-हेंसिव बिल इसकी जगह लाने का प्रयत्न करेंगे।

पहले तो मेरा यह कथन है कि अपराधों को दो वर्गों में बांटा गया है। एक तो गम्भीर या गुरुतर अपराध और दूसरे साधारण अपराध। यह अपराध किस कोटि का है, यह पता नहीं चलता। जब हम देखते हैं कि इसमें

पनिशमेंट तीन महीने से लेकर पांच वर्ष तक है तो लगता है कि वह अपराध गुरुतर है, गम्भीर है लेकिन जब दूसरे सेक्शन को देखते हैं कि अफेन्स बेलेबिल है तो लगता है कि आप इसको गम्भीर नहीं मानते, साधारण मानते हैं। जब अफेन्स बेलेबिल होता है तो उसमें बेल एज ए राइट मिलती है और पुलिस स्टेशन से ही एक्यूज्ड को बेल मिलने का अधिकार प्राप्त हो जाता है एज ए राइट। इसलिए इसको बेलेबिल अफेन्स करके इस अपराध की गम्भीरता को कम कर दिया गया। पांच साल का पनिशमेंट दिया जा रहा है और इसके बाद आप इसको बेलेबिल बनाना चाहते हैं। मेरे क्याल में इसको नान-बेलेबिल रखें तो अच्छा है। यह थोड़ा सा संशोधन इसमें होना चाहिए। यह कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है।

एक बात और है जिससे लगता है कि साधारण अपराध की कोटि में लाया गया है और वह है इसका समरी ट्रायल। मेरा यह कहना है कि पांच वर्ष का पनिशमेंट जिसको दिया जा रहा है, उसका समरी ट्रायल न करें। समरी ट्रायल के गुण और दोष सबको मालूम हैं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : आप इसको बेलेबिल नहीं चाहते हैं?

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : इसीलिए तो मैं समरी-ट्रायल नहीं चाहता हूँ। इसका ट्रायल होना चाहिए। समरी ट्रायल में एविडेंस रिकार्ड नहीं होती है, सब कुछ मैजिस्ट्रेट की विम्व पर होता है। इस तरह से तो किसी को झूठा भी फंसाया जा सकता है, पोलिटिकल रिजन्ज से भी फंसाया जा सकता है, कोई आर्ग्यूमेंट्स नहीं हो सकती हैं। वकील लोग इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। समरी ट्रायल में कुछ अवगुण भी हैं और कुछ गुण भी हैं। इसीलिये 302 में समरी ट्रायल क्यों नहीं रखते हैं? जब हम इसको बड़ा अफेन्स

मानते हैं तो फिर इसका समरी-ट्रायल न रखें, जो आडिनरी प्रोसीजर होता है, उसी को रखें।

इसमें एक क्लॉज है—2, क्लॉज बी, सब सैक्शन 2—इसमें कौन एसेस करेगा? आपने सब कुछ मैजिस्ट्रेट पर छोड़ दिया है, इन्वेस्टीगेटिंग आफिसर पर छोड़ दिया है। इसमें कहा गया है—

His total daily requirements of small coins, the nature of his business, occupation or profession, the mode of his acquisition of small coins.

It is a question of evidence.

यह शहादत का प्रश्न बन गया है, जिस तरह से क्रिमिनल कोर्ट में होता है, दो गवाह लाकर खड़ा कर देंगे और कहेंगे कि मेरी रिक्वायरमेंट यह है। इससे इस बिल का जो मकसद है, वह खत्म हो जायगा। इसलिये इसको किसी मैजिस्ट्रेट की विम्ज पर न छोड़ कर, वकीलों का पैराडाइज न बना कर, इसको एक्जस्टिव बनाइये, इस तरह से डिफाइन कीजिए कि आप कितना चाहते हैं। कितने से ज्यादा बढ़े तो आप कर दें, इस तरह की रिक्वायरमेंट की सहूलियत इसमें लानी चाहिए। तब ही इस इनैक्टमेंट का कोई परंपज निकल सकता है, वरना जिस तरह से इस दूसरे इनैक्टमेंट बने हैं, उसी तरह से वह बन जायगा और इसमें जो भावना निहित है, वह पूरी नहीं हो सकेगी और जो जन-कल्याण आप करना चाहते हैं, वह नहीं कर पायेंगे।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What does the Minister say about the new coins, for instance, the ten NP one? Suppose I want to telephone from a public call booth. If I put one new coin and one old, you cannot do it because the new one cannot pass through it.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : I rise to support the Bill that has been brought forward. I think the Bill reflects the mood of the House and the country because the small coins shortage has created a very difficult situation in our country for the last few months, I had raised

a call attention myself on the floor of the House on this subject and the hon. Minister had then replied to say that in a very short while the situation would be eased. But not only has it not eased; it has, if anything, grown worse.

There is only one thing that has been bothering me after I listened to the speeches in this House is the emphasis that is being paid to the penal clauses in my Bill. There should be a two-pronged approach to this question. The first, of course, is the punitive one, how a citizen who hoards will be punished, the various ways and means whereby he can be punished in such a way that it acts as a deterrent. The other one which, in my opinion, is the more reasonable and more humane way of handling this situation in such a way as to make hoarding unprofitable. In this House of late, we have been heaped with so many pieces of legislation. The hon. Minister opposite will probably bear me out when I say that very few citizens realise today when they are breaking a law and when they are not, when they are breaking a law which is of such a nature that they can be punished by being sent to jail and so on. Even Shri Chavan, I am sure, does not know because he has created so many laws. Even in regard to taxation laws, even the average citizen today does not know when he will be sent to jail and when he will not be. The result is that the average human being is becoming numb to the fear of punishment. He is not being frightened of punishment any more. The hon. Member from the communist party suggested just now that we should have punishment by hanging people for these minor offences. I feel that this is only the beginning or the suggestion of the beginnings of a police state that India may unfortunately very soon see. I feel that jails and punishment is not the answer to this problem. The answer is to bring about metal coins whose face-value is more than the real value of the metal. I am sure that is possible, and if the other countries can do so, which India for some reason cannot, I would suggest that we start having postage-stamps or something similar for a period of two or three years which makes it almost impossible or removes the motivation from the minds of the persons to hoard or melt such coins. You will need far too many jails if you go on making such pieces of legislation, and creating difficulties for the people. Therefore I do feel that your approach has to change, in regard to more and more punishment.

[Dr. Karni Singh]

Now, if Government permits the shortage to take place, the shortage will inevitably be there. Last time, when we had this call Attention in Parliament we found out that the Bombay mint had not minted metal coins for a very long time; that the Hyderabad mint was making medals, tokens, hammers and Gandhi badges. Surely, the Government mints are meant primarily for producing coins and if there is a shortage in this country, and the people throughout our land are suffering as a result of the shortage, the mints should be given higher priority to producing coins. I have no doubt that our prestige in foreign countries is enhanced by our making coins for Greece and Thailand. Some of our mints have been doing that e. g. in Bombay. But surely that is not the primary function of the mints. A mint is primarily meant to produce adequate coins for the needs of the country first; priority to your own countrymen and thereafter other countries, should be our policy.

Sir, the common man has been very adversely hit by small coin shortage, because I have seen it personally. You go to a shop today. You buy something. Nearly always the small shopkeeper is a loser, because if the man who wants to make a purchase cannot give him the change, the small shopkeeper has to do without the ten paise or 15 paise, and consequently, he loses over the sale that he makes.

I remember in Bombay, about four months ago, I had gone to send a telegram, and when I went there, a little girl had come along, and she brought a telegram which cost about one rupee and a few paise. I was standing next to her in the queue. The man who was handling the telegrams said that he was sorry that he had no small coins. And unless the girl went back and brought the coins, the telegram could not be sent. I brought this matter immediately to the attention of the Minister...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Stamps.

DR. KARNI SINGH : They issued nothing. The girl was asked to go back. I wrote a letter to the Minister because I thought this was something which was absolutely wrong. At the stage, fortunately I had a few coins with me and I helped the little girl out. But I thought this was no way that the Government should be run.

Our mints will have to be run to full capacity. If we have to work overtime, we must

work overtime. The metallic value and the face value ratio must constantly be reviewed by the Government. Soaring coins prices have eroded the face value of and have increased the value of the metal content. The holding of the price-line has a direct bearing on the intrinsic value of the coins. These are matters that the Government will have to consider.

While supporting this Bill, I would once more appeal to the hon. Minister that the emphasis that you are putting in each and every legislation, on the punitive clauses or, how to put more and more citizens behind the bars, to frighten the citizen that if he did something wrong, he would be punished, is an un-Gandhian way of handling this matter. I am quite sure that they could create conditions in this country where by the motivation to hoard is removed, the motivation to melt the coins is also removed. If that motivation is removed, there will be much less motivation to do the wrong thing, and much less reason for this Government to threaten the citizens with jail and other dire consequences.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka) : I want to refer to two matters. One of course is : why an Ordinance was necessary for this purpose? This particular problem was known to Government on their own admission for almost two years. It was brought before this House early this year and at that time the Minister in his reply gave a persuasive analysis of the situation. In his view the Government had already taken a decision to mint coins of different kinds, using metals which would be of no value or very little value. That of course was a step in the right direction. He also said that he was well aware of the fact that coins were being melted and used for purposes other than coins but he did not feel that any special action was called for. He knew well at that time that some penal action would be necessary if offences were being committed on a large scale. But taking a constructive view of the situation, for which I think he deserves credit, he decided to take more constructive action to mint coins of a kind which would not be melted.

Having taken that step and having proceeded to mint the new coins on a large scale, virtually valueless coins in terms of metal content etc. why is it necessary to bring this Bill at all? They have now increased pro-

duction to 50 lakhs of pieces per day. In no time, I imagine, the requirement of the country would met. In fact it is surprising that the Minister in his statement has nowhere stated what their assessment of the total requirement of the different coins is. There must be some method which the Government would undoubtedly be following in assessing the total requirement of coins.

The melting of coins has been going on for a long time. It is very doubtful, having regard to the long period during which shortage has existed in the country, if very much more remains to be melted. Why then was such a Bill necessary? Why was an Ordinance necessary? Could they not have waited until Parliament met? What damage would have been caused to the economy of the country? Having ignored the request of this House for several months that something should be done about this, suddenly they come along with an Ordinance when hardly three weeks or a little more were left for Parliament to meet. What harm would have been done if they had waited for another month or so?

The tendency to have recourse to Ordinances is something which must be deprecated. What surprises me more is that when one of the speakers started referring to the fact that it was very undesirable for the Government to have had recourse to an Ordinance, the hon. Minister exclaimed almost as if he was astonished that anybody should make such a suggestion. Since what was happening was undoubtedly so undesirable .. (*Interruptions*). You are entitled to your astonishment and I am entitled to mine, because in your astonishment it is clearly implied that you do not have regard for democracy or democratic institutions. Why was an ordinance necessary? I would agree if you could indicate that the damage that would have happened to the economy if you had waited a few more days would have been great to do something which you have ignored under repeated pressure from this House; you did not take action; you were so confident that in reply to a call attention notice you said that the whole matter would be resolved in a very short period of time. When you were so confident and you found yourself so much in the wrong, now suddenly and unashamedly within three weeks of the session of Parliament you have had recourse to an Ordinance.

What exactly have you achieved in these three weeks? Is it the contention that the melting has been greatly reduced? Is there any yardstick by which the quantum of melting can be measured? Have there been any offences that have been committed? What gain or advantage have they achieved?

Now we have this Bill in which there are provisions for summary trial and very high punishment. What for? What exactly is going to be achieved now? The horse has bolted and thereafter you proceed to close the doors of the stable. That is the precise position here.

In my view the Government has shown grave disrespect to this House in dealing with a matter of this nature through an Ordinance, the more so when really this action had already become unnecessary. If the Minister's own statement is correct, production has now been stepped up to such an extent that the shortage will be speedily overcome, must have been overcome by now. This I say on the basis of my own calculations, but it would have been very much more helpful had he himself assisted us in this process by telling us precisely what his assessment of the requirements of the country was and how long he thinks it will take to meet the country's requirement.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): This Bill is intended to replace the Ordinance that has been issued to prevent the hoarding of the small coins in the country. The hon. Member who preceded me has questioned the desirability of issuing an Ordinance when the Ministry was fully confident that it would be able to overcome the shortage and prevent this malpractice. Little does he realise that there has already been an acute shortage, that malpractice on a large scale has been indulged in by vested interests, that it was the common man more than the rich man that was hit by these small coins being hoarded indiscriminately, as explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, because their metal value was more than their face value.

15-58 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

In this connection I would like to recall that such instances were there before also.

[Shri Venkatasubbaiah]

After independence when we started minting our coins, the price of the old British Indian coins bearing the figures of Edward VIII and George V went up very high and there was a sort of scramble for hoarding them. But this time the situation is quite different.

I would suggest to the Minister that sufficient care should be taken to see that the new coins minted are not blown off by air. They are of such a light quality that people may not desire to go in for them and there may be a craze for the previous small coins. Some of the new coins recently circulated are so light that they may not even remain in our hands.

I would only suggest to the Minister that proper care should be taken to see that these small coins are distributed properly. While answering a Call Attention in this House he said that they were taking all possible steps to see that these malpractices would not continue. I am reminded of his previous assurance with regard to counterfeiting of notes which was prevalent on a large scale. At one time it was alleged that these malpractices started from the Nasik press. There were many instances. 8 currency notes bearing the same number were brought to the Minister's notice. Recently there was a news item that there had been a large-scale printing of counterfeit currency notes and very influential people are involved. There have been several instances where many people in big centres have become rich overnight by indulging in this racket. I do not know whether the ministry is investigating into this racket, which has been going on throughout the country taking advantage of certain loopholes.

16-00 hrs.

I do not agree with my predecessor who said, there was no need for this ordinance. There was a need for it and a situation had arisen where the poor and middle-class people were confronted with shortage of coins at the shops, post offices, buses, etc. So, he has done well in promulgating this ordinance. He has assured us that this Bill would be valid for three years only, by which time the production of small coins will go up considerably, so that this sort of unfortunate situation may not arise.

With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री जगदीश चंवर (शाबुआ) : सभापति महोदय, इस समय छोटे सिक्कों के विषयक पर बहस हो रही है। इस विषयक को एक डेढ़ साल पहले लाने की आवश्यकता थी, लेकिन शासन ने इस बात पर ध्यान नहीं दिया। पिछले बजट सत्र में भी इस बात की चर्चा हुई थी कि देश में सिक्कों की कमी है और इस कारण जन-साधारण को काफी कठिनाइयाँ हो रही हैं। छोटे-छोटे लोग, गरीब लोग जब दूकानों पर जाते हैं तब उनको कितने ही पैसे वहाँ छोड़ कर आना पड़ता है। इसी तरह से रेलों और बसों में भी जब लोग सफर करते हैं तो रेल वाले या बस वाले उनको छोटे पैसे लौटाते नहीं हैं। इस प्रकार की कितनी ही कठिनाइयाँ जब देश में उपस्थित हुईं और जब बजट सत्र में इस प्रश्न पर बहस हुई तब मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर दिया था कि यह समस्या बहुत जल्द हल हो जायेगी। लेकिन यह समस्या अभी तक हल नहीं हुई और अध्यादेश के जरिये इस बात का प्रयास किया गया कि लोग छोटे सिक्कों को गलायें नहीं, उनका नाजायज फायदा न उठायें, उन पर बट्टाव न लें। लेकिन यह अध्यादेश, जो 22 अक्टूबर, 1971 को प्रसारित किया गया, यदि पहले जारी किया जाता तो काफी फायदा होता। करोड़ों लोग इससे प्रभावित हुए। उसके बाद जब यह सत्र आरम्भ होने वाला था, उसके पहले 22 अक्टूबर को ही इसको अध्यादेश के रूप में प्रसारित किया गया, जिसके कारण जितना फायदा होना चाहिये था, उतना नहीं हुआ। फिर भी मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। यह जो अध्यादेश बिल के रूप में आया है, यह कुछ ही देर में ऐक्ट के रूप में पास हो जायेगा और इससे जन-साधारण को, आम जनता को लाभ होगा।

मैं कुछ सुझाव भी देना चाहूँगा। वास्तव में छोटे सिक्कों की कमी के कारण जो लोग वेहातों में अथवा छोटे-छोटे कस्बों में रहते हैं, उनको काफी तकलीफ होती है। शहरों में

तो लोग बैंकों से या खजाने से अथवा कहीं और से पैसे लेकर अपना काम चला लेते हैं, लेकिन देहातों में, छोटे-छोटे गांवों में यदि कोई एक रुपया ले जाये और 80 पैसे का सामान खरीदे, अथवा 50 पैसे का सिक्का ले जाकर चालिस पैसे का सामान खरीदे तो उसको 20 या 10 पैसे वापस नहीं होते। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि शासन की ओर से कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था हो जिससे गांवों की आम जनता को सुविधा हो सके, उसको लाभ पहुंच सके।

इस विधेयक के उद्देश्यों में यह बतलाया गया है कि जो सिक्के बनेंगे उनकी असली कीमत उन पर लिखी कीमत से धातु की कीमत कम होगी। लेकिन मुझको ऐसा लगता नहीं है। पहले अंग्रेजों के वक्त में भी इस तरह के सिक्के बनते थे, लेकिन तब भी यह गड़बड़ियां होती थीं। पहले जो सोने चांदी के सिक्के बनते थे, उनको भी लोग गला कर दूसरे उपयोग में लाते थे। मैं चाहता हूं, जैसा और लोगों ने भी कहा है, ऐसे सिक्के निकालने चाहिये जिनको लोग गलाएं नहीं। सुझाव यह भी हो सकता है कि छोटे-छोटे सिक्के 10 पैसे के या 5 पैसे के हम प्लास्टिक या लेदर के बनायें, जिनको कोई गला न सके। अगर इस तरह के सिक्के बनाये जा सकते हों तो हमारे लिये बहुत अच्छा है।

ऐसा बतलाया गया है कि विशेष अवसरों पर भी जो सिक्के बनाये जाते हैं, उनको भी लोग गलाते हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि यहां पर लोगों की आम मनोवृत्ति हो गई है कि वह गलत तरीके से इन चीजों का उपयोग करें। इसलिये ऐसे सिक्के बनाये जाने चाहिये जिनका किसी भी रूप में गला कर उपयोग न किया जा सके और आम जनता को उनका लाभ मिल सके। यहां पर बहुत से इस तरह के सिक्के बन चुके हैं। पिछले साल मैंने देखा कि एक 10 रु० का सिक्का निकाला गया जो कि चांदी का था। उस सिक्के पर शायद गांधी जी का फोटो था। वह बाजार में भी

ठीक से नहीं आ पाया। वह सिक्का बैंक और सरकारी खजानों में आया। सरकारी खजाने के लोगों ने और बैंक के लोगों ने उसका दुरुपयोग किया और 10 रुपये के सिक्के को 15, 20 या उससे भी ज्यादा रुपयों का लाभ उठाकर निकाल दिया।

मैं अपना अनुभव आपको बतला रहा हूं। मैं बैंक में पैसा लेने के लिये गया। बैंक के एजेंट ने मुझको एक सिक्का देकर कहा कि यह 10 रु० का सिक्का है जो बाजार में नहीं मिलता। उसने बतलाया कि बाजार में उसकी बहुत कीमत है इसलिये वहां मिल ही नहीं पाता आम लोगों को। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जो इस तरह के सिक्के निकलते हैं, उनका दुरुपयोग क्यों किया जाता है। अगर इसका कोई प्रबन्ध किया जा सके तो बहुत अच्छी बात है, क्योंकि जनता का उससे काफी लाभ हो सकता है।

इस विधेयक में जहां सजा की बात रक्खी गई है, वहां कम से कम अवधि तीन महीने की रक्खी गई है और अधिक से अधिक पांच साल रक्खी गई है। मैं चाहता हूं कि कम से कम अवधि पांच साल की हो और अधिक से अधिक अवधि आठ या दस साल की रक्खी जाये। इससे शायद आप इस अपराध पर कुछ रोक लगा सकें। वास्तव में जो कानून बनाये जाते हैं, यदि उनकी ठीक से व्यवस्था न हो तो उनका पालन ठीक से नहीं किया जाता। यह बिल पास होगा, इसके लिये चाहे जैसी व्यवस्था आप करें लेकिन ऐसी व्यवस्था जरूर होनी चाहिये जिससे गांवों में और देहातों में आम जनता का शोषण न हो इस कानून के जरिये से। इस तरह की व्यवस्था इसमें आवश्यक है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं और इसके अन्दर निहित भावना का भी स्वागत करता हूं।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मैंने एक संशोधन पेश किया है कि इस बिल को सिलैक्ट कमेटी

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

को रेफर किया जाए। कानून के जितने प्रिंसिपल हैं उनको आपने इस कानून को बनाते वक्त ताक पर रख दिया है। इसका परिणाम क्या होगा, क्या यह भी आपने सोचा है? सिक्के चलें या न चलें, पुलिस का सिक्का तो चलेगा ही इसके पास हो जाने के बाद। पहले भी चलता है और अब तो और भी तेजी से चलने लग जायगा। एक भिखारी के पास सिक्के इकट्ठे हो ही जाते हैं। अब क्या आप उसको पनिस करेंगे? क्या पुलिस को आप अधिकार दे देंगे कि वह जाकर उसको पकड़ ले? किसी कुटुम्ब ने शादी के वक्त सिक्के इकट्ठे किए, छोटे सिक्के इकट्ठे किये, अब आप क्या प्रिज्यूम करेंगे? क्या आप यह प्रिजम्पशन करके चलेंगे कि उस कुटुम्ब को उन सिक्कों की जरूरत नहीं थी? सेक्शन 3 में आपने कहा है :

"Whoever contravenes any provision of sub-section (1) of section 3 without any reasonable excuse, the burden of proving of which shall lie on such person, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term of not less than three months...."

Who will prove this offence?

जिस आदमी के पास सिक्के मिलेंगे, वह अपना गुनाह साबित करेगा? आपने लिखा है :

The burden lies on him.

यह बिल्कुल गलत है। उस पर इसका बर्धन नहीं होना चाहिये। फिर आप कहते हैं :

"Small coins substantially in excess of his reasonable requirements...."

What reasonable requirements? Have you defined it?

एक कुटुम्ब के अन्दर ज्यादा पैसे अगर मिल जायें तो आपका पुलिस अफसर पढ़ूँच सकता है और पूछताछ कर सकता है। आपने

कहा है :

"For the purpose of determining the reasonable requirements of small coins of a person, due regard shall be had to...

(i) his total daily requirements of small coins,"

अब अगर एक भिखारी है और उसके पास सिक्के मिल जाते हैं तो पुलिस वाले उसको कहेंगे कि थाने चलो। कानून बन गया है और उस कानून की खिलाफवर्जी करके तुमने सिक्के रखे हुए हैं। अब इसके बाद उस भिखारी को अपनी निर्दोषिता को सिद्ध करना होगा।

Because you have mentioned this. You have said this. You have said that it will be the duty of that person to prove.

आपने लिखा है :

"(ii) the nature of his business, occupation of profession,"

आपने यह भी कहा है :

Melt or destroy.

अब गांवों में बच्चों के गले में सिक्कों में छेद करके पहना दिया जाता है या सिक्कों की माला बना कर पहना दिया जाता है, तो

Will it amount to destroy or not?

आप क्या कहेंगे? कहेंगे डेस्ट्रॉय कर दिया है? जब आप कोई कानून बनाते हैं तो उसके मंशे के बारे में भी आपको साफ होना चाहिये।

आगे चल कर आपने लिखा है :

"Small coins substantially in excess of his reasonable requirements in such circumstances as to indicate that he is having the possession, custody or control of such small coins for the purpose of melting or destroying such small coins.

For what purpose? How will you find it? Will your police officer or constable go to the spot and recover the coins and say, "You are at fault"? To whom are you going to entrust powers?

आपका कानून बनाने का मंशा क्या है, यह आप अपने लीगल रिमैम्बरेंसर से पूछिये। जो गुनाह करेगा क्या वही अपनी निर्दोषिता साबित करेगा? मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रासीक्यूशन को इसको साबित करना चाहिये। कल को अगर मेरे घर में पांच सौ रुपये के सिक्के हों और शादी के सिलसिले में मैंने एकत्र किये हों और मुझसे पूछताछ की जाए तो क्या मुझसे यह नहीं कहा जाएगा कि चलिये थाने और सबूत दीजिये। जब आप कानून बनाते हैं तो आपको साफ बतलाना चाहिये कि कानून बनाने का परपज क्या है? मैं समझता हूँ कि तमाम बैगर्ज को इस कानून के तहत प्रासीक्यूट किया जाएगा, क्योंकि उनके पास लाखों रुपये के सिक्के हैं। आपने यह भी कहा है कि छोटे सिक्के जो एक्वायर किये गए हैं, उसका मोड क्या है? कोई अगर चूर्ण बेचता है तो छोटे सिक्कों की शकल में उसके पास बहुत सा पैसा इकट्ठा हो सकता है। अब उसको लेकर पुलिस इन्क्वायरी करेगी और कहेगी कि तुम्हारे पास ये कैसे आए। पुलिस के सिवा कोई दूसरा इन्क्वायरी कर भी नहीं सकता है। अब उसको पकड़ कर थाने में ले जाएगी...

श्री सरजू पांडे (ग़ाजीपुर) : एम पीज को पकड़ कर ले जाएगी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : इस पर अमल नहीं होगा, चिन्ता न करें। कोई अमल नहीं होगा।

श्री सुलचन्द डागा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आर्डिनेंस जारी करने के बाद कितने लोगों को पकड़ा गया है, इसको जरा वह बता दें।

आगे आपने कहा है।

"Whoever contravenes any provision of sub-section (1) of section 3 without any reasonable excuse, the burden of providing of which shall lie on such person, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term of not less than three months but not more than five years."

अब कहां तीन महीने और कहां पांच साल। कोई रेशियो तो होनी चाहिये। क्या परपज है इसका? जब आप कोई आर्डिनेंस इशू करें या कानून बनायें तो उसके कंसिक्वेंसिस क्या होंगे, परिणाम क्या होंगे, इसका विचार तो कर लिया करें। कितने लोगों को इस आर्डिनेंस को निकलने के बाद आपने गिरफ्तार किया है? रिक्वायरमेंट शब्द जो इसमें है, इसकी आपने कहीं डेफीनीशन नहीं दी है। पुलिस वालों को सब अधिकार दे दिये हैं और इसको आपने कागनिजेबल अफेंस बना दिया है। कोई आदमी गांवों के अन्दर मजदूरी करता है और मजदूरी करके पैसा इकट्ठा करता है और कहता है कि वह शहर में जा कर कपड़ा वगैरह इससे खरीदेगा और पुलिस वाले उसको पकड़ लेते हैं तो क्या उसको हैरास नहीं किया जाएगा। इसके जरिये आपने रिश्वत का एक नया रास्ता निकाल दिया है। जब आप कोई बिल ड्राफ्ट करते हैं तो क्या आप सोचते हैं या नहीं कि कम से कम कानून बनें और जितने कम ये होंगे उतना ही अच्छा है? कानूनों का जाल नहीं बिछाया जाना चाहिये। साथ ही वर्डन आफ प्रूफ प्रासीक्यूशन पर होनी चाहिये। इसमें किसी की कोई डेफीनीशन नहीं दी गई है। रिक्वायरमेंट की भी नहीं दी गई है। अब एक कम्पनी के अन्दर एक आदमी ने गुनाह किया तो आप कहते हैं कि सारी फर्म और सारे मैम्बर उसके लिए जिम्मेदार होंगे। कैसे हो गए? इसका क्या मापदंड होगा, कुछ पता नहीं। मैं कहूंगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई कानून बनाना चाहती है तो पहले उस पर चिन्तन करे। जल्दी में कानून नहीं बनने चाहिये। गरीब जनता परेशानी में पड़े, ऐसे कानून नहीं बनने चाहिये। इस वास्ते इसको आप सोचिये, डेफीनीशंस के बारे में सोचिये, खामियों के बारे में सोचिये, आप चाहते क्या हैं, इसके बारे में सोचिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इसको सिलैक्ट कमेटी के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाएगा तो अच्छा होगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं एक प्रश्न

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

करना चाहता हूँ। मन्त्री महोदय अपने उत्तर में स्पष्ट करें कि पार्लियामेंट के एक मੈम्बर के पास कितने छोटे सिक्के हों और उसको रीजनेबल माना जाएगा। यह साफ होना चाहिये अन्यथा उनको इसमें धर लिया जाएगा।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : With your permission I would like to take this opportunity to seek one clarification from the Minister. I was not here when he made his opening remarks. But I presume that what is supposed to be an antihoarding measure, that is to say that small coins should not be hoarded, is only one part of the solution. The other part is that the production of the small coins should be increased very rapidly. I would like to know from him whether the difficulties which had recently arisen in the Alipore mint at Calcutta regarding the stepping up of the production of the small coins have been solved. There was a proposal that three-shift work should be introduced in the Alipore mint and the workers of the old silver refinery whose work is now almost over should be absorbed in the Alipore mint and with their help a third shift should be introduced so that the production of small coins could be rapidly increased. There was some difficulty in the way. Some objections had been raised by the union of the mint workers to the introduction of the third shift and the absorption of the workers there. I would like to know from him, when he replies, as to what the latest position is, regarding this matter and whether they have been able to solve this difficulty and if so, how.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I am thankful to the hon. Members who have participated in this debate and made some useful suggestions. As you know, this House has expressed concern about shortage of small coins through Call Attention Notices and through Questions and the attention of the Government was drawn to these shortages. The shortage has been observed from about December, 1970 and from that period itself the Government has been considering the enactment of a law for making the melting of coins and hoarding of coins for the purpose of melting an offence, because under the ordinary law of the land there was no provision. In reply to Shri Vajpayee's question, I would submit that what is being made an offence is melting or

destruction of small coins and possession of small coins for the purposes of melting. They may possess certain coins. Mere hoarding of coins is not made an offence under this law for the same reason which hon. Members mentioned, namely, if a power like this is given, there is every chance of its being mis-used and even small people who have coins or who accumulate coins may be harrassed by the investigating authority.

That is why this Bill seeks to take account of a temporary problem. I agree with some hon. Members who expressed the view that a bigger solution of this problem is the stepping up of the production of small coins, and putting into circulation the necessary coins on the basis of assessment which the Reserve Bank of India makes from time to time.

That is why, Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the Bill the duration of this Bill has been put as 3 years. It has not been put as a permanent measure on the Statute-book because it is the assessment of the Government that within this period the production would have increased and it would be possible to make aviable impact as far as this particular problem is concerned and to make the melting of coins non-profitable, for which various steps have been taken already and in my statement itself I have indicated the various steps that have been taken.

Hon. Members referred to the assurance that my predecessor Shri Shukla made in answer to the Call Attention Notice and in my statement here I have indicated the steps that the Government have already taken for increasing the production of these small coins.

From 15 lakh pieces, we are now producing or minting about 50 lakhs pieces of coins, and so far as the increase in the labour strength is concerned, about increase in the number of hours in the various mints, Shri Indrajit Gupta who raised this is already aware of the fact that a large number of workers of the silver refinery have already been made part of the Alipore Mint.

There are various other problems connected with both the mints, and attempts have been made to solve them. As far as the question of the third shift is concerned, as soon as these transitional problems are solved,

Government will take a decision on the third shift, and there, of course, I would need the assistance of Shri Indrajit Gupta as well as hon. Members of the CPM to bring about this change as early as possible.

It has been said by one hon. Member that the loss of production was there due to the Government's export policy as well as the reduction in working hours. I must submit that as it was known that there had been a shortage of small coins, Government had refused to accept any export orders. I would submit to hon. Members that our mints have got a particular standard and they produce coins which have got a worldwide reputation. As soon as we are in a position to meet the internal requirements, it will be in the national interest to expand the minting processes and streamline them further so that we can meet both the internal requirements as well as the export to orders that many countries might place on us, because it is an established fact that our mints are producing coins which have a world wide reputation.

One hon. Member referred to the loss in production and had asked for the total number of coins that had been minted from June 1970 to September, 1971. Here, there is one point to be noted. While the coins that were minted by the various mints might have been less than what might have been minted before, yet for the reasons that we had indicated from time to time in the House, the number of coins issued to the Reserve Bank of India and which the Reserve Bank of India had released to the general public was very substantial. For instance, June, 1970, the number of coins minted was as follows; 291 lakh pieces were minted and 616 lakh pieces were issued to the Reserve Bank of India, and 1,094 lakh pieces were issued to the general public. I have figures like this from June, 1970 to 1971 to indicate that though there has been shortage in production to some extent, as a result of the Reserve Bank having withdrawn some of their demands since they had accumulated stock, the number of coins issued to the Reserve Bank and to the general public has been in an ascending order.

Shri H. M. Patel had asked about the assessment of the Reserve Bank in regard to the requirements of the coins. As he is probably aware, the Reserve Bank takes into account, the national income and price

trends, the expansion requirement on account of growth of the economy, replacement needs due to wear and tear, requirement of reserve stock, existing circulation and minting capacity. On all these considerations, the requirement of small coins in a particular year is assessed. The current year's assessment is 18,550 lakh pieces against which production from mints is expected to be 15,000 lakh pieces. The net issue of 18,550 lakh pieces this year will be made up by reducing the stock with the Reserve Bank by about 3,550 lakh pieces. To that extent, there will be no shortfall as far as the reserve stock is concerned.

As far as the metal value is concerned, the hon. member indicated that there should have been a periodic review. I have already indicated in my statement that this is being continuously reviewed. For increased production and for seeing to it that the hoarding of coins does not become a profitable proposition, the metal value of various coins has been changed.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah raised the question of counterfeit coins and notes. Although this does not strictly come within the scope of the Bill, I may say that when this question was discussed here in the form of a call attention notice and a number of hon. members had also written to the Finance Minister we took notice of it and a thorough investigation was made as far as the Government mints and printing presses are concerned. It was found that the requirement of security and the checks at various stages of production were all complied with and there was no question of any leakage or any counterfeit notes or coins. I can assure the House that continuously this question is kept in mind.

The other question raised was about the penal clauses. After all, we have to have this legislation for a temporary period. It is the assessment of the Government that unless these economic crimes are made deterrent, it will not be possible to put a stop to these violations of law. I agree with the hon. member that we must go to the root causes, but temporary measures as this are necessary and unless they are made deterrent and unless hoarding and profiteering by anti-social elements is made difficult so that they do not get away, the measure will not have any impact on a solution to this problem.

I commend the motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is an amendment for reference of the Bill to select Committee by Shri M. G. Daga. I shall put it to the House.

The amendment was put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the prevention of melting or destruction of small coins, hoarding of small coins for the purpose of melting or destruction thereof, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall take up clause by clause discussion. There is no amendment to clause 2. The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

Clause 3 (*Prohibition on melting or destruction of small coins*)

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich): I beg to move:

Page 2, line 5,—*add at the end*—"in a destroyed or mutilated State or." (1)

Page 2, line 9,—*after* "destroying" *insert*—"or selling them at a price higher than its face value of." (2)

Page 2, line 18,—*after* "metal" *insert*—"other than the small coins in their usual shape." (3)

I would like to accord my full support to the provisions of the Bill. I have moved these amendments not to whittle down the effect or efficacy of this measure but to plug the loopholes and to make the Bill more effective so that there may be no difficulty in a court of law to punish the real offenders.

As regards the first amendment, in clause 3 the offence of melting or destroying any small coin has been made penal. But curiously, in (b), this aspect of the matter has been omitted. Clause 3(b) reads like this:

"No person shall have in his possession, custody or control, any melted coin, whether in the molten state or in a solid state or . . ."

My amendment is that the words "in a destroyed or mutilated state" should be added so that if a person is found in possession of coins which have not reached the stage of melting or are in a solid state but they are in the process of destruction or they are in the process of mutilation, that also should be made penal, and therefore, this amendment should be accepted.

Then, sub-clause (b) (ii), as it stands, provides that no person shall have in his possession, custody or control, small coins substantially in excess of his reasonable requirements in such circumstances as to indicate that he is having them for the purpose of melting or destroying such small coins. If a person is in possession of small coins in excess of his reasonable requirements in circumstances which may indicate that he is hoarding them for the purpose of selling them at a price higher than the face value, that should also be made penal. That point is not covered by this clause. A person may be hoarding coins not for the purpose of melting, not for the purpose of destruction but only for the sake of selling them in the black market, as is generally done these days. Therefore, the scope of this sub-clause should be extended by accepting this amendment, that is, by adding the words, "or selling them at a price higher than its face value of", after the word "destroying". That is my second amendment.

Thirdly, sub-clause (2) says that who ever is found to be in the possession of any metal, which contains alloys in the same proportion in which they have been used in the manufacture of any small coin, shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to have contravened the provisions of this sub-section. My submission is that the words "any metal" should be followed by the words "other than the small coins in their usual shape." Because the words "metal" is general, and small coins are only species of a metal. Therefore, although this is not the object or the intention of the framers of this Bill, nevertheless, there appears to be a technical defect. So, it should be removed. That is why I have brought forward this amendment.

Then, about my other amendments—

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is all right. Only the amendments to clause 3 are now under discussion. The hon. Minister.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : As far as the first amendment is concerned, I would accept it if the amendment is put this way ; that is, "any destroyed or melted coin." If the amendment is put in this form, we will be able to accept it. As far as the second amendment, about the destruction of small coins,....

SHRI SEZHIAN (Kumbakonam) : If the hon. Minister can himself move that amendment—

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Yes. I shall move it. For the prevention of melting or the destruction of small coins with a view to melting or destroying only, the person concerned would be contravening this provision. It does not include selling of small coins at a price higher than the face value.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Read your amendment.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : "Any destroyed or mutilated coin."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please read it in the form in which you would like it to be.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Any destroyed or mutilated coin."

MR. CHAIRMAN : What you are accepting, only that need be mentioned.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The amendment may be accepted subject to the following verbal changes : "(ia) any small coin in a destroyed or mutilated state"

Amendment made

page 2,—

after line 5, insert —

"(ii) any small coin in a destroyed or mutilated state, or" (9).
(Shri K. R. Ganesh)

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The other amendments are not acceptable to us.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendments Nos. 1, 2 and 3 to the vote of House.

Amendments Nos. 1 to 3 were put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 4 (Penalty for contravention of Section 3)

MR. CHAIRMAN : We shall now take up clause 4.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : I move :

Page 2, lines 25 and 26,—

omit "without any reasonable excuse, the burden of proving of which shall lie on such person" (4)

The words 'without reasonable excuse, the burden of proving of which shall lie on such person' should be deleted. There cannot be any excuse for such an anti-social act as the mutilation or destruction of any small coin. It should be treated as an offence if he is in possession or custody or control of any melted coin, whether in the molten state or solid state or destroyed or mutilated state, *per se* ; it should not admit of any protection by way of excuse the burden of proving which would be on the person who is accused of such an offence.

My submission is that the clause should make it penal for any person who melts or destroys any coin or who has in his possession, custody or control of such small coins. My submission is that the moment a person is found to have contravened any of the penal provisions of clause 3 he should not be allowed to escape by proving any reasonable excuse. Reasonable excuse is foreign to such acts as melting, destroying small coins or having melted coins or destroyed or mutilated coins in possession.

As Clause 3 (1) (b) (ii) itself provides for the reasonable requirements of the person concerned, reasonable excuse in Clause 4 becomes redundant. Therefore, the total effect would be that the Clause would read like this :

"Whenever contravenes any provision of sub-Section (1) of sections 3 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term of not less than three months but not more than five

SRHI K. R. GANESH : I do not accept it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I put Amendment No. 4 to the House.

Amendment No. 4 was put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6 (offences to be cognizable bailable and compoundable)

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : I beg to move :

page 3, line 11,—

for "bailable" substitute "non-bailable" (5)

The immediate impact of this legislation is whittled down or almost nullified if offences of this nature are made bailable because these anti-social elements who indulge in such practices do not then feel the impact of such legislation. Therefore, my submission is that the offences under this Bill should be made non-bailable so that there should be an effective curb on anti-social activities of these hoarders and destroyers.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I do not accept it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I put Amendment No. 5 to the House.

Amendment No. 5 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clauses 7 and 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 7 and 8 were added to the Bill.

Clauses 9. (Provisions of Act 20 of 1958 not to apply to offences under this Act)

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : I beg to move :

Page 3, line 18,—

after "Offenders Act, 1958" insert—

"or analogous provisions of any State Act or rules made thereunder" (6)

The probation of Offenders Act, 1958, is a Central legislation. There are analogous Acts passed by the State Legislature which allow the release of the offenders on probation on the production of personal and surety bonds. Clause 9 provides :

"Nothing in the probation of Offenders Act, 1958, shall apply to any offence against this Act."

These crimes are to be punished by the Courts which are functioning under the jurisdiction of the States. Therefore, it might be argued that although the probation of Offenders Act, 1958, is not applicable to crimes committed under this Act, the benefit of the analogous Acts passed by the State Legislatures should be given to the offenders. Just as under the prevention of Food Adulteration Act, it has been held by several High Courts that an offender under that Act can be released on furnishing surety under Release of First offenders Probation Act of the UP legislature. So, my submission is that this amendment may be accepted, so that the section may read thus :

"Nothing in the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 or analogous Acts passed by any State legislature shall apply to any offence against this Act."

SHRI K. R. GANESH : This amendment is not acceptable to Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall put amendment No. 6 to the House.

Amendment No. 6 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. S. N. Misra is not here to move his amendment to clause 1.

The question is :

"That clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I beg to move ;

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

16.53 hrs

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:
RAILWAY PASSENGER FARES
ORDINANCE AND RAILWAY
PASSENGER FARES BILL

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) :
सभापति जी, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

"यह सदन राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 22 अक्टूबर, 1971 को प्रख्यापित रेल यात्री भाड़ा अध्यादेश, 1971 (1971 का अध्यादेश सं० 17) का निरनुमोदन करता है।"

अभी हमने एक अध्यादेश पर सदन की स्वीकृति की मोहर लगाई है और अब सदन के सामने दूसरा अध्यादेश विचार के लिये प्रस्तुत है। पिछले अन्तर-सत्र काल में 13 अध्यादेश जारी किये गये। इतने अध्यादेश संविधान बनने के बाद से लेकर आज तक कभी जारी नहीं किये गये। संविधान के अन्तर्गत अध्यादेश जारी करने का अधिकार राष्ट्रपति महोदय को दिया गया है, लेकिन संविधान इस अधिकार के दुरुपयोग की इजाजत नहीं देता है। यदि परिस्थिति असाधारण है, यदि जनहित में अध्यादेश जारी करना आवश्यक है तो अपवाद के तौर पर अध्यादेश का आश्रय लिया जा सकता है। लेकिन अब तो ऐसा दिखाई देता

है कि यह सरकार अध्यादेशों के बल पर राज्य चलाना चाहती है। सदन में सत्तावाद बल का दो-तिहाई से अधिक भारी-भरकम बहुमत है। बहुमत के बल पर शासन जो चाहे कर सकता है, फिर भी इस सदन की प्रतीक्षा नहीं करता है।

16.54 hrs.

[SHRI SEZHIYAN in the Chair]

सभापति जी, यह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि टैक्स लगाने के लिये, रेल किराये में वृद्धि करने के लिये, डाक-तार की दर बढ़ाने के लिये अध्यादेश का अवलम्बन किया गया है। इस सदन में पहले भी उल्लेख किया जा चुका है कि स्वर्गीय मावलंकर ने अध्यक्ष पद से यह बात स्पष्ट शब्दों में कही थी और मैं उनके शब्दों को उद्धरित करना चाहता हूँ :

"The procedure of the promulgation of Ordinances is inherently undemocratic. Whether an Ordinance is justified or not, the issue of a large number of Ordinances has psychologically a bad effect. The people carry an impression that government is carried on by Ordinances. The House carries a sense of being ignored and the Central Secretariat perhaps gets into the habit of slackness which necessitates Ordinances and an impression is created that it is desired to commit the House to a particular legislation, as the House has no alternative but to put its seal on matters that have been legislated upon by Ordinance. Such a state of things is not conducive to the development of the best parliamentary traditions."

इसके बाद अध्यक्ष मावलंकर ने कहा कि अध्यादेश के द्वारा टैक्स लगाना तो समझ में ही नहीं आ सकता। इस सम्बंध में 17 जुलाई, 1954 को प्रधान मंत्री श्री नेहरू को उन्होंने एक पत्र लिखा था, जिसका एक अंश मैं उद्धरित करना चाहता हूँ—

"I may invite your attention to one more aspect, namely, the financial aspect involved in the amendment of the Indian

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

Income-tax Act, 1922. It is not directly a taxation measure. But it is intended for the purpose of collection of taxes. Indirectly it affects the finances and it would be a wrong precedent to have an Ordinance for such a purpose."

अध्यक्ष मावलंकर अप्रत्यक्ष रीति से टैक्स इकट्ठा करने के सम्बन्ध में जारी किये गये अध्यादेश का भी समर्थन करने के लिये तैयार नहीं थे, यहाँ तो अध्यादेश के द्वारा नये टैक्स लगा दिये गये हैं।

इस प्रवृत्ति की निन्दा की जानी चाहिये। सरकार का यह कथन और जैसाकि इस विधेयक के उद्देश्यों में दिया गया है कि राज्यों के राज्यपालों और मुख्य मन्त्रियों की बैठक हुई और उन्होंने यह निश्चय किया कि बंगला देश के विस्थापितों पर जो खर्चा हो रहा है, उसको पूरा करने के लिये रेल किराये में वृद्धि की जानी चाहिये—यह बैठक 12 अक्टूबर को हुई थी। 22 अक्टूबर को यह आर्डिनेंस जारी किया गया। 15 नवम्बर से यह आर्डिनेंस आचरण में आ रहा है और 15 नवम्बर से इस संसद की बैठक आरम्भ हुई है। राज्यपालों और मुख्य मन्त्रियों ने अध्यादेश जारी करने का सुझाव दे दिया, लेकिन उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया कि बिना आम आदमियों पर नया बोझ डाले हुए विस्थापितों की सहायता के लिये धन एकत्र करने के लिये और कौन से उपाय अपनाये जाने चाहियें।

क्या सरकारी खर्चों में कोई कमी की गई है, अपव्यय रोका गया है, ऐसे छिद्र बन्द करने की कोशिश की गई है, जिनमें से जनता की गाढ़ी कमाई का पैसा अनुचित तरीकों से गलत हाथों में पड़ता है? बंगला देश के विस्थापितों के प्रति हमारा क्या दायित्व है। हम उनके लिए अपने द्वार बन्द नहीं कर सकते थे। पूर्वी बंगाल में मरने से बचने के लिए जो हमारी शरण में आए हैं, उनकी देखभाल करना हमारा नैतिक कर्तव्य है और शासन इसके लिए अगर अधिक धन चाहेगा तो यह सदन धन देने से इन्कार

नहीं करेगा। लेकिन धन किससे लिया जाना चाहिये? क्या विस्थापितों के नाम पर यह आवश्यक है कि तीसरे दर्जे के किराये में भी वृद्धि कर दी जाए? क्या इस दर्जे में यात्रा करने वाला अधिक किराया देने की क्षमता रखता है? पिछले वर्षों में अनेक बार रेल किरायों में वृद्धि हुई है। जिस अनुपात में किराये बढ़े हैं तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों के, स्थान उनके लिए नहीं बढ़ा है, उनकी सुविधाओं में वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। वे खड़े-खड़े यात्रा करते हैं, भेड़ों की तरह से भरकर जाते हैं। अब उन्हें बंगला देश के विस्थापितों के नाम पर अधिक किराया देने के लिए मजबूर किया जा रहा है। इतना ही नहीं, जो एक रुपये का टिकट खरीदेगा, उसको भी यात्री कर देना होगा। एक रुपये का टिकट और उस पर यात्री कर क्या यह गरीबी हटाओ अभियान का एक हिस्सा है?

मैंने निवेदन किया है कि विस्थापितों के लिए अधिक साधन जुटाने की आवश्यकता है तो इन टैक्सों से तो केवल सत्तर करोड़ की व्यवस्था की गई है, जबकि साल भर में पांच छः सौ करोड़ रुपये आवश्यक होंगे। पहले कहा गया था कि विस्थापित छः महीने में वापिस चले जायेंगे। आठ महीने बीत गए हैं, वापिस जाने के बजाय उनकी संख्या बढ़ रही है। इनकी समस्या एक ढंग से हमने ही पैदा की है। यदि अप्रैल मास में ही हमने बंगला-देश की स्वाधीन सरकार को मान्यता देकर भारी पैमाने पर सैनिक सहायता दी होती तो फिर न तो मुक्ति-वाहिनी को इतने बलिदानों का अम्बार लगाना पड़ता और न भारत को इतनी भारी तादाद में विस्थापितों के आ जाने से जो समस्या पैदा हो गई है, उसका ही सामना करना पड़ता। तब सरकार उचित अवसर की प्रतीक्षा करती रही, विश्व जनमत को जागृत करने के लिए प्रयत्नशील रही। आठ महीने बीत गए, विस्थापितों के वापिस जाने की फिलहाल कोई स्थिति दिखाई नहीं देती। प्रश्न यह है कि

विस्थापितों के लिए साधन किस ढंग से जुटाये। मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर सरकार विदेशी शराबों पर, बड़े-बड़े होटलों के कमरों पर, घुड़दौड़ों पर, बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनियों के शेयरों पर और अगर आप शामिल करना चाहें तो लाटरियों पर, अधिकार लगा देती तो सत्तर करोड़ से अधिक की आमदनी हो सकती थी। इस विधेयक में अनुमान लगाया गया है कि साल भर में सात करोड़ रुपया प्राप्त होगा। इस वर्ष में तो यह राशि केवल 2.6 करोड़ है। रेल मन्त्री जी विराजमान हैं। सात करोड़ का तो रेलों में प्रतिवर्ष कोयला चोरी चला जाता है। रेलों ने इस चोरी को रोकने के लिए कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है। रेलों में लाखों यात्री बिना टिकट चलते हैं। अगर उन्हें पकड़ने की व्यवस्था की जाए, प्रबन्ध में कड़ाई हो, कर्मचारी ईमानदारी से काम करें तो रेलों की आमदनी बढ़ सकती है और नए टैक्स लगाने की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी। लेकिन रेल यात्रियों पर अधिक भार डाला जा रहा है और रेलें अपनी आमदनी बढ़ाने में, फिजूलखर्ची घटाने में, अपव्यय रोकने में किसी तरह का प्रयत्न नहीं कर रही हैं। मैं समझ सकता था इस विधेयक के औचित्य को अगर रेल मन्त्री इसके साथ ही इस बात का विवरण भी सदन के सामने रखते कि संकटकाल की स्थिति को देखते हुए विस्थापितों के लिए अधिक धन की आवश्यकता है, इस वास्ते रेलों के अनावश्यक खर्च में भी कटौती करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। सभापति महोदय, आप तो पी० ए० सी० के चेयरमैन हैं। आपके सामने स्थिति आ चुकी है। इस आशय की रिपोर्ट भी सदन में पेश की जा चुकी है कि रेलों में ओवर-कैपिटलाइजेशन है और जो कैपेसेटी है, उनका अंडर-यूटीलाइजेशन हो रहा है। 1969-70 में रेलों की कुल आमदनी एक हजार करोड़ थी। अगर अपने खर्च में रेलें दस फीसदी की भी कटौती करें तो भी सौ करोड़ रुपया आपका बच सकता था। मैंने सभाचार-पत्रों में पढ़ा है—मुझे पता नहीं कहाँ तक सच है—कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सबसे कहा है कि खर्च में कटौती करो। ऐसी

अवस्था में सात करोड़ की रकम तो नगण्य है, उससे कहीं अधिक रुपया रेलें अपने खर्च में कटौती करके जुटा सकती थीं। लेकिन इस तरह का कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया है। रेलें अधिक साधन जुटाने के बजाय मन्त्री और रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमैन, उन्हीं की चीं चीं में व्यस्त हैं। रेलवे बोर्ड के पुराने चेयरमैन चले गए हैं। उनका वक्तव्य अगर कोई कीमत रखता है तो उन्होंने कहा है कि तीस करोड़ रुपया भ्रष्टाचार के द्वारा जो नष्ट किया जा रहा है, उसे वह बचाना चाहते थे। श्री गांगुली को इसकी इजाजत नहीं दी गई। इस लिए उनका डिब्बा पटरी से उतार दिया गया, उनकी गाड़ी टकरा गई, एक दुर्घटना हो गई।

सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हूँ क्योंकि मैं समझता हूँ कि आम आदमी पर और बोझालादना कोई औचित्य नहीं रखता है। अगर साधन चाहिये तो आप वातानुकूलित डिब्बे में यात्रा करने वालों की जेब से कुछ निकालें, मैं आपत्ति नहीं करूंगा, प्रथम श्रेणी के यात्री भी सरकारी खजाने में कुछ योगदान दे सकते हैं लेकिन तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों पर बोझालाना और एक रुपये का जो टिकट लेता है, उसको भी अधिक कर देने के लिए विवश करना, यह जन विरोधी कदम है। इससे जनता का मनोबल ऊंचा नहीं होगा और इससे मंहगाई को रोकने का सरकार का घोषित उद्देश्य भी पूरा नहीं होगा। देश पहले ही मुद्रा स्फीति का शिकार है। दाम चढ़ रहे हैं। बंधी बंधाई तनखाह पाने वाला वर्ग परेशान है और अब उस पर विस्थापितों के नाम पर और भी बोझालादा जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय इसमें संशोधन करें। तीसरे दर्जे के मुसाफिरों को इससे मुक्त कर दें। रेलवे प्रशासन की ओर से सदन को आश्वासन दें कि खर्च में कमी करने का और मितव्ययिता लाने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा। उससे कितनी बचत होगी, इसका कोई लक्ष्य भी निर्धारित किया

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

किया जाना चाहिए और उस लक्ष्य से सदन को अवगत करना आवश्यक है। मैंने आपसे निवेदन किया, मैं फिर दोहराना चाहता हूँ, आम आदमी पर बिना बोझा लादे हुए विस्थापितों को राहत देने के लिए साधन जुटाये जा सकते हैं लेकिन इसके लिए सरकार को अपना जन-विरोधी स्वरूप छोड़ना होगा और ऐसे लोगों पर बोझा लादना होगा जो बेने की क्षमता रखते हैं। लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि इन अध्यादेशों के द्वारा जो कर लगाए गए हैं, उनका विचार करते समय इस पहलू को बिल्कुल दृष्टि से ओझल कर दिया गया है, इसीलिए यह विरोध हो रहा है। यह विरोध जनता तक जायेगा और इससे इस संकट की घड़ी में अनावश्यक कटुता पैदा होगी।

समाप्त करने से पहले मैं एक बात और जानना चाहता हूँ। सरकार कहती है, बंगला देश के विस्थापित वापिस चले जायेंगे। कितने विस्थापित जाने के बाद यह टैक्स लेना बन्द कर दिया जायेगा? सब विस्थापित वापिस चले जायें, इसकी सम्भावना नहीं दिखाई देती। क्या यह टैक्स भी स्थायी बन जायेगा? श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी स्पष्ट आश्वासन दें कि यह कब तक के लिए अस्थायी होगा? अभी तक का अनुभव ऐसा है कि संकटकाल के नाम पर जो भी टैक्स लगाए जाते हैं, वह फिर वापिस होने का नाम नहीं लेते। हो सकता है, विस्थापित वापिस चले जायें, मगर टैक्स वापिस न हों। यह स्थिति बड़ी संकटपूर्ण है और इस संबंध में असंदिग्ध आश्वासन आवश्यक है। धन्यवाद।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI
SUSHILA ROHATGI) : Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the levy of a tax on railway fares, be taken into consideration."

Sir, hon. Members are aware that the question of raising additional resources to

meet the expenditure for relief of Bangla Desh refugees was discussed at the last meeting of the Governors and Chief Minister of States held on the 12th October, 1971. It was agreed that both the Centre and the States should raise additional resources from their respective spheres of taxation for being utilised exclusively for the relief of Bangla Desh refugees. The representatives of the States had also agreed that the additional revenues so raised should be entirely placed at the disposal of the Centre for the above purpose.

It has been decided to levy a tax of 5% of the railway fares paid by passengers for journeys commencing on or after 15th November, 1971. However, the levy does not apply either to fares less than Re 1/- or to season tickets for which the corresponding single journey fare is less than Re. 1/-. Whilst the former exemption would keep out of the tax a majority of the III Class passengers travelling short distances, the latter will take outside the purview of this tax many commuters, travelling on season tickets. In other words, the tax will generally impinge on passengers travelling longer distances or by higher classes.

Under Art. 269(1) of the Constitution, this tax, though levied and collected by the Central Government, has to be assigned to States under clause (2) of the Article. The Constitution provides that the "net proceeds" shall be distributed among the States in accordance with such principles of distribution as may be formulated by Parliament by law. As the States are to re-transfer the share of their proceeds to the Centre, Clause 6 of the Bill enacts a simple mechanism for determination of their share. As the Railways will be collecting this tax, in addition to the railway fares, no difficulty is likely to be experienced by them for implementing the requirements of Clause 6.

It became necessary to impose this levy through an Ordinance, namely Ordinance No. 17 of 1971 for the following reasons:—

- (a) Parliament was not in session;
- (b) action had to be taken immediately to raise maximum resources, as delays would have impeded our efforts in this direction. Further, steps were required to be taken

Followed with the recommendation of the President.

to collect the tax where advance reservation for journeys commencing on or after the 15th November, 1971 were made :

- (c) The date of effect of the levy had to be kept as 15th November, 1971, as several preparatory steps were necessary (i) to keep the collection machinery in readiness, and (ii) to avoid inconvenience to the travelling public.

The present Bill seeks to replace this ordinance.

I commend this Bill to the House, as the objective underlying the levy is a laudable purpose, namely, meeting the expenditure for relief of Bangla Desh refugees, and I request the House to unanimously accept this Bill.

Sir, I move.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motions moved :

"This House disapproves of the Railway Passenger Fares of Ordinance, 1971 (Ordinance No. 17 of 1971) promulgated by the President on the 22nd October, 1971."

"That the Bill to provide for the levy of a tax on railway fares, be taken into consideration."

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर) :

सभापति महोदय, इस आर्डिनेंस को आज एक कानून की शक्ल दी जा रही है। रेल के किराये को बढ़ाने के सिलसिले में जहां तक आर्डिनेंस का तात्लुक है और इस पार्लियामेंट और हम जो इसके चुने हुए नुमाइन्दे हैं, हम लोगों का तात्लुक है, बहुत ही अफसोस मालूम होता है कि आज जिस पद्धति से हमारी सरकार चल रही है। आज पार्लमेन्ट के रहते हुए 12-12 और 13-13 आर्डिनेंस जारी कर दिए गए हैं। तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि पार्लमेन्ट के जो अधिकार हैं, जो हम चुने हुए नुमाइन्दों के हक हैं, वह सब छीन लिए जायेंगे आहिस्ता आहिस्ता या उनको बढ़ाया जायेगा? यह जो तरीका देखा रहे हैं, इससे इस पार्लमेन्ट के अधिकार आहिस्ते-आहिस्ते छींचे जा रहे हैं, डिक्टेटोरशिप के हाथ में लाए जा रहे हैं। तो देश के लोगों को मालूम होना चाहिए कि जो

पार्लमेन्ट के नुमाइन्दे चुनकर आते हैं, उनके अधिकारों पर इस तरह से हस्तक्षेप रूलिंग पार्टी कर रही है इन आर्डिनेन्सेज के जरिए से। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि चूंकि बहुत जरूरी था हमारे लिए ऐसा करना इसलिए जल्दी किया है और पार्लमेन्ट 15 नवम्बर को खुलने वाली थी, 22 अक्टूबर को कर दिया। 15 तक इन्तजार नहीं कर सके, इससे क्या सबूत मिलता है? यही कि पार्लमेन्ट जो 15 तारीख को बैठेगी, उस पार्लमेन्ट पर एतबार नहीं, देश के लोगों पर एतबार नहीं, सिर्फ अपनी राय पर, अपनी पार्टी की राय पर सरकार चलाना चाहते हैं। अब एक नयी पद्धति, एक नया रास्ता और निकाला है कि चीफ मिनिस्ट्रों और गवर्नरों को बुलाकर उनसे राय ले लिया और उसके बाद आर्डिनेंस आ गया। तो क्या अब यही पद्धति चलेगी, यही तरीका चलेगा? आज इसका जवाब साफ तौर से मिलना चाहिए। यह जो इस तरह से हमारे जनतांत्रिक अधिकारों पर हमला हो रहा है और आहिस्ता आहिस्ता जो पार्लमेन्ट के अधिकारों को खत्म किया जा रहा है, इसका जवाब रूलिंग पार्टी से आना चाहिए।

जहां तक इस विधेयक का सवाल है, इसमें आपने यह कहा है कि एक रुपए से कम वालों पर टैक्स नहीं पड़ेगा और एक रुपए से ज्यादा जो है, उस पर यह टैक्स का बोझ दिया जायेगा। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं और जहां तक मैंने देखा है, गरीब लोग क्या एक रुपए से कम में ही जाते हैं? इसके मानी बिहार के गरीब बंगाल में नहीं जाते हैं, बंगाल के गरीब बिहार में नहीं जाते हैं और आंध्र के गरीब उड़ीसा में नहीं जाते हैं। वह गरीब नहीं हैं, गरीब वही हैं, जो यहां से एक स्टेशन गए और बाकी जितने हैं, वह गरीब नहीं हैं। बिहार से महाराष्ट्र में जाने वाले ये तमाम लोग जो हैं, इनको एक रुपए से ज्यादा देना होगा। बम्बई से सोलापुर जायेगा तो उसको भी एक रुपए से ज्यादा देना पड़ेगा। बम्बई से पूना जायेगा या पूना से बम्बई जायेगा तो

[श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल]

उसको भी ज्यादा देना पड़ेगा। छिपाते क्यों हैं, क्यों नहीं साफ साफ बात रखते हैं? कहते हैं गरीबों पर नहीं, अमीरों पर यह बढ़ाया गया है। अगर थर्ड क्लास पर न बढ़ाकर फर्स्ट क्लास पर बढ़ाते, एयरकन्डीशन्ड पर बढ़ाते, डबल कर देते, तब देश के लोग समझते कि हमारी सरकार गरीबी हटाओ पर चलने वाली है। आप खुद अपने से अपने पैर पे कुल्हाड़ी मार रहे हैं। जब जख्म लगेगा चिल्लाएंगे। तब खिसियानी बिल्ली खम्बा नोचे, कहेंगे कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (मर्क्सिस्ट) यह कर रही है।

ये लोग हैं जो आन्दोलन करते हैं। गरीबी हटाने की बात आपने कही है, लेकिन टैक्स लगा रहे हैं गरीबों पर और अमीरों को साफ छोड़ दिया है। जब हम इसके लिये कहते हैं तो कहते हैं कि ये लोग इन्-डिस्प्लण्ड हैं, आंतकवादी हैं, मार्क्सिस्ट पार्टी के लोग हैं। यह दो-तरफा बातें नहीं होनी चाहिये, सीधी बात होनी चाहिये। आप ने जो आर्डिनेंस लगाया है, क्या यह गरीबी हटाने के लिये लगाया गया है? क्या इससे गरीबी हटेगी? आज जितनी ब्लैक मनी लोगों के पास है, जो बड़े बड़े हाउसेज हैं, जिनके बारे में हम लोग बार-बार कहते रहे हैं, हजारों करोड़ रुपया आज उनके पास है, उसके लिये अगर आप आर्डिनेंस जारी करते तो हम मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट भी मदद करते और कहते चलो हम बताते हैं कहां कहां ब्लैक मनी छिपी हुई है। लेकिन ब्लैक-मनी वालों को आप ने नहीं छुआ, जो बड़े बड़े लखपति हैं, जो भुनाफा करते हैं, उन पर टैक्स नहीं लगाया और गरीबों पर लगा दिया—तो यह कैसे शोभा दे सकता है। जगजीवनराम बाबू इस समय सदन में आ रहे हैं, मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूं कि गरीबी हटाओ के लिये आप ऐसा काम कर रहे हैं।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। यह बंगला देश के रिफ्यूजियों की मदद के लिये किया गया है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि सही आयनों में इससे उनकी मदद कैसे हो

सकती है। पहले एक मदद की जा सकती थी कि उनकी बंगला देश की सरकार को मान लिया जाता तो हम सारी झंझट से बचा जाते। सीधे-सीधे उनसे कहते कि डण्डा ले जाओ और लड़ो, हम तुम्हारी मदद पर हैं। इस तरह से हम उनके स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में मदद कर सकते थे और दुनिया के सामने कह सकते हैं कि हम ते इनको माना है, अब तुम लड़ो। अगर लिचड़ी नहीं खाते हो, तो रोटी खाओ और लड़ो। हमने उनकी सपोर्ट के लिये यहां पर रेजोल्यूशन पास किया, बंगला देश के लोगों के संग्राम के लिये फुल सपोर्ट दी। जब हम उन को फुल सपोर्ट देते हैं तो हमारे ऊपर एक दायित्व आ जाता है—तमाम जनता को उनके पीछे खड़ा करना, उनकी लड़ाई जायज है, उनके पीछे आना चाहिए, लेकिन इस काम के लिये आपने क्या तरीका अस्तियार किया? मिनिस्ट्रों को बुलाया, गवर्नरों को बुलाया—पूछा, क्या करना चाहिए? तय कर दिया कि टैक्स लगाओ, सेन्टर में लगाओ, स्टेट में लगाओ। किसी ने दो करोड़ लगाया, किसी ने पांच करोड़ लगाया, किसी ने बारह करोड़ लगाया। ऐसी हालत में आप कैसे जनता को मोबिलाइज करेंगे कि इस काम में समर्थन करो। जो पैसा देगा, वह कहेगा कि समर्थन कराते हैं पैसा लेकर। आपकी पार्टी ने इतना विचार नहीं किया। ऐसी चीजें आपने पेश कीं कि इससे बंगला देश की हमदर्दी के बजाय हमें तो शक होता है, जो हमदर्दी आज है, जो जनमत था, उसके अन्दर आपने फूट डालने का तरीका अस्तियार किया है—इन टैक्सों का लगाना इस बात का सुबूत है।

आज राज्यों में क्या हो रहा है? मोटर व्हीकल्स पर टैक्स लादा गया है, टोल-टैक्स बढ़ा दिया गया है, दूसरे टैक्स लगा दिये गये हैं, गर्ज कि हर सेक्शन के अन्दर इस चीज को पैदा कर दिया गया है। हमने देखा कि इन टैक्सों के लगाने से लोगों के अन्दर दूसरी तरह के क्याल पैदा हो गये हैं।

मैं अभी मेचालय गया था। हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने वहां पर लैक्चर दिया था, 60-70 हजार रिफ्यूजी वहां पर जमा थे। उन्होंने लैक्चर दिया कि तुमको तो जाना होगा। लोग कहने लगे कहां जाना होगा ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जनजीवन राम) : सब आपकी ही अकल से नहीं बोलते हैं।

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : हम लोग बर्मा जी के साथ गये थे, रिहैबिलिटेशन डिपार्टमेंट का डेलीगेशन गया था। वहां पर लोगों ने कहा कि राशन हमारे लिये 1 रु० 10 नये पैसे का लिखा हुआ है, 95 पैसे का मिलता है, कोई हिसाब देने वाला नहीं है। कोई आइटम अगर नहीं मिल पाता है तो हजम हो जाता है, दूसरे हफ्ते में दोजिये, ऐसा भी नहीं है, जो गया सो गया। अगर चावल नहीं मिला, तो आगे भी नहीं मिलेगा। मैंने घूम घूम कर वहां देखा, लोग शिकायत कर रहे थे। हम लोगों ने कहा कि हम इसी लिये आये हैं कि देखें, तुम लोगों को पूरा राशन मिले, यह न हो कि चावल नहीं मिला तो दूसरी चीज भी न मिले। लकड़ी नहीं मिली है, तो तेल दिया जाय, हर तरह की सुविधा दी जाये। जब हमने जिम्मेदारी ली है तो तुम्हारी जरूरियात पूरी की जायेंगी।

मैं कह रहा था कि बंगला देश के रिलीफ के नाम से आप इस तरह से जनता पर बोझ डालना चाहते हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है। आप क्यों रिफ्यूजियों को बदनाम कर रहे हैं, अपनी करतूतों को क्यों छिपाना चाहते हैं। अपनी कमजोरियों को नहीं कहते हैं कि बड़े बड़े सरमायेदारों को, बनिकों को जो करोड़ों रुपये का मुनाफा करते हैं, उनको छोड़ दिया है। आप को यह कहना चाहिए था कि जब तक रिफ्यूजी यहां रहेंगे तुमको अपना 50 परसेन्ट मुनाफा सरकार को देना पड़ेगा। लेकिन यह आप से नहीं हुआ। आप कहते हैं कि इन टैक्सों से 70 करोड़ रुपये बसूल हो जायेगा, लेकिन इससे गरीबों के अन्दर एक ऐसा सवाल पैदा

कर दिया गया है। हमारी सरकार उनको पूरा सपोर्ट करती है, उसके बाद कहती है कि लिचड़ी खाओ, लिचड़ी नहीं है, राशन नहीं है तो वैसे ही चलो, फिर कहते हैं कि तुमको वापस जाना होगा, वापस जाने की जहानियत पैदा हो रही है, इधर भी पैसे का सवाल है, उधर भी पैसे का सवाल है, मैं चाहता हूं कि कम से कम उनके नाम का व्यवहार न किया जाये। उनके अन्दर जोश है, अभी अपने देश की रक्षा के लिये, अपनी आजादी की लड़ाई के लिये हमारे देश के प्रति उनके मन में सहानुभूति है, लेकिन उनका नाम लेकर इस तरह से टैक्स लगा कर उनके प्रति एक नया शोशा खड़ा कर दिया है—इसका क्या नतीजा होगा, मालूम नहीं।

17.28 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

अब जहां तक रेलवे का सवाल है—मैं अभी कलकत्ता में देखकर आया हूं, हावड़ा स्टेशन पर टिकट-चैकर की जगह हेल्पर-चैकर रखे गये हैं। 140 रु० माहवार के हिसाब से सियालदा डिबीजन में आमतौर से भरती शुरू कर दी गई है। जो टेम्परेरी लोग वहां पर थे, उनको नहीं रखा गया, क्योंकि पैसा बचाया जा रहा था। वहां के डी० एस० ने क्या किया—बाहर से लोगों को रिक्लूट किया है और जो लोग पहले से टेम्परेरी और कैजुअल हैं, वह वहां पर धरना लगा कर बैठे हैं कि हमको परमानेंट नहीं करते हैं, बाहर से लोगों को रख रहे हैं। रेल मन्त्री महोदय इस समय यहां नहीं हैं, लेकिन मैं आपके जरिये उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि सियालदा डिबीजन में जो हो रहा है, आप उसकी खबर लें। वहां के डी० एस० उप्पल साहब हैं, के० के० दास साहब हैं—ये लोग क्या कर रहे हैं? एक तरफ ये लोग रेलवे के पैसे को बरबाद कर रहे हैं। जो लोग वहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, उनको परमानेंट किया जाय, उन पोस्टों पर भेजा जा सकता है, जिनके लिये कि बाहर से भरती की जा रही है। इन जगहों पर उनको भी लिया

[श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल]

जा सकता है और बाहर से भी लिया जा सकता है। मंत्री सहोदय के सामने मैंने यह बात रखी है, मुझे आशा है कि आप जवाब देते वक्त इसका भी जिक्र करेंगे। बहुत सी बातें मैंने ऐसी कहीं हैं, जिनके लिये शायद आप कहेंगे कि यह हमारी मिनिस्ट्री से बाहर की बात है। अगर ऐसा है तो आप उनको बाहर भेज दीजिये ताकि किसी दूसरे अवसर पर उनका जवाब मिल सके। टैक्स के सिलसिले में मैंने बातें कही हैं, मैं उनका जवाब चाहता हूँ। इन अल्फ.ज के साथ मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : We will continue this debate tomorrow. But before we take up the next item, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy will make a statement. I wanted to make it clear that on this matter of stopping of publication by certain newspapers in Calcutta, I had allowed a Call Attention Motion already, but the justification for the statement as given to me and explained to me is such that it needs being made today. I hope you will believe me when I say that they think that if we issue an appeal today the newspapers might resume publication by tomorrow, that is why I wanted to convey it to you so that there may be no misunderstanding tomorrow. I have already conveyed to the Members who gave the call attention notice that—they are free to ask questions if they like, here and now.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : It is better we put questions today.

MR. SPEAKER : In that case we shall not have call attention motion tomorrow because the significance will be gone. So she will make a statement now and you can ask questions.

17.31 hrs.

STATEMENT Re. INCREASE IN PRICES OF NEWSPAPERS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : With the imposition of the

Excise Duty on newspapers which came into effect on the 15th November, a number of newspapers in the country have increased their prices well in excess of the Excise Duty. The price increases have not been uniform, but have varied from 2 paise which is the Excise Duty now payable by newspapers whose circulation is above 15,000 right up to 8 paise.

Newspapers managements have justified increase in prices in excess of the Excise Duty as being due to the increase in cost of various items. While there may have been some increases in cost, Government are of opinion that the increases in prices, which have followed no uniform pattern cannot be justified on this ground. This is obvious from the fact that while cost increases must have affected all newspapers uniformly, the price increases have varied from one paper to another. Government feel that such price increases, specially now when the country is passing through a difficult period, should have been avoided.

In this respect the situation in the Eastern Sector of the country is specially serious. Hawkers in Calcutta claimed their proportionate share of the price increase on account of Excise Duty and since newspapers managements declined to pay them additional commission the distribution of newspapers in the city has practically come to a standstill. This is unfortunate, especially because people are anxious to have the latest and most authentic news of developments on our border. In these circumstances the absence of newspapers affects public morale, encourages unfounded rumours and tends to create panic.

The Government of West Bengal and the Government of India have tried to intervene in this situation. As a result, the Paschim Banga Sangbad Patra Bikreta Samity, an Association representing newspaper hawkers in the city have agreed not to claim any additional commission so long as the increase in the price of the newspaper is restricted to the amount of the Excise Duty. Government appreciate this gesture of the Samity and appeal newspaper managements and hawkers all over the country to respond to the situation in the same spirit which this Samity has shown. Government requests newspaper managements to restrict the price increase for the present to the amount of the Excise Duty and defer the question of any further increase for decision

after a careful and detailed study of the cost of newspaper production and other factors.

Government sincerely hope that newspapers managements will heed this appeal and will publish their newspapers with immediate effect at the old prices plus two paise to cover the Excise Duty. As I have stated earlier, Government attach considerable importance to the normal publication of newspapers and, will therefore, naturally watch the situation with anxiety. I assure the House, that should this appeal fail, Government will take appropriate steps in the matter.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): So far as the price of newspapers is concerned, it is really a scandal at least in West Bengal. I do not know whether it is known to the Minister that in 1966 the cost of newspapers was increased from 16 to 18 paise. In 1970 in February this 18 paise was increased to 20 paise. In 1971 February, this 20 paise was made 22 paise, that is before the imposition of this levy. Then again they are increasing this 22 paise to 26 and in some cases 28 paise. All these are big newspapers controlled by the monopolists. These newspapers while increasing the cost of the paper are not ready to share the increase with the hawkers who daily sell their papers. But at the same time these newspapers are demanding from the hawkers who advance security money for the papers they sell. That is one of the problems.

It is not a fact that the hawkers refused to distribute the papers asking for a portion of the increase. Now they have come forward with an assurance that they will not demand anything if only 2 paise extra for the levy is charged on the papers. But these clever sharks, big monopolists, take every plea to increase the price of the paper. Some big Congressmen are the proprietors of the papers like the Ananda Bazar Patrika and the Jugantar. Shri Sidhartha Shankar Ray can use his influence on them not to create this trouble. Only three days ago there was an air-raided practice, but the unfortunate part is this that nobody could get the information because there was no newspaper.

It is good that the Minister has assured the House that if the newspaper owners do not agree to the suggestion made by the Government, the Government will take further steps. Tomorrow morning we will know whether

newspaper owners agree to the suggestion or not. If they do not agree I want to know if the steps that are proposed will be taken by tomorrow evening. I want a categorical answer to this.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY: I have made it absolutely clear in my statement that Government are fully seized of the problem and are trying to do whatever is necessary in this matter. If they do not heed the appeal, I do not want to say exactly at what time we are going to take steps, but we are keenly watching the developments, and if nothing happens, naturally the Government has to take some measures.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): In view of the acute problem created in the entire sector by the closure of the publication of the newspapers, I would like to know whether there is any policy known as the price-page schedule and what should be the prices of the newspapers according to that policy: Secondly, may I know whether it is also a fact that the newspaper-owners are giving only 25 per cent commission to the vendors of papers published from Calcutta, while in other parts of India, the local vendors get 31½ per cent, and whether this was also a point referred to Government by the Paschim Banga Patra Vikreta Samiti?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY: I think the hon. member is quite aware of the fact that the price-page scheduled has been struck down by the Supreme Court and it is not there now.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has to make the same statement before the Rajya Sabha before it adjourns today at 6 O'clock. So, she wants to be free at about five minutes to 6. I will first call the names of those Members who have given notice of the call attention. Mr. Naval Kishore Sharma. Mr. Sarar Guha, Mr. Das Munsi, Mr. Sashi Bhushan, Mr. Daga, None of them is here, Mr. Vajpayee.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (स्वालिबर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह सच है कि एक समाचार-पत्र ने जो कलकत्ता और दिल्ली से

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

एक साथ प्रकाशित होता है, कलकत्ते में कीमत बढ़ा दी है, लेकिन दिल्ली में नहीं बढ़ाई है ? क्या इसका अर्थ यह है कि अखबार को निकालने का जो खर्च बढ़ा है वह केवल कलकत्ते में बढ़ा है, दिल्ली में नहीं बढ़ा है ? इससे स्पष्ट है कि खर्च बढ़ गया है, यह बहाना लेकर कलकत्ते में दाम बढ़ाये गये ।

मैं इस अपील का स्वागत करता हूँ, समर्थन करता हूँ । सारा सदन इस अपील के पीछे खड़ा है और मुझे विश्वास है कि यह अपील अपना काम करेगी । लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस अपील ने अपना असर नहीं दिखलाया तो क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय इन समाचार-पत्रों को राह पर लाने के लिये उनको सरकारी विज्ञापन बन्द करने के सवाल पर विचार करेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले अपील को देख लें, फिर यह सवाल करें ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह साथ ही होना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले अपील होने दीजिये ।

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I thank the hon. member for his support. It is a fact that in the case of a paper which comes out from Delhi as well as Calcutta simultaneously, they have raised the price of their Calcutta edition but not the price of the Delhi edition. As I have already stated in my statement, whatever steps are necessary will be taken if they do not heed this appeal. I hope the hon. member will have the patience to wait for some time and see how it works.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : When we opposed the introduction of this particular Bill which we are going to discuss, we have made it very clear that the prices of newspapers, particularly in West Bengal like *Ananda Bazar Patrika* and *Jugantar*, were increased by six to seven paise. The original

price was 20 paise. Now it has been raised to 25 or 26 paise on the ground that, apart from the additional excise duty, the price of newsprint has gone up. Will the government ensure that the newspapers do not increase their prices on the ground of increase in the price of newsprint ? I know how the newspapers use their newsprint. Without imputing any motives on any newspaper, I can say that it is a reality that almost every big newspaper sells a part of the newsprint in the blackmarket. So, I would like to know whether care will be taken to see that they do not increase the price on the plea of increase in the price of newsprint ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I have already mentioned in my statement that this is not the time to raise the price of newspaper on the ground that the price of newsprint has gone up. It is a fact that the price of newsprint has increased, but it should not be made that plea at this moment for raising the price. Further, as I said earlier, the increase in the price of newsprint cannot vary from place to place or newspaper to newspaper. But, as Shri Vajpayee has pointed out, one newspaper has raised the price of the Calcutta edition, but not the Delhi edition. There is no uniformity. We are looking into the matter and we will see to it that they do not increase the prices.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore) : The price increase has not been only in the case of the Calcutta newspapers. The only thing is that in Calcutta public notice has been drawn to it because the newspapers have ceased publication. Naturally, government are worried about it. I do not know if somebody with authority, particularly this government, which has a massive majority behind it, had drawn the attention of the newspapers to the existence of a legislation called the Maintenance of Internal Security Act and these days we are passing through a national crisis although emergency has not been formally declared ? The newspapers must be told that their action is nothing sort of anti-national action and it militates against the security of the country.

That apart, there is another aspect. While the Bombay edition of the *Times of India* has increased its price by seven paise, the Delhi edition has increased it only by two paise. There is similar difference between the Calcutta and Delhi edition of another

newspaper. So, any action that would be taken should be on an all-India level. Parliament will be behind the government. Government should put their foot down firmly and say that this will not be allowed at this time of national crisis.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I have made it very clear in my statement that this policy will be applicable not only to the Calcutta newspapers but to all newspapers in the country. There is no question of doing something only in Calcutta. It will apply to all those newspapers which have raised their prices.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Just now the hon. Minister has said that first a request will be made to the newspapers, to be followed by legislative measures if necessary. In the case of newspapers which raised their prices beyond 2 paise, I would like to know whether the excess so collected will be taken over by the Government because that is an anti-social and anti-national action on the part of the papers? Has the Government any proposal under consideration from this point of view? Secondly, will Government consider giving exemption to monthlies and fortnightlies and newspapers which have a circulation of below 20,000?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : The suggestions made by the hon. Member will definitely be taken into consideration while talking some measures in the matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I want to ask the hon. Minister if she is aware of the fact that in the eastern region, that is, Calcutta, the price of newspaper is one of the highest in the country. Are you aware of the fact that the readership figure per thousand is the second lowest? What are you going to do with regard to that? Is it also a fact that in the Audit Bureau of Circulation most of the newspapers have been showing highly inflated circulation figures? They are handling newsprint very efficiently for their own gains. The excise duty was to be calculated at that rate. That is what has really put them into difficulty.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : It is not possible for me to say whether that is a fact or not. Naturally, when these things are

coming into the open, many things which probably hon. Members think right will definitely come in front of the public.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore) : The hon. Minister has stated that the hawkers have demanded commission on the increase in the price. While coming to Delhi I saw in the train one daily paper published by the C. P. I. (M) I saw a statement issued by the General Secretary of the *Paschim Banga Sambadpatra Bikreta Samiti* where he has categorically stated. "It is a blatant lie that we are demanding commission. Our agitation is only on the increase because these newspaper owners have increased the price which our people in the country cannot pay. So, those who are saying that we are demanding commission are saying a blatant lie."

She should kindly enquire into it. Otherwise, it will be a reflection on the Samiti.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I am sorry to say that my hon. friend is wrongly informed. It is a fact that they have actually asked for commission over the increase in price and the excise duty. As I have already said in my statement, the Government intervened into it and steps were taken. I have got a letter from the General Secretary, *Paschim Banga Sambadpatra Bikreta Samiti* where they have said that, if they do not increase the Price beyond the excise duty, they will not demand commission which they are demanding now. With whom he has talked I do not know.

MR. SPEAKER : She has to go to the Rajya Sabha to make a statement there. We now take up the next item.

17.53 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION RE : POWER CRISIS IN WEST BENGAL

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is an acute shortage of power in West Bengal at a time when it is retarding the industrial growth in that part of the country. It is at a time when it needs to be accelerated for defence production, increase in G. N. P. and creation of employment opportunities.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

In rural electrification sector, we are one of the lowest in the country. The contribution of West Bengal to the nation's economy has been substantial for all times. We produce 1/3 of country's coal requirements; 21 per cent of the total gross output from West Bengal ex-factory value and 15 per cent of the country's factories are in West Bengal.

We have a monopoly in production of jute and textiles essential for industry and agriculture. There is 50 per cent of total engineering capacity in West Bengal. A large number of pharmaceutical and chemical plants are there. In earning foreign exchange, we give the largest contribution.

As regards steel, it has 1/3 of the country's total production. There are about 9000 joint stock companies with a paid-up capital of Rs. 346 crores in West Bengal. Calcutta port handles 40 per cent of the country's foreign trade. The power supply situation worsens although the consumption, more or less, remains static.

I am quoting from the *Hindustan Standard* of 13. 11. 71 which says :

"For three successive years since 1968-69 consumption of power in Calcutta and its suburbs has been practically static. This is borne out by the figures of maximum demand on the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation system and the units of electricity sold by the company in each of the three years. The maximum demand stood at 519 million mw. in 1968-69..."

It rose to 1 million, etc.

"More significant, however, is the steady fall in the consumption of power by the State's major industries.

Industrial units (including high, medium and low voltage) sold in 1968-69 totalled 1,789.7 million. The units sold in the next two years stood at 1,772.7 and 1,749.7 million respectively, recording a progressive decline.

Following a decline of 35 million units in sales in 1968-69 to the jute industry, there was a further decline of 22 million units next year to the industry, the Calcutta Electric

Supply Corporation's largest industrial consumer. Sales to the engineering industry declined by 20 million units both in 1968-69 and 1969-70.

The overall decline in sales for industrial purposes in 1969-70 came to 17 million units.

In 1970-71, sales to jute and cotton mills fell by 22 million units, to paper mills by four million units and to other industries by nine million units. Sales to engineering, steel and chemical industries, however, increased to the extent of a total of 12 million units."

So our requirements have remained more or less static. Our per capita consumption is about 118. This is the 8th position in the whole country. That also, of course, gives some sort of a wrong picture because 95% of the total consumption of West Bengal is in Greater Calcutta, Durgapur and the Asansol industrial belt. It is the Centre's planning that has ruined us. They try to get away by throwing the blame on the poor worker. They talk of the worker and say that he has failed and he did this and that.

About South and Lower West Bengal, the total production capacity is 1060 MW. There would have been a shortfall of 180 MW if normal minimum industrial growth was there and if 10% power is reserved for emergency, there would be a still greater shortfall.

As a result of this, the industrial growth in West Bengal has stagnated and some industries have closed down. The mills, many of them, have become sick and a lot of them are working below their capacity, all due to shortage of raw materials, very frequent load-shedding and credit squeeze. Due to frequent power-shedding, the manufactured goods are being damaged as also the plants. In the jute industry alone, due to power-shedding, in one month only during the period January-June 1971, it has suffered a loss of production to the tune of Rs. 5 crores. The whole State loses Rs. 50 lakhs by power-shedding for one hour alone. To cope with this the Government has gone to the extent of imposing restrictions from 8.11.71 on the use of power by high-voltage industrial consumers. That will undoubtedly damage the industrial growth in the district and rural areas. If the districts and the rural areas get industrialised and the Haldia Complex comes into existence and the

normal growth rate is somehow maintained, in five years, by 1976-77, the need for power will go up by 550 MW. For rural electrification we need another 100 MW. How to meet these needs?

We will have a firm supply of a little over 100 MW from the end of 1972 from the Santaldih station. There is a plan for two other generators of 120 MW each but they will not be ready before 1979-80. Meanwhile the shortfall is over 410 MW by 1976-77. Sir, the situation is very serious. There is an immediate need for production of additional power, at least 500 MW for South Bengal alone. You can get 120 MW from Bandel. If you instal two new ones at the Coal Belt, you can get 400 MW of additional power. By installation of two turbines of 50 MW each around Calcutta, you will get 100 MW.

18.00 hrs.

Sir, in Calcutta, the business is entirely in the hands of the British monopoly, not the generation so much, but the distribution and the trading and this Government dare not touch them.

Dr. K. L. Rao will remember that in the year 1968,—on 27th of August,—a Debate was held here where all the balance-sheets and everything was given and it was found that certain things were unjustified.

Sir, the foreign capitalists are trading on our public sector which is losing in the generation of it, but they are making enormous profit through trading and through distribution. Because, to meet the total consumption of about 519 M. W. in and around Calcutta, this Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, which trades on your public sector, barely produces half of the requirements. I wish to quote Dr. K. L. Rao because I know he is a very knowledgeable person. He said :

"Generation is the real job, not distribution."

So, generation is the real job and not distribution. Will he kindly tell us this? Why is it that you have to make your country dependent upon a British monopoly for this distribution work?

Sir, they buy D. V. C. power and they sell that at 300 per cent premium. They

have a very powerful lobby. The former Finance Minister—Mr. Sachin Choudhury—is a Director. A former Principal Adviser of the Bengal Government was a Director, that is, Mr. B. B. Ghosh—he has recently died; may his soul rest in peace. He was one of the Directors and he was Chairman of the Industrial Reconstruction Development Board. That is the position, and because they were a very powerful lobby they continued to remain untouched.

In 10 years, they have given no less than 90 per cent dividend to their shareholders—in Britain mostly.

Sir, in India they are functioning mostly with Indian money. They have got vast loans from the State Bank of India and from the other financial institutions. They have big amounts on rupee debentures and consumer deposits. Their profits at many a time had been in excess of 'reasonable return' according to the Indian Electricity Act.

With your permission, Sir, I would like to read out the figures about the profits earned by them during the past few years. These are the figures :

Year	Profits
1963-64	Rs. 2,13,15,000
1964-65	Rs. 2,22,00,000
1965-66	Rs. 2,53,00,000
1966-67	Rs. 1,19,00,716
1967-68	Rs. 2,07,00,000
1968-69	Rs. 1,57,00,000
1969-70	Rs. 1,41,00,000

They have been making enormous profits and taking the money out of this country in the shape of foreign exchange. This profit was made by them in excess of the principle of 'reasonable return' as stipulated in the Indian Electricity Act. I want to ask Dr. K. L. Rao very respectfully about this. Is he going to give any directive to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation that the money should be returned to the consumers in the form of rebate? If so, how soon are they going to do that?

Then, there is a question of security, Sir, in that near-war situation in that border of the country, particularly in the eastern

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

some very near to the border. How can you allow a British monopoly to have access over the most vital sector of the economy, namely, power generation and distribution? Your ammunition factories, rifle factories, gun and shell factories, Fort William Machine Yard and various other institutions, buy power from the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation.

Sir, it is a matter of regret that in all the President's rule that West Bengal has sampled in the recent years, this Electric Supply Corporation has got a lot out of the Government. There are about 5 lakhs of consumers and they have raised the price in 1964 when there was a Congress rule, and also in 1966 when there was a Congress rule and in 1970 when there was a President's rule.

Now again they are trying to increase the rates for lights and fans from 11 to 16 paise and for heaters from 9 to 14 paise, that is over 50 per cent increase.

The State Government is unusually kind to them. Dr. K. L. Rao,—I am sorry to say to you—I am smelling corruption; I would request you to get this matter thoroughly enquired into by competent authorities. They have allowed illegal withdrawal of Rs. 35 lakhs from the Reserve Fund, which is not at all permissible. Now the Government had made it clear that they want to take it over in 1980. But this company is following the same path as the Calcutta Tramways Company. They are not doing any repair or replacement.

I now come to the question of load-shedding. Load-shedding in Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation is causing us big losses. This is, I may say, a clear case of breach of contract and Government has to act on this. Under what authority is the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation doing load-shedding? We would like to know that, Sir. They force even the small consumers to pay their bills within two or three days, or otherwise they have either to pay enormously more or have their line disconnected. If Dr. K. L. Rao would be so kind as to read an article which came out in the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* dated the 31st October, 1971, I am quite sure he will see some new things there.

About North Bengal, the Jaldhaka is a bungling. It has ruined the prosperity of North Bengal, as we can say. There was an inquiry, but the report of the inquiry was never made public. We want to know from the hon. Minister what action has been taken on the inquiry report.

Jaldhaka cannot produce more than about 7 MW. The electric power in the whole of North Bengal can be raised to 14 or 15 MW by the installation of further plants. That is also doubtful, because during the monsoon, one does not know what will happen due to the selection of a bad site and the saline water that comes in the plant there, there may be trouble.

The existing minimum demand there is of the order of 25 MW.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): More than that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This excludes the requirement of the tea gardens, which alone are 25 MW. 95 per cent of the tea gardens have their own generation sets run by diesel or some other prime mover. For the present, there is a shortfall of 18 MW. The existing industries are closing down or are working below capacity. There is no thus no question of expansion. If normal activities are conducted and if they want that industries should grow in that part of the country by 1974-75, then the requirement will go up to 50 MW, and by 1980-81, it will go up to 110 or 120 MW, if not more than that. If 50 per cent of the tea gardens are given electric supply, the minimum requirement will be a further quantity of 50 to 60 MW.

The industrial potential of North Bengal is absolutely untapped. If we want to set up industries there, then we would require 50 MW at least. Rural electrification will require not less than 10 MW. So, I would request the hon. Minister to make some arrangements. As a temporary arrangement, he can borrow from Assam and Bihar for the time being; he can borrow 3 MW from Assam, because by 1973 Assam will be in a position to supply that much power, and Bihar would be able to supply about 3 MW by 1972. None can think of setting up an industry in North Bengal at present because of the shortage of power there.

I would suggest that a thermal power station may be set up there which is capable of producing at least 300 MW. It takes at least five years to have this done. But I would submit that let the hon. Minister select the right place nearer the market.

In Calcutta, on the 21st September, 1971, the hon. Minister had given indications that two super thermal power stations would be set up. We would like to know how far he has progressed in this matter so far. For the immediate present, a generating set with at least 50 MW capacity should be installed in and around Calcutta.

Finally, before I sit down, I would like to ask the hon. Minister about what has happened to the setting up of an atomic power plant in the eastern region, because our coal is getting exhausted....

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member can go on for the whole night at this rate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Thank you, Sir. I shall take that time tomorrow when I speak. Now, I shall conclude my speech.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : My hon. friend Shri Jyotirmoy Basu has referred to many of the points, and, therefore, I shall not go into the details of them. But I would like to stress that power is one of the basic infrastructures of development. During the last few years, almost all Members inside the House and the people in the country were agog with the happenings in West Bengal. They were all eagerly wanting to know how soon the conditions in West Bengal would improve.

I agree that the Central Government have taken a number of measures. We all appreciate their efforts. But for the fruition of all these steps, the main thing required is Power. As I have already stated, this is one of the basic infrastructures of development, and without this, the development and progress of West Bengal cannot take place.

The figures quoted by my hon. friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu only show that there is no sign of development for the coming nine to ten years, that is, up to 1980-81, unless certain emergency measures are taken there on a war footing to commission some electrical plants

for the generation of power. Because that is the only way in which development can take place.

Even today, in Calcutta, the industries are losing heavily in all respects. I understand that these are not getting their power supply according to their demand even at a moderate rate. If Haldia also comes up within 5 or 6 years, I do not know what will happen by that time. If industrial development keeps pace also, as being tried by the government, I do not know what will happen.

At the same time, we have a number of projects for the backward districts. There are backward districts in the entire country and we want that they should be developed.

Coming to west Bengal, all the districts in North Bengal are most backward. As has been rightly stated by Shri Bosu, the present supply is hardly 6-7 MW whereas the actual requirement at present is much more than the figure Shri Bosu mentioned, namely 25MW ; it may be round about 35MW. About 95% of the tea-gardens are having their diesel engines for power generation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : With the present demand.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Very good. Take the demand of the tea gardens, an industry which is earning foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 160 crores. These 365 tea gardens located in North Bengal, Jalpaiguri, and some small tea gardens in Cooch-Bihar which earn this foreign exchange will, when they need to modernise the industry, need power. If this demand is taken into account, we will need to have another 50-60 MW, not to mention other industrial developments.

We have been told about the Jaldaka project in North Bengal. In the local dialect or language, it has been referred to in a rather sarcastic manner as 'Jale-Dohka.' It is not a sign of development in North Bengal ; rather it is a death blow to North Bengal. I think it is under deep water. In Bengal, they say this project is *jale dube geye che*. It is absolutely under water. This is about Jaldaka. Even with Jaldaka, when fully Commissioned it may come to about 14-15 MW whereas the present requirement is in the region of 35 MW. Then how will Jaldaka solve the problems of North Bengal ?

[Shri B. K. Daschodury]

It has been said that from Assam and Bihar we will get some power. They say it will be 3 and 3 equal to 6 MW. Even then we have only 14 plus 6 equal to 20. There is still a shortage of 15MW. We have also to make allowance for the fact that in normal times in the matter of electric generation there should be a standby or reserve power for any emergency of 10-15%. Some machinery may go out of order. If we calculate on that basis, even today we need to have about 50 MW. With further industrial development, we need much more.

In the matter of rural electrification, according to the Fourth Plan, in Cooch-Behar district alone, 97 villages will be electrified. But there may be hardly one or two MW for this purpose. There are many other villages in North Bengal programmed for electrification under the Fourth Plan, but where is the source of power? Nobody cares about that.

So both for rural electrification and industrial development, we need more power. We may have local projects. We may have a paper mill, a fertiliser complex, a cement factory, a tobacco factory and so on. But there will be no sign of this development unless we have more and more power.

I would therefore suggest to the hon. Minister to consider the grim fate of this area which is most backward, and its power requirements. At one time, he proposed that he would give us a 'Super Thermal Power' station located in North Bengal bordering Bihar which will also meet the needs of Bihar. We have seen in press reports that this is 'Super Thermal Power' station is proposed to be located in some part of Bihar. Even if we agree to that, even if we take as what has appeared in the press as it is, in time of any emergency in Bihar or if it is located in Assam, in Assam, the power available will first go to meet that emergency requirement and there will be nothing available for North Bengal. So the hon. Minister's guarantee that we will get surplus power from this source may not come true in its practical need. I also plead that northern portion of Bihar is equally backward. For that the Government of India should initiate a certain separate power project so that the supply to North Bengal remains unaffected. Only in this way can the power requirements of each region be satisfied.

So it was demanded that there should be a separate thermal power station to generate 240-250 MW which might be commissioned into service in the course of the next five to seven or eight years. Specially for north Bengal area, the site suggested was Dalkola, the area which is a little raised land and is connected with rail-road and other communications. With the opening of the Farakka barrage, it has become easier to bring this coal to this Dalkola area. This is a good suggestion. I do not know what is in the mind of the hon. Minister.

In view of all these things, I would request the hon. Minister to clarify two points. Whether he is going to sanction properly the Dalkola thermal project with a capacity of 250 mw. That is No. 1. No. 2 is, whether the hon. Minister will start a fresh enquiry, if necessary, with the CWPC experts along with experts in other parts of the world, to go into the details, whether the Jaldhaka project—about which much has been said, and which is practically the death-knell for the development of North Bengal—would come up as proposed and whether it could satisfy the people of North Bengal for power generation or, ultimately, this scheme has to be salvaged? This should be properly looked into. Otherwise, in the name of Jaldhaka, the people of North Bengal have been given a different picture.

Thirdly, as a matter of immediate measure, I request the hon. Minister to consider at least to have a sort of two or three Gas Turbine engines established in North Bengal so that immediately, the people of North Bengal may have 50 to 60 mw of power which may be commissioned or put into service in the course of nine to 12 months. These are my humble suggestions.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): I am very thankful to Mr. Jyotiromoy Bosu for bringing up this subject so that some misunderstanding on the subject may be cleared.

First of all, I would like to say that West Bengal was the State from which we started the electrification of this country. The first hydro-electric station was established in West Bengal in 1897, and the first thermal station was established again in West Bengal in 1901, and thereafter, it maintained the supremacy as being the State which had the highest

amount of electricity of all the States till 1960. It is after that it began to fall down, and, as the hon. Mr. Bosu has mentioned, the State is now the fifth largest from the point of view of power in the country per capita.

What exactly happened was this. It is true that from 1964, there has been no addition of power in West Bengal. That is a most regrettable feature that has happened. Apart from the DVC, which added some power, and except for the very small amount of power from Jaldhaka scheme, there was no power addition from 1964 up to date. The reason was this. In 1964, the Planning Commission sanctioned one unit of 150 mw at Durgapur, and four units of 120 mw each at Santhaldih. They were sanctioned, but the succeeding Governments of West Bengal gave second priority; they dropped Durgapur, and they dropped half of Santhaldih and have taken up power generation only half-heartedly. Why I am saying this is because there is a history behind it. There is no use abusing us; that is why I am glad that he has brought this problem, and I want to clarify the misunderstanding. Since 1964, every other State has added power. For example, in Delhi, we have added nearly 240 mw of power in the same period. But apart from DVC, which added some power, West Bengal proper has not yet had any power, with the result that no doubt there is considerable difficulty in West Bengal about power.

Then, realising this, we immediately rushed in to do whatever was possible. Two units at Santhaldih are in an advanced stage of construction. We expect one unit next year and another one the next year; 240 mw of power; that is already there in the Plan. I think we will get that. In addition to that, we have taken action on another two units of 120 mw, and we expect those power units to come in after three or four years. That will make another 240 mw.

We are now trying to put up one unit of 200 MW at Bandel. That report has just been received and I can assure you that it will be sanctioned immediately it is scrutinised. With 200 MW at Bandel and two units of 120 MW each at Santhaldih the total comes to 440 MW. It is as good as sanctioned. The question is one of implementing it as quickly as possible.

In addition to this I have also asked for preparation of a project at Kolaghat for

400 MW and immediately that comes in that will also be sanctioned. I only hope that they will find the money as unfortunately power generation is a state subject. That is a snag of course. With 400 MW at Kolaghat the total comes to 840 MW.

In addition to that we have prepared a decade plan after careful study and we expect that we may need at least 1200 MW in the next decade and so another 400 MW has to be added. We want to make available in Calcutta by 1980 at least 4 million KW as against the 1.5 MKW that we have today.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Where is the money going to come from?

DR. K. L. RAO: That is the main point. It is very unfortunate. I am not saying that this Government did not do that or that Government did not do that. I do not even know exactly what Governments were there but the fact is that from 1964 to 1971 there has been no power added at all in West Bengal by the West Bengal Government. That is responsible for today's trouble.

Theoretically today our power must be sufficient to meet the demands. But unfortunately there are some reasons why power is not being produced as it should be produced. One of the main reasons is the coal that is used there. They are having two—stage washeries. We have always insisted that there should be three-stage washeries and that we should use the middle ones. By using inferior coal of an abrasive nature the machines are derated; machines which should produce 150 MW can only produce 100 MW. I have taken up this question with the Ministry of Steel and I have requested them often that they should install three-stage washeries. He has promised to do so. Otherwise we shall be losing costly machinery and power also is not going to be produced according to the needs.

The second reason is this. I do not want to stress that too much. In recent times there has been some labour trouble also. I do not say that is the only reason. But it has been there especially at Bandel station where there has been a sit-down strike or some other strike.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The cost of living is rising.

DR. K. L. RAO: That is alright. I am not laying much emphasis on that; I am slurring it over.

The third reason is due to rain and cyclone. The very heavy monsoon rain-fall is also responsible; it moistened the coal so much that it is giving much trouble. Cyclones interfere with transmission lines. Already the transmissions lines are not adequate. And this is another trouble that we are having.

With all that in November there was some improvement and I hoped that we were alright. But unfortunately yesterday there was a loss of about 80 MW power because in Durgapur one of the machines had gone out of order. We are working on a tight rope and I agree that there must be elasticity in the system, especially when we do not have sufficient transmission lines. I could have put in some power from the DVC yesterday but the transmission system is capable of conveying only 100 MW from the DVC and 160 MW from the Durgapur Project. We have sanctioned two projects from Santhaldih to Calcutta and Durgapur to Kasba in Calcutta and these transmission lines are expected to come into existence some time in 1973.

I think we must expedite these transmission lines by offering some bonus or something, because if they are ready, then the power shedding can be much reduced. Added to this, when the power from Santhaldih and the DVC expansion comes, there is no way of bringing it to Calcutta and Howrah. Therefore, I have given instructions that we should put in 400 KV transmission line from Santhaldih to Howrah because a short 400 KV line capable of conveying six times the power as a 220 KV line. With the improvement in the transmission lines and the greater generation that we are now planning, it should be possible for us to be quite well off from 1975-76, but in the interim period I am afraid it is a very difficult and delicate position. In the next one or two years this kind of trouble will be there.

On a close analysis I find that there is a certain amount of increase in demand in Calcutta also, which is natural. In fact I am surprised that there are no further connections. In a big city like Calcutta the increase must be of the order of 10 to 12

per cent annually. The 560 MWs of power that the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation is now supplying must have been by this time 700 or 800 because every year they must go on increasing, but we find it is practically steady. Only this year in the last six months there is a tendency for further increase. This is also a cause of this shedding.

North Bengal is one of the neglected areas like North Bihar. All these North regions seem to be neglected. Nobody wants to go beyond the Ganga. It was never said that the Jaldaga project was going to solve the problem. If anybody said so, it is wrong. It is a tiny hydro-electric project. We have got such projects in many States. There is one Chinani project which has been completed just now in Jammu and Kashmir. It produces 9 MWs. It involved a huge amount of work for five or six years, the same amount of work and trouble which would be involved in a bigger project. So, recently I have given instructions that no thermal power station should be less than 200 MWs and no hydro-electric power station should be less than 50 MWs. As Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu said, in the monsoon months it is very difficult to clear the debris in Jaldhaka river etc. So, it was merely intended as a stop-gap arrangement. We are now putting a transmission line from Alipore Duars to Bongaigaon which will be ready by 1973.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY That is only for 3 MWs.

DR. K. L. RAO: 10 MWs. The Purnea-Siliguri line which will give 40 MWs will also be ready in 1973. Everything in the future.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about the present?

DR. K. L. RAO: At the moment there is a line from Purnea to North Bengal which has just been completed. It conveys only 5 MWs.

There is another point of misunderstanding which I would request hon. Members from Bengal to note. Therefore, I thought, with very good intentions, that we should improve the power position in both North Bengal and North Bihar and I asked for a report. North Bengal has given a report for a power station at Khajuriaghat. North

Bihar has given a report for a power station at Purnea. If you want to get these projects sanctioned, I will do it tomorrow. But what I thought was, if you combine these two and get it financed by the Centre, because both the portions are very backward, it will be to the advantage of both. I tried to explain it to Mr. Daschowdhury and other hon. Members. But hon. Members have started imputing motives. It is not correct. I thought, both are backward areas; why have two separate power stations? Why not combine them? No proposal has gone to Planning Commission as yet. I thought, why not send a special request to the Planning Commission in this regard because the per capita consumption in these areas is very small—it is about 10 as against the all-India figure of 90. It is as good as there being no electricity there. I thought, let both be combined and let the power be shared equally. We are thinking of two or three units of 120 and that power can be shared. But meanwhile, already hon. members have started imputing motives. I only appeal to them that they should not impute motives straightway. If it is a question of sanctioning the projects at Dalkola and Khajuriaghat tomorrow it can be done. But, I thought, it is better if these two are combined. I request hon. members to support me in this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : If we get the money from the central funds, let the project be located anywhere and let us have the power.

DR. K. L. RAO : He is correct. But my friend on this side does not allow me. That is the trouble. (*Interruption*). These two areas are very backward from the point of view of power and you cannot have rural electrification or anything else. When we are trying to do our best, hon. members should not impute motives. The whole advantage now is that Farakka Barrage has got a BG line and coal can be pushed to the north. So, that is encouraging us. I am sure we will take it up early. You can rest assure that both North Bengal and North Bihar will be given the utmost consideration.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We will support you.

DR. K. L. RAO : Then about the gas turbines, the suggestion has been made by the chambers of commerce also. But it is extremely costly. While power produced by the other method will cost 7 or 8 paise, this will be 30 or 40 paise. Nowadays oil and gas—both—are not available in that area. Even for Barauni Refinery, it was sanctioned on the basis of oil, but Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals have given us notice that we cannot supply oil. So, we are converting it into coal. Then, this not going to come immediately. It will take two or three years. Therefore, I thought we will put all our efforts into this combined project. With the assistance and support of the hon. members, I think we shall push ahead with greater speed and try to get power there.

The other question is about the Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation. The hon. Member has given some statistics. I shall have some enquiry made about the increase in rates. Somehow the hon. Member gets information much earlier than the government. This is under the consideration of the State Government. The Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation gets about 50 per cent of the power DVC and WBSEB. These organisations have raised the rates. Therefore CSES wants to increase the rates. That point will be examined. I can assure the hon. Member that will be very carefully examined.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What about an atomic plant?

DR. K. L. RAO : That would not be allowed in Eastern India because it is a coal areas.

18.38 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, November 25, 1971/Agrahayana 4, 1893 (Saka).

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LOK SABHA

*Thursday, November 25, 1971/Agrahavana 4.
1893 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Statutory provision for Minimum Bonus

*241. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI DINESH JOARDER :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps contemplated by Government to meet the unanimous demand of all Trade Union Organisations for statutory provision of a minimum Bonus of 8.33 per cent ; and

(b) whether the only obstacle to new legislation for this purpose is the opposition of the employers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The matter was discussed by the Indian Labour Conference recently and it was felt that the bonus scheme embodied in the Act should be reviewed by a Committee which could be bipartite or tripartite. Details are yet to be worked out.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I would like to have a more specific reply to part (b) of my Question. I asked a specific question in part (b). What is the reply to that ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND

REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : part (b) of the Question is :

“whether the only obstacle to new legislation for this purpose is the opposition of the employers ?”

That is not correct. Before the Indian Labour Conference, I had made a commitment in the Rajya Sabha, when this matter was raised by Shri Chitti Basu, that we are going to review the entire scheme of bonus. So, in that light, this Committee is to be set up

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I would like to know whether it is not a fact that all the central trade unions without exceptions, while agreeing finally to the idea of a Committee, have emphasized that it should not be a tripartite Committee but a bipartite Committee so that they would try to get some sort of an agreement between the employers and the employees representatives and that would be more fruitful. I want to know from him whether the Committee which they propose to set up will be a bipartite one as demanded by the trade unions or they will insist on bringing a third-party representative in the Committee which the trade unions do not want.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : It is true in the Indian Labour Conference, the trade unions were insisting that it should be a bipartite Committee. But when, after the Conference was over, the record was kept, in consultation with all the parties, the central trade unions agreed, either bipartite or tripartite Committee.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In case this is going to be another sort of Second Bonus Commission, will the hon. Minister tell us whether he would like to run the risk of having a repetition of what happened in the earlier Bonus Commission, namely, if you are going to have a pattern of majority and minority recommendation and then some legislation is brought on the basis of minority recommendation, as was done

last time, it leads to endless troubles ? Will it not be better to have a bipartite Committee which will pave the way for an agreement on bonus and that will be smoothly implemented rather than having a majority and minority recommendation ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It includes Mr. Dandekar.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I don't at this present juncture visualise that past experience or past performance will be repeated on this occasion . . .

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : . . .because employers and employees are both in equal number and in addition to that, the management representation includes a representative from the public sector undertakings.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That is the case also last time.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : This is a fact. Therefore, I don't think these apprehensions are justified.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Last time, the same type of commission was there, but, on the dissenting note of one member, Mr. Dandekar, who used to be our colleague here, you remember, on the basis alone of this dissenting note, the Government brought legislation here and not on the basis of the majority recommendation. The same danger is there again unless you have a bipartite agreement.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Last time, ultimately, the Government came forward with an ordinance. Therefore, even though there was a minute of dissent by one member, still the Government acted on the basis of that report.

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : जो मिलें या उद्योग सरकार ने अपने हाथ में ले लिए हैं उनमें तो इसको लागू करने में कार्य बाधा नहीं होने चाहिए, बोनस देने में कोई बाधा नहीं होनी चाहिये। वहां बोनस देने की क्या आप तत्काल व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं ? जो मिलें आपने अपने हाथ में ले ली हैं, वहां भी लोगों को बोनस नहीं मिलता है। क्या आप इसकी व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The concerns that were taken over by the Government are relief concerns, with a view to provide employment. Even there, we have said that they should give them 4% *ex gratia* because the question of bonus will have to be taken in the context of productivity, profits and so many things. So, I cannot say that all these things will apply to such concerns which, naturally, are being run on the basis of relief as relief concerns.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware and whether representations have been made to him that his recommendation called, Khadilkar formula, has not been implemented in any of the textile mills in U. P. including the 11 textile mills in Kanpur, with the result that the employees there have already taken a decision for a general strike starting in December. Since the matter has been referred to him and the Minister of Foreign Trade, I would like to know from him what positive steps have been taken since the employers' association has agreed to implement the Khadilkar formula but they have now gone back. What positive action will the Central Government take now since Mr. Khadilkar and the Khadilkar formula are both central matters ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I have addressed a communication to the Labour Minister of Uttar Pradesh to see that this formula is implemented and he has also assured me that he will use his good offices.

I know what happened in Kanpur and with the hon. Member's standing with the labour, I would very much like him to use good offices to persuade the labour because the employers have agreed to implement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : They have not. Not the Swadeshi Cotton Mills.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Not individual mills. I would request the hon. Member to use his good offices to see that it becomes a fact.

MR. SPEAKER : He has good offices, yes.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Will the

hon. Minister tell us what is coming in his way for announcing the committee to examine the whole bonus scheme ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : We have to finalise the personnel with the Chairman and finalise the terms of reference. All these things are being done and soon we will take a decision.

Common Welfare Fund for mine workers

*242. **SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a common Welfare Fund for the workers of mining industries ; and

(b) if so, the way of levy and collection of cess needed for the proposed welfare fund ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) Proposal for setting up of a Common Welfare Fund, which will cover workers employed in certain mining industries, is under consideration.

(b) The details of the proposal, including the manner of levy and collection of cess, are being worked out.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : It is welcome thing that Government has in principle accepted the proposal. But why have they not covered other sections of the employees, but have covered only a few sections ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : There are certain mining industries like coal, mica, iron ore where this reserve fund exists. There are certain others like dolomite, limestone ; we are processing these things and we will have them there. There are some mining industries left out and for them we are finalising this.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : How soon are they likely to finalise ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : We have addressed the State Governments concerned and the ministries of the Centre and also the Union Territories in the matter. We have not received them comments so far.

Immediately we received them, we will finalise this.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : That this fund is going to be created is a welcome step. How much area of welfare is going to be covered ? What are the salient points ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : These include housing facilities, water facilities and such other amenities which are needed by the workers most.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मुझे यह जानना है कि अभी कोकिंग कोल की 214 खानों को आपने अपने हाथ में लिया और वहां के मजदूरों को जब तक वे प्राइवेट हाथों थे, ये सहायितयें नहीं मिलती थीं तो उनके लिए कोई इस तरह के वेलफेयर फंड की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं ताकि उनके लिये भी आगे बढ़ने का रास्ता मिले और उनकी दिक्कतें दूर हों ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : माननीय सदस्य ने जो अपना अप्रिहेंशन प्रकट किया है, मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि यह कोकिंग कोल, कोल माइन्स के अन्तर्गत आता है और यह तमाम सुविधायें जो मिल रही हैं कोल माइन्स को वेलफेयर फंड में वह उनको भी मिलेगी ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अब तक नहीं मिल रही थीं ।

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : मिल रही थीं, आपको भ्रम है ।

U. S. Arms from Vietnam Diverted to Pakistan

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*244. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI :**
SHRI CHINTAMANI
PANIGRAHI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Embassy in Washington has formally drawn the attention of the Government of U.S.A. to a news that U.S. are being diverted from Vietnam to Pakistan ; and

(b) if so, whether any reply has been received from U.S. Government in this regard and if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The U.S. Government has told us that they have checked these reports appearing in the Press, and there is no evidence at all that any demilitarised or surplus equipment under U.S. control has been transferred from Vietnam to Pakistan.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Sir, the matter is very serious and there is a big credibility gap between what America says and what they do. From the statement read out by the hon. Minister it is seen that Americans have not categorically denied this, but they have said that there is no evidence regarding supply of arms from Vietnam to Pakistan. May I know from the Minister whether he has taken any step to find out if arms are not being supplied to Pakistan from Vietnam through third countries ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : This relates to supply from Vietnam. We have not got any other evidence to indicate definitely that any surplus military equipment is being passed on to Pakistan from Vietnam.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : It is a fact that American troops are withdrawing from Vietnam in large numbers and they have large arms and ammunitions there.

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you raise such hypothetical questions ? I am not going to allow it.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : I want to know whether he has made any enquiry from the Indian consulate in Vietnam as to how the disposal of American arms from Vietnam is being planned.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We have made inquiries ; there was some suspicion that we received, but when we got it verified, we could not get a confirmation for that suspicion.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The hon. Minister had promised in this very

House that Government were trying to get a satisfactory reply from the U.S. Government so far as the diversion of armaments from Viet Nam to Pakistan and their supply through third parties were concerned. When the hon. Prime Minister had gone to the U.S.A., the U.S. Government had categorically said that no armaments would ever go to Pakistan. That was a welcome gesture that they had said so. But may I know whether the hon. Minister is satisfied with the reply of the U.S. Government so far as the diversion of armaments from Viet Nam to Pakistan was concerned ? Is that reply satisfactory to our Government ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have given the factual information. I am not expected to give my satisfaction or non-satisfaction. My satisfaction is of the same order as that of the other hon. Members.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : The House must have been intrigued by the reference to the U.S. Government only telling us that they find no evidence in regard to this matter. The House has a right to find from the hon. Minister his ascertainment of what exactly the U.S. Government have in mind, in view of their past record of continued prevarication, when they made this kind of very ambiguous statement ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have already said that we could not get any independent confirmation of the actual transfer of US-origin arms from Viet Nam to Pakistan.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Does that mean that we accept the fact of the U.S. Government repudiating something in this kind of ambiguous manner which in view of their past record is something most reprehensible ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It is for us to assess their denial. But if the denial is there, it is my duty to inform the House that the U.S. Government have denied that they have supplied any arms from Viet Nam source to Pakistan.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : The hon. Minister has replied like the Oracle of Delphi. We do not know whether the arms are being smuggled to Pakistan via

Viet Nam or not. May I know specifically whether or not there is any evidence in the course of the inquiry which came to their notice, to the effect that Viet Nam arms were being smuggled to Pakistan ? Was there any evidence whatsoever ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have already said that there is no evidence to that effect.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Are Government aware that there is a deeprooted conspiracy to Vietnamise the Bangla Desh liberation struggle ? Are Government aware that some top American advisers in South Viet Nam are now in Pakistan advising the Pakistan military junta to adopt the same tactics in Bangla Desh as had been adopted in Viet Nam.

MR. SPEAKER : He cannot put everything into this question. That does not arise out of the main question which relates only to arms.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Whether it is arms or advisers it is the same thing. When the advisers are there first, the arms are bound to follow. Are Government aware that efforts are being made to adopt the same tactics as in .

MR. SPEAKER : I am very sorry. I cannot allow this question. After all, there should be some relevance to the main question.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : In view of the statement that the U. S. arms have not been transferred from Viet Nam to Pakistan, may I know whether the U.S. arms are transferred from Viet Nam to some other countries first and then to Pakistan ? Is the hon. Minister aware of that fact ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : No, Sir.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Apart from finding out from the U.S. Government, have Government made any other effort to find out the real truth about this ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Yes, we have, and I have given the result of that.

Application of Mines Act to Stone Quarries

*245. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to bring the stone quarries within the purview of the Mines Act and the rules made thereunder ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government are considering to establish a Labour Welfare Fund for the stone quarries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) and (b). Stone quarries already come within the purview of the Mines Act and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. However, some provisions of the Act do not apply to small mines engaged in extraction of building stone, etc.

(c) Yes

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Will the Minister say whether the provision concerning the appropriate Government, Central or State, has been made applicable to the quarries and mines under the Act ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : The matter was discussed with the appropriate Governments in the Indian Labour Conference. No discussions were arrived at. We are considering this matter and we will take the appropriate decision at the appropriate time.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Regarding the Labour Welfare Fund, is there any proposal for a separate Labour Welfare Fund or is there any fund which exists for the mine workers ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : There will be a separate mines labour welfare fund separate from these for iron ore, mica and coal mines.

श्री हुकमचंद कछवाय : मन्त्री महोदय ने अभी कहा है कि छोटी खानों पर यह कानून लागू नहीं होता है। लेकिन कुछ लोग छोटी-छोटी प्राइवेट खानें इसलिये चाहते हैं कि उन

पर यह कानून लागू न किया जाये और सरकार के नियमों के अनुसार वहां के वर्कर्स को लाभ न मिले। एक ही परिवार के विभिन्न सदस्य अलग-अलग छोटी-छोटी खानों का ठेका लेते हैं, ताकि वहां के मजदूरों को इस कानून का लाभ न प्राप्त हो। क्या सरकार इस संबंध में कोई विशेष कदम उठाना चाहती है, जिससे उन खानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को इस कानून से लाभ हो ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सप्लीमेंटरी का सवाल से कुछ तो ताल्लुक होना चाहिए।

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : जहां तक छोटी खानों का सम्बन्ध है, वे राज्य सरकारों के अन्तर्गत आती हैं और वहीं उनकी व्यवस्था करती हैं।

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAI-NULI : Is there any proposal to establish such a welfare fund for workers in quarries of limestone, rock phosphate etc. in the UP Hills, rock phosphate in Almora district and Limestone in Mussorie hills ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : So far as limestone and delemite is concerned, we are processing it and very soon we will come forward with legislation for a welfare fund. For the rest, we are grouping them together...

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAI-NULI : Rock phosphate and magnasite.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : We are examining the details and thereafter we shall be bringing legislation for this welfare fund.

Setting up of Common Agency of Main Steel Producers

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*250. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA :**
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be please to state :

(a) whether at the instance of the

Ministry a common agency of the three main steel producers has been set up ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. It is presumed that the reference is to the committee set up to deal with house-building requirements in Delhi.

(b) The quantity of steel material earmarked for house-building purposes and received in the three stockyards of the main producers in Delhi will be pooled together and distributed by a common agency named Main Steel Producer's Committee located at the New Delhi Office of Hindustan Steel Limited. An applicant may apply to any one of the main producers in Delhi in the prescribed application form furnishing necessary particulars/documents asked for therein. The applications which are received at the three sales offices will be considered in a co-ordinated manner by the Committee for allocation of material from any of the Producer's Stockyards.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : May I know from the Minister, what are basic reasons for setting up this common distribution agency, and may I also know whether the present overall distribution system has been found beyond improvement ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : The position was that the person who wanted any steel less than a wagon-load should apply directly to the stockyards of the three producers, but we found that there was a certain imbalance in distribution and the fairest method was to pool all that is available for house-building purposes and see that a committee of the three producers, sit together and the distribution is done on that basis. We feel that it would be more equitable.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : I would like to know whether the setting up of the common agency will affect the price of iron and steel items for house-building purposes, and whether this agency will confine its working only to Delhi or will extend it to other parts of the country also.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : So far as the prices are concerned,

it will not change the position in anyway. So far as extending the same system to other parts of India is concerned, we want to see how this functions ; if we find that it functions effectively and is useful from the point of view of the consumer and the house-builder, then we will extend it to other parts of the country.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : I would like to know, in order to avoid red-tapism and in-ordinate delays in the routine administration, what step the Government are taking to decentralise this administration to secure greater efficiency when these stock-yards have been pooled together.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGA-LAM : One reason why we have set up this committee of three producers is to try speed up the disposal of applications. The procedure is that the committee of the three producers will meet every week and dispose of applications that have been received within the preceding fortnight and as a result of that, we hope that we will be able at least to dispose of the applications quickly.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : क्या मंत्री महोदय की जानकारी में यह बात आई है कि मकान बनाने के लिये नक्शे के साथ ब्लूप्रिन्ट और रेकगनाइज्ड आर्किटेक्ट का सर्टिफिकेट होते हुए भी सैंकड़ों की तादाद में दरख्वास्तों को खारिज कर दिया जाता है और खास तौर से एक गिरोह बना हुआ है, जिसको वह स्टील दे दिया जाता है और जो उसको काले बाजार में बेचता है ? क्या यह भ्रष्टाचार का नया तरीका मंत्री महोदय की जानकारी में आया है ? यदि हां, तो इसकी रोक-थाम के लिए मंत्री महोदय क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGA-LAM : Allegations of this character has been made and made widely also. Whenever any concrete instances of this character are brought to our notice we do investigate them and try to take remedial measures. If the hon. Member will bring an instances which have come to his notice, then certainly we will take whatever steps are available to us,

श्री टी० सोहन खान : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा है कि इस संयुक्त समिति की बैठक हफ्ते में एक बार होती है, मगर मेरी जानकारी में अभी तक उसकी कोई बैठक नहीं हुई है और तीन-तीन महीने पहले के केसिज अभी तक नहीं निपटाये गए हैं और उनको जान-बूझ कर लेट किया जा रहा है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस मामले में कुछ कदम उठायेंगे ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGA-LAM : I think the hon. Member has been correctly informed, because the applications for the period from 1-10-1971 to 10-11-1971 have already been disposed of by the committee. Naturally, the number of applications is large, and the amount of steel that is asked for is even larger. There are quite a number of persons who have not been able to get steel which they asked for because of the limited quantity available and that may have given the impression that meetings are not being held.

Expert Committee on Unemployment

*251. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bhagwati Committee of Unemployment and Under-employment has completed its work ;

(b) if not, how long it will take and the steps being taken to expedite the work ; and

(c) whether any interim report has been submitted ; if so, the recommendations made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) No.

(b) It is not possible to state at this stage though the Committee is doing its best to submit the report as early as possible.

(c) No.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : भग्यवत महोदय, समस्या इतनी बिकट और जबाब इतना छोटा और असन्तोषजनक। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ

कि यह जो विशेषज्ञ समिति है इसको रिपोर्ट देने में कौन सी कठिनाई आ गई है ? क्या सरकार कोई निश्चित समय निर्धारित करेगी जिसके अन्दर यह एक्सपर्ट कमेटी अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दे ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The hon. Member himself has admitted that the Committee has to cover a very vast field. He may remember that the Committee was set up in 1970 December and they had their preliminary difficulties to overcome and then they started functioning in April 1971. Since then they are at it. I may inform the hon. Member that a committee of this nature to get some background information concerning the entire problem will have to get at the various State Governments, trade union leaders, institutions engaged in research in this particular field and that work is being done at the present juncture. It is not possible for me to indicate the time when the report would be available.

श्री रामाचतार शास्त्री : मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इसमें समय लगेगा, बहुत सारे सवालों पर विचार हो रहा है। क्या यह सरकार यह आवश्यक नहीं समझती कि जब तक पूरी रिपोर्ट सरकार के पास न आ जाय, कोई इन्टरिम रिपोर्ट सरकार के सामने आये और उसकी बेसिज पर सरकार अम-एम्पलायेड लोगों को या तो काम दे या बेकारी-भत्ता दे ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : As I indicated earlier, it is very difficult to ask the Committee to give an interim report, suggesting some alleviation or lessening of the magnitude of the problem ; it will take a long time to come to conclusions and make some concrete suggestions. At this stage, it is not because the interim report is not forthcoming that we are not considering the question of giving some unemployment relief as he suggests.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : बेकारी और अर्ध-बेकारी की समस्या कठिन है। कुछ राज्यों ने यह घोषणा की है कि 1972 के पहले ही जो

काम करने योग्य है, उनको काम दे दिया जायगा। क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार भी इस पर विचार करेगी कि वह भी कोई ऐसी घोषणा करे कि अमुक समय के अन्तर्गत हम सब को काम देने की स्थिति में होंगे ? यह रिपोर्ट बगैर-रह तो एक बेकार की चीज है।

Any commission to enquire into the problem of unemployment is just a face saving device. Is the Central Government prepared to promise all young men some work ? He must commit himself on the floor of the House commission or no commission. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : The question is about the report of the Bhagwati Committee ... *(Interruptions)* By merely becoming loud, this question will not become relevant.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : What is the answer to be given to the millions of young people who are starving ! What remedy has he got ?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : He has said it is difficult to take action without proper study.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I make a submission, being a member of this Committee ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a very specific question, whether the Bhagwati Committee Report is coming or not. That he has already answered.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : As you observed correctly, it does not arise out of this Question. Even then, I would like to point out to the hon. Member that Government, keeping in view this growing problem assuming a vast magnitude, have undertaken rural unemployment schemes for which a sum of Rs. 50 crores has been set a side, and they are being worked out.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : In view of the Minister just having told us that Rs. 50 crores have been ear-marked by Government for unemployment relief or whatever you call it, may I know if it has struck

Government to ask this Committee to prepare a scheme which can be dove-tailed into whatever scheme Government is working out in order to utilise this Rs. 50 crores to the best advantage, so that Government has some policy in regard to the utilisation of the services of the Committee and not merely await the long term recommendations which would have hardly any value in so far as the very pressing problem of unemployment in the present day is concerned ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : As I said earlier, the experience of this crash programme will be certainly taken into consideration while the Committee frame their proposals. This crash programme is intended to some extent to help the rural unemployed and, as the hon. Member knows very well, unemployment in the urban areas is an overflow of the rural unemployment. Keeping that factor in view, Government has taken this step.

MR. SPEAKER : I think we should pass on to the next Question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I say something, being a Member of this Committee ?

MR. SPEAKER : I think you should not speak now. Why did I ask the Minister to make a statement ? It would have been much better for you to make a statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I would make a statement with pleasure so that those who are trying to make a political gimmick of the whole thing***

MR. SPEAKER : Do not use such words. Are you using these words on behalf of the Committee ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : No, but as a Member of this House who has been watching the fun.

MR. SPEAKER : These words will be deleted. I think you should be sorry for using them.

***Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Which word ? I have said nothing unparliamentary. The rules are very clear. You say which word is unparliamentary or malicious, and I shall certainly agree that it should be deleted. (*Interruptions*) I said it is a political gimmick of those who are shouting here. Government took 14 months to constitute the Committee, and we are in the midst of an ocean of work.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : As a Member of the Committee it is not appropriate for him at this stage to criticise the functioning of the Committee. We have started this on the floor of the House. This will set up a very bad precedent.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I also want to discuss this Report. Since you have dispensed with the Question Hour, let us discuss this Report. I cannot understand what is going on here.

MR. SPEAKER : We all do not understand what is going on. I am one with you. I also do not understand what is going on.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have not criticised the working of the Committee. I think the Minister has caught hold of the wrong end of the stick.

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA : Is it a fact that under the crash programme the labour charges have not been paid for the works taken up...

MR. SPEAKER : The question is not relevant. The main question is about the Expert Committee on Unemployment.

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA : It is a fact that the labourers...

MR. SPEAKER : He may keep on talking privately about it to the Minister but not through the Chair.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : This arises out of the reply by the Minister to a supplementary earlier.

SHRI PILOO MODY : It may not be relevant to the main question. But you allowed a supplementary on that and you allowed the Minister a clarification on that. Thereafter, you allowed a further clarification. Now, after you have allowed those three supplementaries, you do not allow this supplementary saying that it is not relevant.

MR. SPEAKER : If Members do follow my ruling this difficulty would not arise. I said earlier that it is not relevant. Still the Minister got up and replied to the question.

SHRI PILOO MODY : That is the trouble with this House. The Minister is over-eager to reply.

MR. SPEAKER : Even when the Speaker says it is not relevant, the Minister replies ; that lands me also in difficulties.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : As the hon. Minister knows, there is a race between hunger and unemployment going on in this country and, as is quite evident from the reply of the hon. Minister, the submission of the report might take some more time. It is a serious problem and, naturally, they have not been able to touch even the fringe of the unemployment problem. As is known to the Minister, the unemployed youth of this country is not going to wait for the submission of the report of the Committee. Whenever a wage board or a Pay Commission is appointed, it submits an interim report. Could this Committee also not submit an interim report, not about unemployment dole but some interim measures that have to be taken, apart from the crash programme ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : As the hon. Member knows very well, the terms of reference of the Committee are very clear. It is not possible to submit any interim report about some programme of action. The study of the entire field will take some time and I cannot indicate the time by which they will submit the report.

Production in Rourkela Steel Plant

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*253. **SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWALA ;**

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total loss suffered in production on account of the collapse of the roof of the Steel Melting Shop of Rourkela Steel Plant ;

(b) the time by which production in the Plant is expected to start ; and

(c) the steps taken for resumption of full production there ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR MANGALAM) : (a) The targetted production of ingot steel in Rourkela in the period July-October 1971 was 450,000 tonnes against which the actual production was 104,000 tonnes.

(b) Production of steel in the Plant has been going on continuously except for a period of 5 days in July, 71.

(c) Steps have been taken for reconstruction of the roof of the Steel Melting Shop. This is expected to be completed not later than the middle of December 1971.

श्री अमर नाथ चावला : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री महोदय ने यह बताया कि प्रोडक्शन लगातार चल रहा है सिवाय जुलाई के पांच दिनों को छोड़कर और जो 4,50,000 टन का टारगेट प्रोडक्शन था उसमें केवल 104,000 टन का प्रोडक्शन हुआ जिसके माने यह है कि 346,000 टन प्रोडक्शन यहां पर कम हुआ। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस ढंग का लोहा यहां पर तैयार होता है उसमें इन टर्म्स आफ मनी कितने करोड़ का लाभ हुआ ?

दूसरे-मंत्री महोदय ने यह बताया कि 31 दिसम्बर तक इसकी छत कम्प्लीट हो जायेगी तो क्या मंत्री महोदय यह अश्वासन देने कि 31 दिसम्बर के बाद इसका फुल प्रोडक्शन शुरू हो जायेगा ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR MANGALAM : So far as the slow-down of

production is concerned, the hon. Member will appreciate that the damage to the roof of the shop was very severe, about 10,000 sq. meters out of a total roof area of 38,000 sq. meters. As a result, there was considerable damage on the side of the L.D. converters though the converters themselves, that is, the equipment was not greatly harmed. The production in the shop stopped for five days immediately afterwards and even when we re-started it, two blast furnaces had to be banked and, naturally, the amount of production was substantially reduced.

So far as the question of the financial loss is concerned, our original assessment was somewhere around Rs. 30 crores. We have not made any accurate assessment yet and we shall do so when full production is resumed.

So far as giving assurance that we should come back to full production is concerned, it will naturally take a little time. I hope that towards the end of January or so, we should be able to make it up. But in Rourkela as well as in Bhilai because of the difficulties that we are having in the coke ovens, it may take a little time.

श्री अमरनाथ चावला : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि रूफ सीवियरली डैमेज हुई थी और इसको रिपेयर करने में काफी टाइम लगेगा । मंत्री महोदय ने 11 अगस्त को आश्वासन दिया था कि इस तरह डिजास्टर आगे न हों इसके बारे में रिपोर्ट आने पर विचार करेंगे और कदम उठाएंगे । मैं जानना चाहता हूं क्या वह रिपोर्ट आ गई है और उन्होंने कोई ऐसे कदम उठाए हैं जिससे भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाएं न हों और ऐसा नेशनल लास न हो ? मंत्री महोदय ने यह भी कहा था कि जो आदमी इसके लिये जिम्मेवार है उसकी जिम्मेवारी ठहराई जायेगी तो इस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM : The report have been received and the recommendations of the report have been accepted by Government and are being implemented.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state what is the financial loss in renovating the roof and damaged machinery ? I would like to know whether the collapse has been due to some structural defects or for any other reasons.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM : So far as the actual cost of reconstructing the roof is concerned, I cannot give any accurate figure as yet. We estimate that it will be somewhere in the region of about Rs. 1 crore, perhaps a little more or a little less. But I am not in a position to give any accurate figure at the moment.

So far as the reasons for the collapse are concerned, the main reason given in the findings of the Lumba Committee about which I informed the hon. Members when I was asked about it last time was that adequate steps were not taken to keep the roof clean and there was a substantial accumulation of metal dust that comes out of L.D. converters. That put a heavy strain on the roof structure and that brought about the collapse.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : May I know what is the exact nature of difficulty experienced in the case of coke oven plant in Rourkela which has resulted in the loss of production ? How do the Government propose to surmount it.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM : So far as the coke oven plants are concerned, in fact, we are finding difficulties not merely in Rourkela and Bhilai but even in the private sector steel plants, Tatas and ISCO... (Interruption) Mr. Piloo Mody is extremely sensitive when I refer to private sector. It seems that private sector is his private property. It is not an attempt to try to throw the blame on anyone; it is a recognition of facts which are important even for the private sector. The difficulty about the coke ovens has been, they are a particularly sensitive area so far as engineering management is concerned. In relation to the Bhilai coke ovens, we had sufficiently investigated and found what was wrong—it was due to undercharging and certain other operational weaknesses. But we thought that itself may not be an adequate explanation. Therefore, a special team has been set up inside HSL to examine what are the weaknesses. We are taking

certain remedial steps immediately and we hope to improve it further after the team has submitted its report.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : We seek your protection. The minister is evading the question. The minister stated that production was being hampered on account of difficulties in the coke ovens in Rourkela. I asked what is the nature of the difficulties and how Government propose to surmount them.

MR. SPEAKER : He wants a little more elucidation of the facts.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I do not think it is possible to make a statement when I do not have the actual reasons yet in my hands. The matter is under investigation and it would not be proper to make a statement which may not be entirely accurate.

'Pakistan President's Secret talks with India and Bangla Desh through Shah of Iran

*256. **SHRI PILOO MODY :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government of India has been drawn to a report in the *Hindustan Times* of the 17th September, 1971 stating that President Yahya Khan had been holding secret peace negotiations with India as well as the representatives of the Bangla Desh under the good offices of the Shah of Iran in Tehran ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report was without any foundation and was contradicted the following day in the "*Hindustan Times*". In view of Government's stand that the Bangla Desh issue is a matter between the military rulers of West Pakistan and the already elected representatives of the people of East Bengal and not between India and Pakistan, the question of any dialogue or good offices between India and Pakistan on this subject does not arise.

SHRI PILOO MODY : This is the first time that the minister has been specific and I have no supplementaries.

MR. SPEAKER : This is the first time any minister has given you any satisfaction.

Fall in Production of Steel due to Coke Shortage

*258. **SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of steel in the public undertakings was suffering from coke shortage ;

(b) if so, to what extent and since when; and

(c) the remedial measures taken by Government in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The production of ingot Steel in the plants under Hindustan Steel Limited has not in general been affected by coke shortage as such. But production of saleable steel has been affected on account of the shortage of coke oven gas resulting from the inadequate performance of Coke Ovens.

The production at Rourkela has been affected from the last quarter of 1970-71. In Bhilai, there was a major break-down in two coke oven batteries in May, 1971. In Durgapur, the output from coke ovens has been inadequate because of frequent interruptions due to maintenance and labour problems. Optimum production in an integrated steel plant depends on a number of factors and therefore it would be difficult to assign and quantify the loss in production due to this factor alone.

Special repairs to coke ovens have been undertaken wherever necessary. Long-term capital repairs programmes have either been undertaken or are being planned. Supplementary fuels like Pitch Creosote Mixture, furnace oil and benzene are being used to the extent possible to make up for the shortage of coke oven gas.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : According to the statement, production of steel in all the three plants—Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela—has been adversely affected because of the shortage of coke oven gas. May I know since when this shortage has been existing and by which month or year they expect that this would be made up ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : It is impossible to give any specific and definite commitment. So far as the three plants are concerned, we hope that next year we should be able to do substantially better. But that depends on an adequate solution being found firstly to the coke oven problem which I referred to recently just a little earlier and secondly to the improvement of maintenance and, thirdly, to our solution of the difficulties which we have in the field of industrial relations.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Has it been one of the substantial reasons for the short-fall in production ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : So far as coke oven gas is concerned, it has been probably the principal difficulty we have faced in Bhilai and has made a subsidiary contribution so far as Rourkela is concerned. In Durgapur that is not one of the major reasons. So far as coke oven is concerned, I cannot say that that is one of the principal reasons.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Has the Minister been able to isolate the reason for the shortage of coke oven gas ? If so, what steps have been taken all these months and years to overcome it ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : The question has not arisen over years.

The first difficulty that came up was in Bhilai last May, towards the end of May. Certain emergent steps were taken which have been checked up also by the Russian experts who came to Bhilai to investigate what has happened and it has been greatly appreciated and, as a result, we have substantially reduced the ill-effects of the problems that we had faced in Bhilai at the end of May.

As I told the House a little earlier, we are not satisfied with the solution of these problems because they have come up in Rourkela also. Hence in investigation in depth is being carried on by a special team appointed for the purpose. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : In his statement, the Minister has stated that in Durgapur the output from the coke oven has been inadequate because of frequent interruptions due to maintenance and labour problems. May I know what is meant by this maintenance ? Is there any structural defect or is there any lapse on the part of the management to maintain these coke-ovens properly ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Any lapse in relation to maintenance naturally does arise out of a lapse on the part of the management. So, when we refer to lapses of that character, I think it will be taken for granted.

Nationalisation of Mica Mines

*259. **SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to nationalise Mica Mines in the country ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) There is no proposal at present to nationalise the Mica Mines.

(b) The question does not arise.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : I would like to know whether the Government has received a lot of complaints against the management of many of these mica mines.

MR. SPEAKER : The question was very specific—not about the complaints. It is about nationalisation.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The question that arises is : when is it going to be done.

MR. SPEAKER : My difficulty is when

the hon. Member gets up to further add to the supplementary.

That does not arise. Any other question you have, with his help ?

No.

श्री विमल विध : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस माइका माइंस सम्बन्धी प्रश्न पर बिहार के बारे में एक सवाल पूछना है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मौजूदा सवाल तो माइका माइंस के नेशनलाइजेशन के बारे में है बिहार का तो इस में कोई जिक्र नहीं है।

Mr. Dharamrao Sharanappa Afzalpurkar—absent.

Mr. Kachwai—absent.

Mr. Eswara Reddy—not here.

This is the difficulty. If his question comes after seven or eight questions, the hon. Member thinks that his question will not be reached. So, I am calling a meeting of the Rules Committee to advise me as to how to cover more questions, because we are very badly stuck up and Members who do not get their chance keep approaching me for other things. So, we will have to revise the procedure now.

Now, Mr. Rajdeo Singh—absent.

Dr. Saradish Roy—absent.

Dr. Ranen Sen—absent.

SHRI PILOO MODY : A very interesting Question Hour !

MR. SPEAKER : I always know that when your name is in the list, others are absent.

Shri Robin Sen—absent. Shri Shashi Bhushan—Absent. Shri C. Janardhanan—Absent. I say, what has happened to them ? Have they all gone for some demonstration or what ; Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee—Absent. Now, Shri Ramsahai Pandey. Question No. 269.

SHRI PILOO MODY : The Question Hour is over, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Ramsahai Pandey.

Crush India Campaign in Pakistan

*269. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 'Crush India Campaign' started in Pakistan recently ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) the steps taken to apprise the world about this campaign and to counter it ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government feel that this is yet another instance of war hysteria being whipped up by Pakistan's military rulers to divert attention from their brutal suppression of the people in East Bengal and to project Bangla Desh as an Indo-Pakistan issue. Government have kept foreign Governments constantly informed of the real nature of the Bangla Desh issue and therefore, expect that the international community will not be misled by Pakistan's vicious propaganda campaigns.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Sir, I am satisfied with the reply. The Question Hour is also over.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Vijay Pal Singh—absent. So, now we are at the end of the list. This is not because of our efforts, but because of the absentees.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Mr. Piloo Mody deserves to be thanked. This is the first time we have reached the end.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Illegal Entrants From West Pakistan given Shelter in Pakistan High Commission

*243. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the persons from West Pakistan, who entered India illegally and were given shelter in Pakistan, High

Commission, New Delhi, have already been sent back to Pakistan ;

(b) if so, whether Government have made investigations into the matter ; and

(c) if so, how and under whose permission these persons were allowed to go back to Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

India's New Credit to Ceylon

*246. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India propose to give a new credit, to the extent of Rs. 6 crores to the Ceylon Government ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The proposal to grant a credit to the Government of Ceylon is at present being discussed with a delegation from the Government of Ceylon.

Foreign Policy Planning Board

*247. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the functions of the Foreign Policy Planning Board ; and

(b) whether any sub-Committees have been constituted under it ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) The functions of the Policy Planning and Review Committee are essentially to study, analyse and review foreign policy issues. The proposals of the Committee are of a recommendatory character for decision by Government.

(b) No, Sir,

Tashkent Type Conference

*248. SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reports that Russia is planning for a second Tashkent type of conference ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) There is no basis for these reports.

(b) Does not arise.

Transit Facilities provided by Ceylon to Pakistan Military Aircraft

*249. SHRI S. A.

MURUGANANTHAM :

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ceylon still continues to give transit facilities for the Pakistan military aircraft flying to Bangla Desh ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government of India thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government of Ceylon have assured us that they are not permitting the transit of Pakistan aircraft carrying arms, military equipment and armed forces personnel.

(b) Government of India welcome these assurances.

Recommendations of Polish Experts on Re-structuring of Coking Coal Mines

*252. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of Polish experts visited India during the month of November, 1971 to advise on problems relating to re-structuring of the coking coal mines taken over by Government recently ;

(b) if so, the nature of recommendations made ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Discovery of Rich Deposits in Madhya Pradesh

*254. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether rich deposits of gold, beryl, copper, cristline graphite, besalt, pyrophyllite beraites and uranium have been found in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, whether Government would conduct any survey to assess the extent of the deposits ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) : (a) As a result of investigations conducted by Geological Survey of India, sizeable deposits of copper ore in the Malanjkhanda area of Balaghat district, extensive basalt flows in various parts of Madhya Pradesh, minor deposits of barytes in Sidhi district and pyrophyllite in Tikamgarh district have been located. Uneconomic occurrences of gold in Raigarh, Balaghat, Raipur districts and graphite in Surguja district, have been found. No rich deposits of uranium have been located but small indications of radioactivity have been found by the Department of Atomic Energy in certain rocks in Betul, Drug, Raigarh and Surguja districts of Madhya Pradesh. Small occurrences of beryl have been noticed in certain parts of Sidhi, Balaghat, Surguja and Raigarh districts.

(b) and (c). The copper deposits at Malanjkhanda extend over a strike length of about 2.2 km. out of which a strike length of 975 metres has been investigated by drilling and a reserve of 7.14 million tonnes with 1.67% copper has been proved. Further work in this area is in progress.

Further investigations for uranium are also in progress. The other deposits are uneconomic and as such are not being investigated at present.

Discovery of Diamond Belt Near Panna Diamond Belt in Madhya Pradesh

*255. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has reported the discovery of a new diamond belt near Panna diamond belt in Madhya Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Job Security to Employees of Coking Coal Mining Industry

*257. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Federation of Mercantile Employees' Union, Calcutta regarding the job security of the employees working in the coking coal mining industry.

(b) if so, the main points thereof ; and

(c) the action taken by Government on the representation ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The above Union has requested for safeguarding the interest of the employees of mercantile firms in Calcutta connected directly or indirectly with the work of the coking coal mining industry by maintaining their *status-quo* position and service conditions.

(c) The matter is under consideration and no final decision has yet been taken by Government.

New Proposals for Expansion of Employment Opportunities

*260. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formula-

ted new proposals for expanding employment opportunities ;

(b) if so, the number of persons being benefited by way of new employment ; and

(c) the new investment involved in these proposals and the investment per job ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR) : (a) Yes.

(b) While precise estimates are not available, large numbers are expected to be benefited by way of new employment opportunities created under the various programmes undertaken by the Central and State Governments, within and outside the Fourth Plan.

(c) While it is difficult to correlate investment per job, the provisions made in the Budget for 1971-72 for some of the more important employment-oriented schemes are given in the Statement which is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Scheme	Budget provision for 1971-72
	Rs. crores
1. Development of small but potentially viable farmers.	6
2. Scheme for marginal farmers and agricultural labour.	3
3. Development of Dry Farming.	2.16
4. Rural Works Programme.	20
5. Area Development—Scheme for development of infra-structure facilities like roads, regulated market, etc.	3
6. Crash Scheme for rural employment.	50
7. Special provision for programmes for the educated unemployed (including engineers and technicians).	25

The above provision is exclusive of the amounts to be spent during the year on various other development programmes undertaken by the Central and the State Governments in and outside the IV Plan, which will, *inter-alia* generate, increasing employment opportunities.

**Non-Aligned Countries Co
Regarding Bangla Desh Refugee
Problem**

*261. **SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Foreign Ministers of 53 non-aligned countries had approved a communique pledging for an international action on Bangla Desh refugee problem ; and

(b) if so, the type of action they proposed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Joint Communique of the Foreign Ministers of the non-aligned countries issued on the 30th of September 1971 contained the following paragraph on developments in Bangla Desh :—

“A humanitarian problem of unprecedented dimensions has arisen as a result of the recent abnormal movement of millions of people crossing international frontiers into India. This massive influx of refugees which is still continuing imposes tremendous burdens on India and calls for early and effective action, including action at the international level, to stem the flow of these refugees, to alleviate their suffering and promote all the conditions necessary which would create confidence and ensure the inalienable rights of the refugees and their return to their homeland safely and speedily.”

Reopening of Suez Canal

*262. **SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is now a prospect of the Suez Canal being reopened ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have begun planning of trade in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) In the course of this year, there have been some discussions aimed at the re-opening of the Suez Canal. No agreement, however, is yet in sight.

(b) Government are closely watching developments in this respect, but concrete follow-up steps can be taken only if it is known if and when the Canal will be re-opened.

Death of Coal Mines in Dhanbad

***263. Dr. SARADISH ROY :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether four coal miners were killed and a number of coal miners were injured at Bird and Company's Mudedih Colliery near Dhanbad on the 6th September, 1971 during the drilling operations ;

(b) if so, whether the accident took place due to unsafe conditions ;

(c) whether the Director-General of Mines Safety has conducted any enquiry about the accident ; and

(d) if so, the main findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Four persons were killed and one was seriously injured, in the accident.

(b) and (c). An enquiry into the accident was conducted by the Director of Mines Safety, Northern Zone. The enquiry revealed that the accident was the result of a sudden collapse of a rib of coal in a stook under extraction in a depillaring panel. The collapse of the rib is considered to be due to an undercut having been made in it.

(d) The workers involved in the accident and the sirdar have been held responsible for the accident—the former for having made this undercut and the latter for having allowed it or having failed to make a thorough inspection to detect the undercut and take steps to rectify the situation.

Probe into Reports of Racket in Steel

***264. DR. RANEN SEN :** Will the

Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have ordered a probe into reports of racket in steel recently ; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) and (b). Some reports have been received about mis-use of steel for proposes other than that for which it was allotted. These are being investigated by the Iron and Steel Controller with the help of the Regional Iron and Steel Controllers. Assistance of the C.B.I. is also being taken wherever necessary.

Compensation paid to the Begonia Colliery, Barakar

***265. SHRI ROBIN SEN :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken over the management of Begonia Colliery, Barakar ; and

(b) if so, the amount of compensation paid to the said management ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No compensation has so far been paid to the said management.

Attitude of Japan Regarding Bangla Desh

***266. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the attitude of Japan on the issue of Bangla Desh ; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to strengthen relations between India and Japan ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) There has been no official statement on the question of Bangla Desh by the Government of Japan. However, Japanese leaders and the Japanese press have clearly expressed their concern at the influx of millions of refugees, conveyed deep sympathy with India's economic burden and appreciation of

the humanitarian work done by India in providing relief to the Bangla Desh refugees.

(b) The Government has been taking various steps to strengthen relations between the two countries, such as by exchange of visits of leaders, holding of annual bilateral consultations between the Foreign Offices, participation in trade fairs etc.

Visit of U Thant to India and Pakistan

*267. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether President Yahya Khan has made a suggestion that U. N. Secretary-General, U Thant should visit India and Pakistan to ease the prevailing tension between the two countries ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. This suggestion was made in President Yahya Khan's reply dated 21st October to a letter addressed by the Secretary-General of the U. N. to the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan on 20th October, 1971, drawing their attention to the growing tension in the Indian sub-continent. He expressed the view that such a visit by U. Thant "will have a salutary and desirable effect and further the cause of peace".

(b) The Prime Minister sent a reply to the Secretary-General's letter on the 16th of November assuring him of India's support to *whatever efforts he can make to bring about a political settlement inside East Bengal which meets the declared wishes of the people there*. It has been suggested to the Secretary-General that his efforts should be directed towards the root of the problem which is the fate of 75 million people of East Bengal and the need for respecting their inalienable rights. Good offices which equate India and Pakistan would only divert attention from the main problem and convert it into an Indo-Pak dispute which would increase tension and not reduce it. Copies of the Secretary-General's letter and our reply were placed on the Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 690 on the 18th November, 1971.

पूर्वी क्षेत्र के लिये विकास योजना

*268. श्री प्रदल बिहारी काजपेयी : क्या

विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करने कि :

(क) क्या अमरीकी सीनेट शरणार्थी उप-समिति के अध्यक्ष, श्री कनेडी ने सुझाव दिया है कि आसाम, त्रिपुरा, मेघालय, बंगाल, बिहार और उड़ीसा से सम्बन्धित भारत के पूर्वी क्षेत्रों के सघन विकास के लिए एक अलग विकास योजना होनी चाहिए और इस प्रयोजनार्ब अलग से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहायता दी जानी चाहिए ताकि भारत पूर्वी बंगाल के विस्थापितों के आगमन से उत्पन्न विषम समस्या का सामना कर सके ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Visit of External Affairs Minister Abroad

*270. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of countries which he visited during the inter-session period of Parliament ; and

(b) the names of countries which had agreed to support our stand on Bangla Desh ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). I visited Ceylon, Nepal and Indonesia during the inter-session period of Parliament, apart from my visit to New York to attend the General Assembly Session. On my way back from Indonesia, I made a brief stop-over in Singapore on 15th August, 1971.

In all the countries visited, I found appreciation of the gravity of the present situation and the stand of the Government of India on Bangla Desh. The joint communiques/press statement issued at the conclusion of the visits are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-111/71].

Setting up of Aluminium Plant in Palamau (Bihar)

1594. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is sufficient bauxite ore in the District of Palamau (Bihar) for opening of one Aluminium factory ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up an Aluminium Plant there in the near future ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The major bauxite deposits of Bihar are located in the western side of Ranchi district and on the adjoining high-lands of Palamau District. The total reserves of bauxite deposits in Bihar are 31.24 million tonnes, out of which only 12.54 million tonnes are in the measured category, and these lie within the lease hold of Hindustan Aluminium Corporation, Indian Aluminium Company and the Aluminium Corporation of India. Since these Companies are already utilising these deposits for their alumina Plants and Smelters at Renukoot, Muri/Hirakud, and Asansol, it is not possible to plan a new Aluminium Smelter based on Palamau bauxite deposits till new ore reserves are located and proved in detail by the Geological Survey of India in collaboration with the Directorate of Geology and Mining, Government of Bihar.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Import of Steel from Japan

1595. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian ships go to Japan with iron ore from India and come back quite empty ;

(b) whether Government propose to import steel by the Indian ships which come back quite empty to save foreign exchange ; and

(c) whether Government also propose to import steel from Japan in lieu of pig iron and scrap lying with the Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND

MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR-MANGALAM) : (a) to (c). Import of steel from Japan against export of pig iron is already being made. Information on other points is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Expenditure Incurred on Development of Mines by National Mineral Development Corporation

1596. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of expenditure proposed to be incurred by the National Mineral Development Corporation on the development of mines in the Eastern States of Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Union Territories of Manipur, Tripura and NEFA area during the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) the amount so far spent for the development of mines in the above States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No expenditure is proposed to be incurred by the National Mineral Development Corporation on the development of mines in these States and these Union Territories during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) The information is being collected and will be furnished shortly.

Implementation of recommendations of Coal Mines Wage Board

1597. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether though more than four years have passed since the recommendation of the Central Wage Board for Coal Mining industry were accepted by Government, those recommendations have not yet been implemented in collieries situated at Baragolai, Ledo, Tipling, Delini and such other private Company's collieries in Assam ;

(b) whether in spite of several representations to both the management and the appropriate authority, the attitude of the management has not changed ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR) : (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The recommendations are not enforceable statutorily. However, efforts continue to be made for securing implementation through persuasion and advice.

Distribution of Steel in Assam

1598. **SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the quota of steel and stainless steel allotted to various industries in private sector and also to Assam Small Industries Development Corporation in Assam in 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 ; and

(b) the names of industries, if any, to whom direct quota of steel or stainless was issued by Government during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Lock-out in collieries

1599. **SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of collieries under lock-out all over the country uptill 31st October, 1971 State-wise ;

(b) the total number of workers thrown out of employment due to these lock-outs ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to lift the lock-out ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Union agreement with management accepting lower wages

1600. **SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Collieries where

the Trade Unions had entered into agreement with the management accepting lower wages than prescribed by the Coal Wage Board all over the country, State-wise ; and

(b) the names of the Unions and their Central affiliation, State-Wise ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR) : (a) and (b). There are about 700 collieries and full information about agreements in all the collieries is not available. However, if information is required about collieries in a particular area, steps can be taken to collect it.

Provident Fund School for textile industry

1601. **SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of members who have already joined the scheme of Provident Fund in the textile industries and other factories in Private Sector upto 31st October 1971, separately ;

(b) whether this scheme has shown successful results and is advantageous to the workers ; and

(c) if not, the drawbacks and the measures being adopted to make it well operated and successful ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR) : (a) The Employee's Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 does not make any distinction between the private sector establishments/factories and others. Information regarding the number of subscribers as on 31st October, 1971 is not readily available. However, the total number of subscribers in the covered establishments/factories both exempted as well as non-exempted stood at 60.44 lakhs as on 30.6.1971.

(b) The Employees' Provident Fund is playing significant role in providing a substantial measure of financial security and monetary assistance to worker-members in the shape of retiral benefits.

(c) Does not arise.

Family Pension Schemes in textile mills

1602. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of labourers who have joined the Family Pension Scheme in the textile mills upto the 31st October, 1971 and the number of total workers in textile industries in India ;

(b) whether the labourers are disinclined to join this scheme ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the measures Government have taken or intend to take to get the support of the labourers towards the family pension scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Ministerial delegations sent to foreign countries during last inter-session periods

1603. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Ministerial delegations were sent to foreign countries during the last inter-session periods ;

(b) if so, the countries visited and the reaction observed in those countries ;

(c) the names of Ministers and Members of Parliament included in these delegations and the basis of their selections ; and

(d) the expenditure involved for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The countries visited by the Ministerial delegations during the last inter-session period are :

1. Indonesia 2. Nepal 3. Ceylon 4. Zambia 5. Tanzania 6. Burundi 7. Uganda 8. Kenya 9. Somalia 10. Ethiopia 11. Zaire (formerly Congo, Kinshasha) 12. Nigeria 13. Ghana 14. Senegal 15. Sierra Leone 16. Guinea 17. Argentina 18. Chile 19. Peru 20. Brazil 21. Venezuela 22. Ecuador 23.

Guyana 24. Trinidad & Tobago 25. Jamaica 26. Panama 27. Nicaragua 28. Cuba and 29. Mexico.

All the countries visited have in varying degrees appreciated the stand of the Government of India. There is a growing realisation of the international responsibility for the refugees and of the urgent need for the creation of conditions inside Bangla Desh to stop their further influx into India and facilitate the return of those already in India. It is increasingly realised now that the military rulers of Pakistan must come to terms with the already elected representatives of the people of Bangla Desh for a political settlement.

(c) The following Ministers were included in these delegations :

1. Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister of External Affairs.
2. Shri H. R. Gokhale, Minister of Law.
3. Shri Raj Bahadur, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Transport and Shipping.
4. Shri Ghanshyam Bhai Oza, Minister of State in the Ministry of Industrial Development.
5. Shri K. C. Pant, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

These Ministers were sent as special representatives of the Prime Minister to impress upon the governments of the countries visited, the gravity of the situation and the urgent need for a political solution with the already elected representatives of the people of Bangla Desh. No M. Ps. were included in the ministerial delegations.

(d) Rs. 2,51,500.00 approximately.

Purchase of Six-door Car from France

1604. SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have purchased a six-door car from France at a cost of Rs. 2,20,000 for the use of high dignitaries and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) A Mercedes-Benz six-door car has been

purchased from West Germany at a total cost of Rs. 1,64,000/-. This includes the cost of spares for 2 years maintenance of the car.

(b) The car has been purchased for use in connection with the State visits of foreign dignitaries to India.

Requisitioning of Police by Management of Agnigundala Lead Mines

1605. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that when an industrial dispute was pending with the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Vijayawada, the management of the Agnigundala Lead Mines requisitioned the police force to brow-beat the workers ;

(b) if so, the authority as well as the necessity for bringing the police against the workers ;

(c) whether Government are also aware that when the workers went to the work spot on the 18th July, 1971 the police drove the workers away even after the facilities demanded by the workers were provided by the management ; and

(d) whether Government would fix the responsibility for such unprovoked exhibition of force and assure that such occurrences do not happen again ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (d). The responsibility for the maintenance of law and order is essentially that of the State Government. It is, however, understood from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh that the management of Agnigundala Lead Mines did not requisition the police and the police picket was posted near the mines to maintain law and order, in view of the strike at the mines. The State Government denied that the police drove away the workers on the 18th July, 1971 and indulged in unprovoked exhibition of force.

Apprising Opposition Leaders about Developments in Bangla Desh

1606. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister kept the leaders of the opposition parties frequently informed about the internal and external developments regarding Bangla Desh ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for not holding any such meeting after the Budget Session of the Lok Sabha, although many developments took place in regard to Bangla Desh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). During the inter-session period the Prime Minister was out of the country for 3 weeks. Before that, as and when necessary the Prime Minister had contacted those leaders of the Opposition who were readily available individually. Soon after her return from her foreign tour she had a meeting with the Opposition leaders before the current session of Parliament began.

Developments in Bangla Desh

1607. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the important developments which occurred in Bangla Desh since the middle of August, 1971 ; and

(b) the reaction of Government of India thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The tempo of the resistance activities of the freedom fighters in Bangla Desh has grown considerably. The Government of Pakistan have continued their repressive measures and atrocities, thereby reducing to a force measures like the general amnesty, induction of a civilian government etc. which were intended to delude international opinion. The exodus of refugees fleeing from East Bengal to India continued and between the 15th August and 22nd November, 1971, as many as 2.23 million entered India. The Government of Pakistan also created serious tensions on the border with India, both in the East and in the West, by mobilising all its forces along the border with a view to attracting international intervention and converting the Bangla Desh issue into an Indo-Pakistan confrontation.

(b) These developments have confirmed that there is no military solution to the problem of Bangla Desh and that only a political settlement between the military rulers of Pakistan and the already elected representatives of the people led by Sheikh Mujibur Rehman can resolve the present tension and conflict.

**Mediation over Bangla Desh
Refugees Affairs**

1608. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered to have the Bangla Desh refugees affair mediated by any foreign country ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Offer of Mediation by U. K. on East Bengal Problem

1609. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any mediation offer by U.K. for bringing about a solution to the East Bengal problem ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government have seen statements ascribed to British leaders in the press and also certain statements made by the British Government in the House of Commons offering help over the Bangla Desh problem if both India and Pakistan ask for it. However, the Government of the United Kingdom have been made aware that the real issue in Bangla Desh is that of getting military rulers of Pakistan to respect the legitimate aspirations of the people of Bangla

Desh by arriving at a political settlement with the already elected representatives of the people of Bangla Desh. Since Bangla Desh is not an Indo-Pakistan dispute, the question of any mediation between India and Pakistan over it does not arise.

**Discovery of Platinum Deposits by Geology
Department of Nagpur University
in Maharashtra**

1610. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the preliminary survey conducted by a team of Nagpur University's Geology Department have discovered platinum deposits in Bhandara district of Maharashtra ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to conduct further detailed survey of the area ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). Discovery of large deposit of platinum was reported in Bhandara district, Maharashtra by a Nagpur University Team recently. On receipt of this report, the Geological Survey of India undertook geological studies of the area and collected samples to test incidence of platinum in the rocks. The data so far available from these samples indicate only traces of platinum which are irregularly and sparingly disseminated in the rocks. Further work by the Geological Survey of India is in progress.

(c) Does not arise.

**Discovery of Minerals used for Manufacture
of Special Steel in Tamil Nadu**

1611. SHRI B. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether molybdenite a mineral of strategic importance used in the manufacture of special steel, has been struck recently near Palani in Madurai District (Tamil Nadu) ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to

survey the area and mine the ores thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). As a result of investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India, molybdenite mineralisation in aplite and granite varying in width from 0.50-2.20 metres has been traced over a distance of 44 metres in an east-west direction along the southern boundary near Karadikuttam, Madurai District, Tamil Nadu.

(c) So far a total of 2271 metres has been drilled in 23 boreholes. Further drilling is being continued to assess the depth and strike persistence of mineralisation. Geophysical survey employing Induced Polarisation (I.P.) method, is also being continued. Bulk samples collected by pitting showing molybdenite mineralisation are being tested for beneficiation studies. Tests carried out by National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur have given promising results for 2 samples.

The question of ore mining can be taken up only after the investigations by the Geological Survey of India are completed.

Mineral Deposits in Tamil Nadu

1612. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government to trace gold deposits in Nilgris District (Tamil Nadu) and magnesite in Thiruvanamalai (North Arcot District), Tamil Nadu and patches of bauxite in Salem District, Tamil Nadu and Sulphur Pyrrotite in North Arcot District, (Tamil Nadu) ;

(b) if so, the main features of the survey ; and

(c) the time by which the mining work is proposed to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). The Geological Survey of India has conducted investigations in Tamil Nadu for gold in Nilgris, magnesite in Thiruvanamalai (North Arcot District), bauxite in Salem District and Sulphur Pyrrotite in North Arcot District. Details of the investigations

and the action taken to exploit some of these deposits wherever feasible is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Gold :

Nilgris district

The possible reserves of gold ore in Skull-Victoria Reef over a strike length of 900 metres was computed to be 1,603,800 tonnes with an average gold content of 1.9 gram per tonne. The drilling however, proved that there is no economically workable gold deposits available in this area.

Occurrences of gold in the Adathurai area have also been noticed. Further investigations and collection of samples in this area will be continued during the current field season. Further investigations will be conducted if the results are found encouraging.

Magnesite

Thiruvanamalai, North Arcot District

The Magnesite reserves near Torappadi, Chengam Taluk, North Arcot district, have been estimated at 5,914 tonnes (measured reserve) upto 1.74 metre depth, 16,994 tonnes (indicated reserve) upto 5 metres depth and 84,969 tonnes (inferred reserve) upto an assumed depth of 25 metres. The reserves, which are small, have been brought to the notice of the Hindustan Steel Ltd., for examining the possibility of mining these deposits.

Bauxite

Salem district

The bauxite reserves on the Shevaroy Hills and the Kollai Malai Hills, Salem district have been estimated at 2.24 million tonnes with 35% AL_2O_3 and above and 2.59 million tonnes (indicated reserves) with 35% to 50% AL_2O_3 respectively.

At present, the Madras Aluminium Company Ltd. are mining the Shevaroy Hills deposits for use in their aluminium plant at Mattur. A few of the bauxite occurrences on the Kollai Malai Hills have also been leased to the Madras Aluminium Company Ltd. The Geological Survey of India is continuing prospecting in other occurrences to assess their potentiality.

Sulphur (Pyrrhotite)**North Arcot District**

A detailed investigations and re-examination of the pyrrhotite deposits in Thaniar R. Polur Taluk, North Arcot district have been taken up by the Geological Survey of India in 1969-70 and 1970-71 for assessing their full potentialities. The work included 1,168 sq. km. of plane table mapping (scale 1:2,000), 50 sq km of large scale (scale 1:15,840) mapping around the area for possible extensions of the sulphide deposits, 63,315 cu.m. of trenching and collection of 145 groove samples for computation of tenor and ore reserves. Re-examination established the continuity of the sulphide deposit over a considerable strike length and also existence of several richer zones of mineralisation apart from the known occurrences.

Analytical results for the groove samples are awaited and further work on the sulphide deposits will be based on the results obtained.

Discovery of Mercury in Kerala

1613. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether mercury has been found in large quantity in loose form in North Malabar in Kerala ;

(b) whether the Kerala Government had approached the Centre for conducting a thorough investigation by the Geological Survey ; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) As a result of investigation carried out by the Geological Survey of India, traces of native mercury were found at Badagara, Kozhikode district, Kerala.

(b) and (c). A request has been received from the Government of Kerala for accelerating exploration work for mercury in the State. The Geological Survey of India has already given priority attention to this work during the current field season.

The Samples analysed so far have not yielded any positive result. However the work is in progress and further acceleration

of work will depend upon the results obtained.

HRA/CCA to E. S. I. C. Employees in Calcutta

1614. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Employees State Insurance Corporation, Employees' Union, Calcutta in support of their demand for payment of House Rent Allowance and City Compensatory Allowance to the employees posted around cities of Calcutta and Howrah ;

(b) if so, the salient points thereof ;

(c) whether Government have approved this demand ; and

(d) if so, the extent thereof ;

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes.

(b) In the West Bengal Region of Employees' State Insurance Corporation, there are 9 offices of which 20 offices are situated within the city limits of Calcutta and Howrah where House Rent Allowance and City Compensatory Allowance are admissible at the rates for "A" class cities and 29 offices are situated in the 'non-allowance area' outside the city limits of Calcutta and Howrah where either no such allowance is admissible or only House Rent Allowance is admissible at the rate for a "C" class city. As a result on their posting in 'non-allowance area' the employees have to suffer reduction in their emoluments. The Union has, demanded that House Rent Allowance and City Compensatory Allowance at the rates for Calcutta and Howrah may be paid to all employees of West Bengal Region posted in and around Calcutta and Howrah within the limits of Greater Calcutta.

(c) and (d). The employees of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation are treated at par with the employees of the Central Government in matters of pay and allowances. The question of grant of House Rent Allowance at a uniform rate to all employees in Metropolitan Districts is under consideration of the Government.

Strike in Cochin Port in October, 1971

1615. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a strike in the Cochin Port in the month of October, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the estimated loss as a result thereof ;

(c) whether the workers' demand to examine the body of a worker by the Dock Labour Board doctor who died abroad a ship due to heart-attack was met ; and

(d) if so, the specific rules in this regard and the steps taken to ensure that such situation do not occur in future ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) There was work stoppage on the 25th October, 1971. Work was resumed on the 26th at 0030 hours.

(b) There was no financial loss as such, however, the stoppage resulted in delaying the stevedoring operations.

(c) The Cochin Dock Labour Board wanted to remove the worker by ambulance to the fully equipped Port Hospital for immediate attention as per the existing practice ; but a group of workmen prevented the patient from being removed to the Port Hospital and demanded that the Dock Labour Board doctor should go on board the ship to examine the worker. This demand was not met as it was against the standing practice. However, after discussions, they agreed to get the worker being examined by a Government doctor arranged by the Steamer Agents.

(d) No specific rules have been laid down in the matter and the practice followed is to rush the patient to the Port Hospital, which is very near to the Wharves/stream and equipped with adequate medical staff and equipments. The matter is being considered by the Dock Labour Board and a decision on the procedure to be followed in future is expected to be taken at the next meeting of the Dock Labour Board.

Import of Fertilizer

1616. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to refer

to the reply given to Starred Question No. 508 on the 3rd December, 1970 regarding Mode of import of fertilizers from foreign countries and state :

(a) the reasons why different method of making purchases of fertilizers was adopted in 1970 by not sending any delegation abroad as in the past ;

(b) whether by sending delegation abroad in the past, a net saving of Rs. 7.5 crores had been achieved ;

(c) whether the price paid to Nitrex for Ammonium Sulphate was higher than that quoted by the firm initially and much higher than the price at which they sold to other countries ; and

(d) the action Government propose to take to investigate into this loss to the tune of several lakhs of rupees ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The same procedure as followed in the part of sending a Delegation abroad for negotiations was also followed in 1970 ;

(b) Yes ;

(c) Ammonium Sulphate was not purchased during 1970 ;

(d) Question does not arise.

Construction of East-West highway in Nepal

1617. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the construction of Central Sector of the 1100 km east-west highway in Nepal ; and

(b) if so, what is the decision ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of the Government of India and a decision will be taken shortly.

दिल्ली में कोयले की कमी

1618. श्री हेमेश्वर दलीप सिंह बनेरा :
श्री दलीप सिंह :

क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत दिनों में दिल्ली में पत्थर के कोयले का अभाव हुआ था ;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली में पत्थर के कोयले के अभाव की स्थिति पुनः उत्पन्न होने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके निराकरण हेतु किये गये उपायों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग). नवम्बर, 1971 में कोयला चूर्ण और सापठ कोक दोनों के ही आबंटन में सुधार हुआ है । रेल विभाग द्वारा नवम्बर, 1971 से पश्चिम बंगाल-बिहार कोयला क्षेत्रों से लदान की स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए विशेष कदम उठाए गये हैं ।

Homes for displaced persons from East Bengal

1619. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Home set up for displaced persons from East Bengal so long treated as permanent liabilities ;

(b) the measures so far undertaken to give them adequate facilities for training in trades and technical matters so as to make them duly qualified to undertake a self-reliant profession ; and

(c) the long-term plans to secure suitable avenues for the growing children now living on doles as camp inmates ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) With a view to accommodate Permanent Liability families of old and infirm persons and unattached women and orphans of new migrants from East Pakistan in Camps (i. e. those who migrated to India on or after 1.1.1964 and before 25th March, 1971), it has been decided to set up 6 new Permanent Liability Homes in different States to accommodate 4,400 such families as under :—

Location of Permanent Liability Home	Capacity (families)
Mana, Raipur (M. P.)	... 2,000
Amtali (Tripura)	... 300
Bamunigaon (Assam)	... 1,000
Tura, Garo Hills, (Meghalaya)	... 300
Birsi (Maharashtra)	... 300
Sunabeda (Orissa)	... 500
Total :—	4,400

Pending completion of construction work for these homes, Permanent Liability families are accommodated in the transit Camps/Centres. At Mana in Madhya Pradesh, the work was to be taken up in 4 Phases out of which Phases I and II have been completed and 1050 families shifted to the Home. The Home at Amtali in Tripura is under construction. 85 families have been accommodated in the completed portion of this Home. The construction work of Permanent Liability Home at Birsi in Maharashtra has been completed but no families have been moved there so far, as the building had to be used for accommodating new migrants of 1970 influx. Some of the Permanent Liability families of new migrants have also been accommodated in the existing Permanent Liability Homes at Mahila Ashram Karnal (Haryana), Durgakund Home, Varanasi (U. P.) and Daliganj Home, Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh), etc. run by the Department of Social Welfare.

(b) and (c). The Permanent Liability families while in camps are given various relief benefits, education and training facilities which are otherwise admissible to non-Permanent Liability families during their stay in transit camps/centres pending their movement to rehabilitation sites etc. Facilities are being provided for training in Carpentry, Bamboo Products, weaving, tailoring, embroidery, knitting, batik printing, handicraft, & toy making etc. At some Permanent Liability Camps Tailoring Centres have been opened to make the Permanent Liability Category of inmates of these Camps/Homes self-reliant. Besides some suitable ladies are sent for Auxiliary Nursing cum-Mid-Wifery Courses at a training centre at Mana Camp in Raipur District of Madhya Pradesh. Besides normal educa

tion provided to children of Permanent Liability families, facilities also are provided for training children in various trades in the Industrial Training Institute, Heavy Vehicle Mechanics-cum-Drivers' Training and Auxiliary Nursing-cum-Mid Wifery Training courses for which training Centres are already functioning at Mana Camp.

Rules governing operations of Foreign Information and Cultural Centres

1620. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently circulated a new set of rules governing the operations of foreign information and Cultural Centres in India ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the circular note dated September 10, 1971, circulated to all foreign Missions is placed on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1112/71]

Pakistan President's willingness to meet Indian Prime Minister

1621. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan President has shown his willingness to meet the Prime Minister of India in order to make an attempt to defuse the tension ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) whether there is any likelihood of a meeting between the two to discuss mutual problems ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have seen reports to this effect.

(b) and (c). The Bangla Desh issue is a question of the refusal by the military rulers of Pakistan to recognise the legitimate and democratic aspirations of the

people of East Bengal. It is thus an issue between the military rulers of Pakistan and the already elected representatives of the people of East Bengal. Any suggestion to have an Indo-Pakistan dialogue on the Bangla Desh issue is wholly irrelevant and is obviously an attempt to make it appear to be an Indo-Pakistan dispute, which it is not.

Protest against Pakistan Radio tirade against All India Radio

1622. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any protests have been and are being lodged with the Pakistan Government regarding the tirade being carried out by the Pakistan Radio against the All India Radio ; and

(b) if so, whether any improvement is likely in the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No protest has been lodged with the Pakistan Government specifically regarding the tirade carried out by the Pakistan Radio against AIR. Government have lodged protests with the Government of Pakistan against false propaganda against India whenever necessary.

(b) Government feel that an improvement can take place only if the Pakistan regime abandons its policy of hostility towards India.

Views of Arab Republic of Egypt on Bangla Desh

1623. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attitude of the Government of Arab Republic of Egypt with regard to the Bangla Desh affairs is still pro-Pakistan and the efforts of the Government of India have not succeeded so far in bringing the truth home to them ; and

(b) the result of President Tito's visit to Cairo after visiting New Delhi ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Government of India have taken diplo-

matic, and other, steps to apprise the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt of the real situation in East Bengal and of the refugee problem. The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt have now expressed greater understanding of our assessment of the situation. They took a constructive stand at the Consultative meeting of the Non-Aligned countries at the Foreign Ministers' level held in New York on 30 September, 1971. We are, however, aware of the fact that the Egyptian authorities have not made any public statement.

(b) While in Cairo on 20 October, 1971, President Tito was reported to have discussed the Bangla Desh situation with President Sadat of the Arab Republic of Egypt. It is felt that the Government of

the Arab Republic of Egypt now have a greater awareness of the situation in East Bengal and of the refugee problem.

Performance of Iron and Steel and Coal Industries

1624. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the performance of basic and capital goods industries like iron, steel and coal in 1969, 1970 and first half of 1971 ; and

(b) whether they have recorded any decline ; if so the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) : (a) and (b).

	Production.		1970	(In million tonnes)	
	1968	1969		Jan-June 1971	Jan-June 1970
Saleable Pig Iron.	1.47	1.56	1.39	0.48*	0.56*
Steel Ingots	6.45	6.48	6.23	3.01*	3.01*
Finished Mild Steel	4.44	4.77	4.64	2.19*(a)	2.28*(a)
Coal	70.80	75.46	73.69	34.40	37.98

* Data pertains only to main producers.

(a) Finished steel + 90% semis.

It will be seen from the above data that production in 1969 was higher than in 1968. Production in 1970 was slightly lower than in 1969. Production during Jan.- June 1971 was also marginally lower than the corresponding period of last year. The steel industry and problems associated with shortage of coke, labour unrest and operational difficulties. Coal production 2/- was hindered by transport difficulties.

Conference on Bangla Desh

1625. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference of more than 20 countries was held recently in New Delhi to discuss the situation in Bangla Desh ;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed in the conference ;

(c) whether the Conference approached

the Government of India to participate in it ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government of India on the requests and decisions arrived at the conference ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) A non-official International Conference on Bangla Desh was held in New Delhi from September 18-20, 1971 in which the delegates from more than 20 countries were present.

(b) The agenda of the Conference is reported to have comprised a presentation of the case for Bangla Desh, support for the freedom struggle and the Bangla Desh Government and the obligations of the international community both Governmental and non-Governmental.

(c) and (d). Since the Conference was non-official, the question of Government of

India's participation in it does not arise. Government have, however, taken note of the resolutions adopted by the Conference.

(c) whether any foreign collaboration is involved therein ; if so, the main features thereof ?

Applications for Mini Steel Plants

1627 SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI R P ULAGANAMBI :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for mini steel plants received from the States, State-wise ;

(b) the Mini Steel Plants to whom letters of intent have been issued so far ; and

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) to (c). It is presumed that the question refers to Industrial licence applications submitted by the State Governments through their State-owned Industrial Development Corporations for units manufacturing Steel Ingots/Billets using electric furnaces and either conventional or continuous casting of the molten steel. The details of such applications are furnished belows :

S1. State Undertakings No.	Item of manufacture	Capacity (tonnes)	Location	L/I COB Licence issued on
1. The Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation.	Steel Billets	1,00,000	Arkonam Tamil Nadu	10-4-67
2. (i) The Orissa Industrial Development Corporation.	-do-	80,000	Orissa	8-9-70
(ii) -do-	-do-	2,40,000	-do-	Under consideration
3. The Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation.	-do-	50,000	Ludhiana Punjab	24-12-70
4. The Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation.	-do-	50,000	Haryana	18-6-71
5. The U. P. State Industrial Development Corporation.	-do-	1,00,000	U. P.	28-6-71
6. The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation.	(i) Steel Billets, (ii) Wire-rods.	50,000 20,000	Andhra Pradesh	11-11-71
7. The Rajasthan State Industrial Development Corporation.	Steel Billets	65,000	Rajasthan	Under consideration

No application for approval of foreign collaborations has yet been received from any of the above State Undertakings.

Activities of Nepalese citizens in India

1628. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some Nepalese citizens residing in India have been indulging in activities prejudicial to the friendly relations between India and Nepal ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check such activities ; and

(c) the steps taken to make the Government of India's position clear in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government are not aware of any such activity by Nepalese citizens residing in India.

(c) Government have made it clear that they will not allow any hostile political activity to take place on Indian territory directed against a friendly country or permit the launching of an armed struggle against such a friendly State.

हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिमिटेड में लगी पूंजी

1629. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पंडेय : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिमिटेड में इस समय कितना सरकारी रुपया लगा हुआ है;

(ख) क्षमता का कितना प्रतिशत उत्पादन प्रति वर्ष हुआ है ; और

(ग) अब तक कितना लाभ और हानि हुई ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 20-11-1971 तक हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिमिटेड में 1,884.55 लाख रुपये का विनियम किया है जिसका ब्योरा नीचे दिया गया है :

(I) शेयर पूंजी	953.75 लाख रुपये
(II) उधार पूंजी	930.80 लाख रुपये
योग	1,884.55 लाख रु०

(ख) प्रतिवर्ष उपयोजित उत्पादन क्षमता की प्रतिशतता नीचे उपदर्शित है :

वर्ष	जस्ता प्रद्रावक	सीसा प्रद्रावक
1968-69	50.4%	5%
1969-70	55.1%	45%
1970-71	59.6%	40%
1971-72	66.3%	28.3%
(31-10-1971 तक अनुपातिक उपलब्धि)		

(ग) कम्पनी द्वारा वर्ष-वार उपार्जित लाभ/उपगत हानि नीचे उपदर्शित है :

वर्ष	लाभ	हानि	कुल हानि
लाख रुपयों में			
1966-67	2.54	—	—
1967-68	1.95	—	—
1968-69	—	35.8	35.81
1969-70	—	148.27	184.08
1970-71	—	117.74	122.06*

*कुल हानि में अवनति का कारण समस्त वर्षों के लिए 1970-71 में प्रभावित मूल्य-ह्रास की पद्धति में परिवर्तन है।

Central Manpower Agency to evolve Employment Policies

1631. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Central manpower agency to evolve employment policies and to co-ordinate implementation ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No such decision has been taken by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Unutilized trucks for Bangla Desh refugees

1633. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether nearly 400 brand new trucks which were donated by the UN Focal Point for being used for rehabilitation work for the refugees coming from Bangla Desh are lying unutilised in the open since August, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ;

(c) whether the main reason for the non-utilisation of the trucks is that the Central Relief Co-ordination Committee which is located in New Delhi could not make up its mind about its utilisation ; and

(d) if so, the present state of affairs with regard to the trucks and whether any of the trucks have become unserviceable ; if so, their number ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. 228 Japanese trucks which were received through the UNICEF at Calcutta between 31st August and 1st September, 1971, were detained in Calcutta for some time as they could not be moved to the places of destination owing to disruption of land route communication. All the vehicles were moved to the places of destination as soon as the roads were opened in the beginning of October, 1971.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No truck has become unserviceable due to long detention. However, some Bedford and Dodge trucks from U. K. were received in damaged condition and required repairs before being put on the road.

Supply of Coal to Brick-Kilns in Bahraich, U. P.

1634. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of brick-kilns in the district of Bahraich, U. P. which operate with coal and the annual requirement of coal by these brick-kilns ;

(b) whether there has been practically a very meagre supply of coal to the brick-

kilns with the result that they are living idle ; and

(c) whether Government will take early steps to supply coal in adequate quantity to the district ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) 66 brick-kilns with an annual requirement of 20 rakes of slack coal.

(b) Yes, Sir. It has been stated by the U. P. Government that a majority of the brick-kilns are lying idle.

(c) One rake of slack coal was allotted by the Railways for Bahraich District on the 4th November, 1971. The Government of U. P. pursuing this matter with the Railways.

Production of Coal

1635 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is likely to be a fall in the production of coal in the current year ;

(b) if so, the extent of fall expected ;

(c) the reasons for the fall in production ; and

(d) the steps taken to step up production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The expected fall in production in 1971 may be of the order of about 5 million tonnes as compared to the production of 73.69 million tonnes achieved in 1970.

(c) Inability of the Railways to provide the required number of wagons, resulting in heavy accumulation of stocks at pit-heads and heavy monsoon which caused water logging of some working faces and inundation of a number of mines.

(d) The Railways are making efforts to increase the availability of wagons for the transport of coal. Effect of the monsoon has also now receded and it is expected that the production may pick up.

Expenditure on Bangla Desh refugees

1636. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHTRA :
SHRI RAM KANWAR :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the month-wise total expenditure incurred by all the Ministries concerned on the Bangla Desh refugees since March, 1971 ; and

(b) whether Government have any information about the expenditure incurred by the State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADKAR) : (a) The expenditure on Bangla Desh refugees is incurred by several Departments of the Government of India. Figures of monthly total expenditure are not readily available and will have to be collected and compiled.

(b) Actual expenditure so far incurred by various State Governments has not yet been reported. The average daily *per capita* expenditure on relief assistance to Bangla Desh refugees is about Rs. 3/- and the entire expenditure will be re-imbursed by the Centre.

Facilities provided by Ceylon to Pakistan military planes and naval vessels

1637. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether during his visit to Colombo in September last, he had taken up with the Ceylonese authorities the question of fuelling facilities being given by that country to Pakistani military planes and naval vessels ;

(b) if so, the position taken by Ceylon on this issue ; and

(c) whether Government are satisfied with Ceylon's position in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of Ceylon have assured us that they are not permitting any Pakistani military aircraft and naval vessels carrying

arms, ammunition and Defence forces personnel to transit Ceylon.

(c) Government welcomes these assurances.

South East Asian countries stand on Bangla Desh issue

1638. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the efforts made by Government to explain India's position on Bangla Desh issue to South East Asian countries and seek their support to solve the issue ; and

(b) the outcome of the efforts made in this connection ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government had deputed the Education Minister and the Minister of External Affairs to visit various South East Asian countries to impress upon them the gravity of the situation and the urgent need for a political solution with the already elected representatives of Bangla Desh so as to ensure the early safe return of the refugees to their homeland. The Union Education Minister visited Thailand, Malaysia and Australia in June, 1971. The Minister of External Affairs visited Indonesia and Singapore in August, 1971 and Ceylon in September 1971.

(b) All the countries visited have in varying degrees appreciated the stand of the Government of India. There has been full appreciation and concern over the humanitarian aspects of the refugee problem.

Rehabilitation of Bangla Desh refugees in Hazaribagh, Bihar

1639. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have decided and are making arrangements for permanent rehabilitation of 10,000 Bangla Desh refugees who are at present living in temporary sheds at the Hazaribagh district in Bihar ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to settle them permanently in India ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR) : (a) There are no Bangla Desh refugees living in Camps Hazaribagh Dis-trict in Bihar.

(b) Does not arise.

Visit of Minister of External Affairs to Nepal

1640. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA :**
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he visited Nepal and had discussions with the Prime Minister of Nepal ;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed ; and

(c) the issues on which both the coun-tries agreed to cooperate with each other ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Matters of bilateral interest as well as international issues were discussed.

(c) The two countries agreed to work in co-operation to further strengthen the links between them. A copy of the joint communique is placed on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1113 /71*]

Dharna in British High Commission by British subjects of Indian origin

1641. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA :**
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 33 British subjects of Indian origin squatting inside the British High Commission in New Delhi have been without food and water from October 13, 1971 and are also penniless ;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether they could not get jobs in India and they are being told to wait for the last 24 years till their turns come ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). 33 British passport holders of Indian

origin from East Africa staged a peace-ful sit-in within the premises of the U. K. High Commission in New Delhi from 13th October to 3rd November, 1971. Their object was to secure urgently entry vouchers for Britain where they wished to immigrate having been compelled to leave East Africa.

The Government of India have taken every opportunity to impress upon the U. K. authorities that British passport holders of Asian origin are solely a British responsibility, and should be allowed entry facilities into the U. K. freely and without discrimination. As present, the U. K. authorities operate a system of annual quotas for entry vouchers for such persons from East Africa. The Government of India have urged that the quotas should provide also for British passport holders of Asian origin from East Africa who happen to be in India.

Violation of air space of Pakistan by India

1642. **SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :**
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan Radio has alleged violation of its air space by Indian military aircraft on the 16th October, 1971 said to be a Canberra in the West Pakistan Sector at Bahawalnagar about 6.5 km inside Pakistan across the Rajasthan border ;

(b) whether it has also alleged that India has been violating the Pakistan air space for some time in East Bengal and West Pakistan ;

(c) if so, the facts of the matter ; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). To cover their own viola-tions of Indian airspace, Pakistan has from time to time levelled allegations against India. Government have rejected such baseless allegations.

Setting up of industrial estates for refugees from Bangla Desh in West Bengal

1643. **SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU :**
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee to Review

rehabilitation work has recommended setting up of industries estates and development of industrial areas in certain districts in West Bengal where there is heavy concentration of Bangla Desh Refugees ; and

(d) if so, what decision has been taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR) : (a) The Committee of Review has not made any recommendation regarding setting up of industrial estates and development of industrial areas in certain Districts of West Bengal for the rehabilitation of the evacuees from east Bengal who have come over to India as result of the recent strife over there.

(b) Does not arise.

Working of Hindustan Steel Limited and Heavy Engineering Corporation Ranchi

1644. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :**
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to inquire into the working of Hindustan Steel Ltd. and Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi ; and

(b) if so, the objectives of such study ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No. Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Conference of Labour Commissioners

1645. **SHRI K. MALLANNA :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the report of Conference of State and Central Labour Commissioners ;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made ; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR) : (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House giving the main conclusions/recommendations of the Report of the First Conference of Labour Commissioners and the action taken by Government thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1114 /71]

बेरोजगारी मिटाने के लिए विदेशी सहायता

1646. **श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य :**
क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या बेरोजगारी की समस्या को मिटाने में विदेशी सरकारें भी भारत की सहा-सहायता करती हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री शार० के० खाडिलकर) : जी नहीं। फिर भी देश में कई ऐसी प्रायोजनायें हैं जो विदेशी सहयोग से चलाई जा रही हैं और जिनके कारण रोजगार के अवसर प्राप्त होंगे।

Production of non-ferrous metals

1648. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made on the various proposals to increase production of non-ferrous metals ;

(b) whether examination has been completed of the feasibility report of recovering Nickel from the Sukinda deposits and if so, the findings thereof ; and

(c) the time by which final decisions will be taken on all these proposals in view of the shortage of these crucial metals and the mounting import bill every year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). A note indicating the programme of the various projects to increase production of Non-ferrous Metals is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1115 /71]

Mediation proposal from Iran

1649. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government of India has been drawn to a report in the Hindustan Times of the 17th September, 1971 stating that Pakistan has proposed to the Soviet Union and Iran to mediate in its differences with India over Bangla Desh issue ;

(b) if so whether Government of India has received any communication in this regard formally or informally either from Pakistan or through Iran ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government of India in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Reduction in work-load in inspection wing

1650. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work load of the inspection wing of his Ministry was reduced during the period from 31st March, 1970 to 31st March, 1971 as-compared to the corresponding period in the previous years ;

(b) if so, how much and the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the future prospects in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work-load in the Inspection Wing was reduced by about 16.5% in terms of the value of the stores inspected in 1970-71 as compared to 1969-70. This is mostly attributable to the disturbed conditions in the Calcutta Circle and labour trouble in the major steel plants.

(c) The work-load during the current year is expected to go up due to purchase of stores for the Bangla Desh refugees and other urgent requirements.

Supplies indented for Defence requirements

1651. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of supplies indented with them in connection with Defence requirements for the period from 31st March, 1970 to 31st March, 1971 ;

(b) the value of the requirements actually met ; and

(c) the reasons for not meeting the indented requirements ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). It will not be in the public interest to furnish this information.

Purchases made by DGS & D from indigenous sources

1652. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of purchases made by DGS & D from 31st March, 1970 to 31st March, 1971 from indigenous sources ;

(b) the total amount of purchases made during this period from small scale industrial Units ; and

(c) the steps taken to encourage small units for making supplies ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Rs. 518.30 crores.

(b) Rs. 42.64 crores.

(c) The Government's policy is to encourage through the State Purchase Programmes, the production and utilisation of cottage and small scale industries' products. In pursuance of this policy, the small scale units are being provided with the following important facilities and concessions to ensure their effective participation in the central purchase programmes :

(i) Reservation of as many items in Group IV as possible, for exclusive purchase from the small scale units. At present the number of such items is 167.

(ii) Grant of price preference to these units upto 15% over the large scale units on tender to tender basis subject to quality, specification,

delivery by the small scale units being satisfactory.

- (iii) Preference to the products of the small scale units over the products of other manufactures in case where quality etc. are comparable.
- (iv) Supply of registration forms free of cost to bonafide small scale units and relaxation in the matter of having their own testing facilities as a pre-requisite of registration with the DGS & D.
- (v) Exemption from Security Deposits of the small scale units produce a competency certificate from the National Small Industries Corporation.
- (vi) Supply of advertised tenders, specifications and Drawing to the Small Scale Industrial units free of cost.

- (vii) Deputation of inspection teams to the industrial estates and units in different States to educate them with technical know-how.

Employment Exchange in Gujarat

1653. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Employment Exchanges in Gujarat ; and

(b) the number of job seekers registered in those Employment Exchanges, district-wise and category-wise, upto 31st March, 1971 ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADEKAR) : (a) 21.

(b) The available information is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Name of Employment Exchange in Gujarat State.	No. of job-seekers on live register as on 30.6.1971*				
	Below Matric (including illi- terates).	Matricu- lates.	Higher Secondary (including Intermediates/ Under- graduates).	Graduates (including Post- graduates).	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Amreli	1,559	998	111	220	2,888
2. Ahmedabad	9,673	12,641	1,632	2,582	26,531
3. Baroda	7,934	4,679	221	1,253	14,087
4. Bhavnagar	4,546	3,269	336	772	8,923
5. Bhuj-Kutch	2,544	1,585	65	185	4,379
6. Broach	2,595	3,104	278	508	6,485
7. Bulsar	2,847	3,014	214	587	6,662
8. Ahwa-Dangs	291	75	—	10	376
9. Godhra	7,636	3,343	230	424	11,633
10. Himatnagar	3,227	3,168	311	360	7,066
11. Jamanagar	4,846	2,390	115	458	7,809
12. Junagadh	4,078	2,641	257	641	7,617
13. Mehsana	4,088	5,497	166	914	10,665
14. Nadiad	7,169	4,994	328	1,186	13,677

The information relating to educated job-seekers (Matriculates and above) registered with Employment Exchanges is collected at half-yearly intervals ending June and December each year.

1	2	3	4	5	6
15. Palanpur	2,551	1,574	101	159	4,385
16. Rajkot	5,365	3,798	514	891	10,568
17. Surat	4,282	3,115	357	979	8,733
18. Surrindranagar	3,067	1,461	174	359	5,061
19. Gandhinagar	4,882	2,262	197	456	7,797
20. P. & E Branch ^{**} , Ahmedabad.	—	—	—	302	302
21. S. E. E. P. H., (a), Ahmedabad.	175	208	—	40	423
TOTAL :	83,355	63,819	5,607	13,286	1,66,067

Requirement of Steel in West Bengal

1654. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of steel required annually in West Bengal ; and

(b) the quantity of steel actually supplied to West Bengal against its requirements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Data have not been compiled regarding the steel requirements of individual States, nor are allocations of steel made statewide.

(b) Information is being collected about actual despatches of steel to consumers in West Bengal and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Principles of price fixation of steel

1655. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the main principles of price fixation of steel ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR MANGALAM) : The last general increase in steel prices was with effect from 1st January, 1970. Basing the calculations on the capital block of the private sector steel companies, Government, at that time, took into account the following factors :-

(i) the cost increase arising from escalat-

ing factors since 1964 which were not covered by increase in price since that year ;

(ii) the higher increased depreciation charges consequent on additional investment in the following five years in fixed assets on account of replacement and modernisation programmes ;

(iii) the increased interest charges consequent on additional borrowings for financing the replacement and modernisation programmes ; and

(iv) an element of increase provided for to cover wage increases as a result of negotiations then in progress

मध्य प्रदेश में चीनी उद्योग के लिए दूसरे मजूरी बोर्ड की शिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करना

1656. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान की किन-किन चीनी मिलों ने दूसरे चीनी भूतंगे बोर्ड की शिफारिशों के आधार पर अपने कर्मचारियों को राहत दी है और ऐसी कौन-कौन सी मिलें हैं जिन्होंने उक्त शिफारिशों पर अमल नहीं किया है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त राज्यों की चीनी मिलों के श्रमिक संघों ने सरकार से शिकायत की है कि

** P. & E. = Professional & Executive.

(a) S. E. E. P. H. = Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped.

उन्हें उक्त मजूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों का लाभ मिलों द्वारा नहीं दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

धन और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) से (ग). राजस्थान के संबंध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। जहां तक मध्य प्रदेश का संबंध है राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि निम्नलिखित चार चीनी मिलों ने दूसरे चीनी मजदूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों के आधार पर सहायता मंजूर की है:—

- (1) ग्वालियर शूगर कम्पनी लिमिटेड दावा।
- (2) भोपाल शूगर इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, साहोरा।
- (3) जीवाजी राव शूगर मिल्स लिमिटेड, दालोदा।
- (4) जाओरा शूगर मिल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, जाओरा।

सेठ गोविंद राम शूगर मिल्स, माहिदपुर ने सिफारिशों स्वीकार नहीं की हैं परन्तु 10 रु० की तदर्थ वृद्धि मंजूर की है। राज्य सरकार ने मजदूर संघ, माहिदपुर को औपचारिक विवाद उठाने की सलाह दी है।

Rations and other assistance to non-camp refugees

1657. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 35 lakhs of non-camp refugees are not given ration and other Government aids ;

(b) if so, the reasons for such policy ; and

(c) whether these non-camp refugees would also be given ration and other assistance as given to camp refugees ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR) : (a) and (b). No, Sir, they

are not given. About 30 lakhs refugees^s living outside camps are not being allowed ration and other Government-regulated relief assistance because it was felt that persons who were really in need of Governmental assistance have already moved into camps. Apart from this, it is difficult to distribute rations to refugees not living in Camps, who are scattered all over the country. Moreover, the concession, if allowed, is likely to be abused.

(c) The cost of distributing free rations to refugees living outside the Camps will impose a heavy burden on the country's economy. A proposal is, however, under consideration to allow those non-camp refugees, who are in indigent condition, to move to camps, after proper screening, so that they may be eligible for Government-regulated relief assistance.

Blankets supplied to Bangla Desh refugees

1658. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the total number of blankets supplied to the refugees so far ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR) : 5,49,960 blankets have been supplied till 19.11.1971 to various States/ Camps for distribution to refugees from Bangla Desh, as detailed below :-

Meghalaya	...	3,55,000
Tripura	...	1,74,200
Assam	...	14,760
Iradatganj (Allahabad)	...	6,000
		5,49,960

Damage of Blast Furnace at Durgapur

1659. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the blast furnace at Durgapur was deliberately damaged by the workers ;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of the damage ;

(c) the loss suffered in terms of money and in production ; and

(d) whether it has been repaired ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Training and Employment to Technical job seekers

1660. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the efforts Government have made to train and provide employment to young doctors, experienced engineers, highly skilled craftsmen such as millers, precision turners and fitters ; and

(b) the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). Adequate facilities have been created in the country for institutional and on-the-job training for these and other categories.

While precise estimates are not available, large numbers belonging to these and other categories are expected to be employed under the various programmes undertaken by the Central and the State Government within and outside the Fourth Plan.

Entry of Omega team to Bangla Desh

1661. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an organisation named Omega consisting of people moved by humanitarian consideration tried to enter Bangla Desh through India with food and medical materials for the succour of the people of Bangla Desh ;

(b) if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of the Government of India thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c) The organizers of a voluntary organization, Omega have informed the Government of India that they have carried out a number of missions into Bangla Desh for distributing food, clothes, blankets and

medicines to the needy people there. The Government of India appreciate all humanitarian efforts to relieve sufferings in Bangla Desh.

Visit by an Assistant Secretary of State of U. S. A.

1662. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mr. David M. Abshire, Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations in U. S. State Department has visited Dacca, Calcutta and New Delhi several times recently and has met the high Government officials of Pakistan and the Ministers of India and some officials ; and

(b) if so, the nature of the mission ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Mr. David M. Abshire, U. S. Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations visited India from August 31, 1971 to September 2, 1971. During his stay, he visited Calcutta and Delhi. In Calcutta, he saw the refugee camps and in the Delhi he had meetings with the Minister of State for Rehabilitation and the Foreign Secretary. The situation arising out of the massive influx of refugees into India from East Bengal was explained to him. He also visited Dacca and Islamabad on the same tour. Government is not aware of any other visit by him to the sub continent.

Lay-off of Workers of Indian Iron and Steel Company's Kulti Works, Asansol

1663. SHRI ROBIN SEN : will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the management of finishing section of Indian Iron and Steel Company's Kulti Works, Asansol (West Bengal) had laid off 150 workers on the 23rd August, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the lay-off ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to lift the lay-off ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) : (a) According to informa-

tion given by IISCO, about 150 workers of the finishing section in Kulti Works were laid off for the whole of 24th August, 1971 and in the 'A' Shift of 25th August, 1971.

(b) The lay-off was declared following a strike resorted to by the Crane drivers from 19th August, 1971.

(c) As result of a settlement arrived at in a bipartite meeting between the Union and the Management, the strike by the Crane drivers was called off and normal works was resumed from 'B' Shift on 25th August, 1971.

Lock-out in Sheet Mill of Burnpur, Asansol

1664. SHRI ROBIN SEN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sheet mill of the Burnpur Works of Indian Iron and Steel Company, Asansol, West Bengal has been locked out on the 1st October, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) the total number of employees rendered jobless due to this lock-out ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to lift the lock-out ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (d). According to Messrs Indian Iron and Steel Company, a lock out was declared by the management in the Sheet Mill of their Burnpur Works on 2.10.1971 in consequence of a stay-in-strike resorted to by workers of the hot mill section of the Sheet Mill with effect from 26-9-1971. The total number of workers affected by the lock out was about 1450. The lock out was lifted in accordance with a phased programme with affect from 18-10-1971 following a settlement before the Deputy Labour Commissioner, Government of West Bengal, Durgapur. All the locked out employees rejoined duty by 22-10-1971.

Workers' Dues in Pure Shitalpur Colliery, Asansol

1665. SHRI ROBIN SEN :

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of outstanding dues

due to the workers of Pure Shitalpur Colliery, Asansol ;

(b) whether a certificate case has been filed for realisation of the dues ; and

(c) if not, the action Government propose to take to realise the dues ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Dues of Workers of East Jambad Colliery

1666. SHRI ROBIN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of outstanding legal dues due to the worker of East Jambad Colliery ;

(b) whether the workers of East Jambad Colliery through their union raised the dispute before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C), Raniganj for the payment of the dues ;

(c) if so, whether a certificate case has been filed for the realisation of the dues ; and

(d) if not, the action Government propose to take to realise the dues ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Deposits of Rock Phosphate in Rajasthan

1667. SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the recent survey, the Geological Survey of India has discovered huge deposits of rock phosphate in the Bhilwara District of Rajasthan ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to explore that mineral ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Objectionable Films on India Being
Displayed in Foreign Countries**

1668. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that objectionable films which were not permitted to be displayed in India have been sold by the B.B.C. to some foreign countries ;

(b) if so, the names of such countries to whom these films have been sold ;

(c) whether these objectionable films are being displayed by them ; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

**Review of Rehabilitation Work in
West Bengal**

1669. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations made by the Chatterjee Committee to review the Rehabilitation work in West Bengal ; and

(b) the decision of Government on these recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The Committee of Review of Rehabilitation work in West Bengal have so far submitted nine Reports, particulars of which are given in the attached statement.

Recommendations of the Committee have, by and large, been accepted in respect of 4 reports. The remaining 5 reports are under consideration, in consultation with the West Bengal Government and concerned Ministries/ Departments.

Statement

1. Interim report on rehabilitation of

Displaced Persons from East Pakistan living at Asrafabad Ex-camp site and Vagrants' Homes.

2. Educational facilities for new migrants in West Bengal.

3. Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons from East Pakistan at ex-camp West Bengal.

4. Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons from East Pakistan squatting on Government and requisitioned properties in West Bengal.

5. Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons through Poultry Schemes in West Bengal.

6. Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons at Bagjola Group of Ex-camp sites in West Bengal.

7. Medical facilities for the benefits of new migrants in West Bengal.

8. Industrial Training Institutes for displaced women from East Pakistan in West Bengal.

9. Establishment of Industrial Estates in West Bengal for rehabilitation of Displaced Persons from East Pakistan.

Evacuee Agricultural Lands in Rajasthan

1670. SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL :
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether in July, 1959 instructions were issued by the Chief Settlement Commissioner, Department of Rehabilitation to the Regional Settlement Commissioner, Rajasthan vide this letter No. F. 7/11/59-Policy 11, dated the 8th July, 1959 that all pre and post-partition tenants of evacuee agricultural lands in Districts, other than Alwar and Bharatpur should be offered the lands in their occupation at the rate of Rs. 450/-per standard acre ; and

(b) if so, how much land has so far been offered to the eligible tenants in District Ganganagar in accordance with the above instructions and how much more land still remains to be offered ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 51 Bighas of the land have been offered to the eligible tenants in District

Ganganagar in accordance with the instructions dated 8th July, 1959 and 119-15 Bighas of the land still remains to be offered. 3 cases are pending for enquiry and order before the Managing officer.

Promotion to Assistant Engineers of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

1671. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Members of Parliament have requested him to do justice to the Assistant Engineers of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, who have been denied the promotion scope ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR MANGALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is a matter for consideration by the Company, who have examined it and are taking necessary action.

Attitude of Indonesia and Malaysia on Bangla Desh

1672. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the attitude of Indonesia and Malaysia on the issue of Bangla Desh ;

(b) whether these two countries are in any way supporting West Pakistan on the Issue of Bangla Desh ; and

(c) whether these countries have shown any interest in the solution of the Bangla Desh problem in the way which is acceptable to the people of Bangla Desh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Governments of Indonesia and Malaysia have been consistent in their sympathetic attitude towards the problems arising from the influx of refugees from East Bengal.

(b) and (c). Both Indonesia and Malaysia have maintained that they cannot interfere in what they regard as an 'internal affair of Pakistan.

Deposits of Copper Mines in Madhya Pradesh

1673. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India have discovered a considerable deposits of copper mines in Balaghat District in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to locate and utilise these copper deposits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). As a result of systematic geological and geochemical investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India, reserves of 7.14 million tonnes with 1.67% copper have been estimated so far over a cumulative strike length of 975 metres at Malanjkhanda in Baihar Tehsil, Balaghat district, Madhya Pradesh. Further work is in progress.

(c) The entire area is being geologically mapped in detail. Drilling is in progress and a programme of exploratory mining is also being taken up shortly. Depending on the results of exploratory mining and beneficiation, a feasibility study will be made for optimum development of the deposit.

Restrictions on Indian Diplomats in Islamabad

1675. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Pakistan has placed restrictions on the movement of the staff of the Indian High Commission in Islamabad and no member of the staff is being allowed to come to India even in emergent cases ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government the safety and security of the personnel of the Indian High Commission in Islamabad ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Government of Pakistan has placed such restrictions on the staff of the Indian

High Commission in Islamabad with effect from the third week of April, 1971. These restrictions have now been lifted with effect from November 18.

(b) The Government of India imposed reciprocal restrictions on the staff of the Pakistan High Commission in Delhi. These restrictions have also been lifted with effect from November 18 following the lifting of restrictions by the Government of Pakistan on the staff of the Indian High Commission in Islamabad.

(c) The Government of India have drawn the attention of the Pakistan Government to their obligations under the Vienna Convention, 1964.

Sale of Steel in Black Market in U.P.

1676. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report published in the Blitz dated the 7th August, 1971 under the caption "Steel allotted to Uttar Pradesh sold in black market" ;

(b) if so, the facts of the case ; and

(c) the steps taken to put an end to the corrupt practices in which high officials are involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is being investigated by the Iron & Steel Controller, Calcutta and his report is awaited.

(c) Any case of misutilisation of steel coming to the notice of Government will be duly investigated, with the help of the Central Bureau of investigation where necessary. Action against the people concerned including officials if any, will be taken whereas justified.

Registration of Unrecognised Re-rolling Mills

1677. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any policy announcement to register unrecognised re-rolling mills in case they were upto certain

standards and were located in industrially backward States ; and

(b) if so, the names of such re-rolling mills registered in consonance with that Policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Employment of Workers by Unregistered Re-rolling Mills

1678. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the unregistered re-rolling mills are providing jobs to about 36,000 workers as against only 12,000 workers employed by the Members of the Steel Re-Rolling Mill Association of India ;

(b) whether Steel Re-rolling Mill Association are allotted fifteen times more quota of raw materials at a cheaper rate as compared to the unrecognised re-rolling mills ; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Allotment of Billets to Registered Re-rolling Mills

1679. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether full quota of billets was allotted to registered re-rolling mills which had not been running at all or had been running only occasionally ;

(b) whether this quota was sold at very high rates in the market in the name of re-rolled materials ;

(c) the rates in both the cases ; and

(d) the steps taken to check this malpractice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). Reports have been received by the Govern-

ment that a few Billet Re-Rolling Mills which were not in operation had been receiving billets. The matter is being investigated by the Iron and Steel Controller.

(d) Regional Offices of the Iron and Steel Controller have been set up in different parts of the country and one of their functions is to check misuse of steel. The iron and Steel (Control) Order has also been amended to provide that utilisation of steel for purposes other than that for which steel is allocated or applied for is now a violation of the Control Order and as such would attract the penal provisions of the Essential Commodities Act. In investigating such complaints the assistance of CBI is also being taken wherever necessary.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा हथियाई गई भारतीय नौकाओं का प्रयोग

1680. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान द्वारा 1965 में हथियाई गई भारतीय नौकाओं का प्रयोग अपनी संचार व्यवस्था को कायम रखने के लिए किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) इस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है और सरकार भविष्य में इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) सरकार ने इस आशय की कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं की है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

False Propaganda regarding return of Refugees from India

1681. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a news item published in the *Indian Express* dated the 24th September, 1971 in which Pakistan is reported to have claimed the return of about 60,000 displaced persons to Bangla Desh ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government of India ; and

(c) the steps which are being taken by Government to refute false and baseless claims of Pakistan in foreign countries and other international agencies about the return of refugees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The news item mentions the claim of Radio Pakistan that another 5,600 refugees had returned home to East Bengal.

(b) The Government of India consider such Pakistani claim about refugees returning to East Bengal as mere propaganda since the influx of refugees into India from the military repression in East Bengal continues unabated.

(c) Government are keeping the international community constantly informed about the continuing influx of refugees into India, whose number has reached almost 10 million, and which gives the lie to Pakistani propaganda about refugees returning to their homes.

Contract System in Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company, Jamshedpur

1682. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the prevailing contract system in Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company, Jamshedpur employing a large number of workers in the factory under daily wages contract system, denying them prescribed rates of wages and other benefits under the labour law ;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the joint report of the Inspectorate of Factories and State Labour Department of Bihar with regard to this ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). The matter falls in the State sphere.

Jobs to People in Identified Backward Areas

1683. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have drawn up comprehensive schemes to provide more jobs to the people living in identified backward areas ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). Keeping in view the special needs of the weaker sections and areas (including backward areas), the Government have formulated certain special schemes which are being implemented currently. These schemes relate to Small Farmer's Development Agencies, Agencies for Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour, Rural Works in the chronically drought prone areas, Dry Farming, Area Development in the command areas of irrigation projects and Crash Scheme for rural employment. For details in respect of these schemes reference is invited to the statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to parts (a), (b), (c) and (d) of Starred Question No. 970 on 7.7.1971.

Alleged Ineffective Management of National Coal Development Corporation

1684. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a three-day meeting of experts of the Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad ; the National Coal Development Corporation and the Department of Mines was held in the first week of September, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the discussion held and the decision taken and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. A three day seminar was organised by the National Coal Development Corporation and the Singareni Collieries in collaboration with the Administrative Staff College in the first week of September, 1971, at New Delhi.

(b) The seminar was designed to provide

to the senior executives of the two Companies fresh perspectives in modern managerial approaches in order to improve the current operations and future prospects of the two Companies. No decisions were taken at the seminar.

Requirement of Steel for Industrial Development in State

1685. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of steel requirement of each State at present per annum ;

(b) whether as a result of industrial developments being undertaken by Government on account of identification of backward areas for Industrial development in each State, the demand of steel is likely to go up considerably ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to meet the demand on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Data have not been compiled regarding the steel requirements of individual States. The Steering Group on Iron and Steel, had, however, estimated the domestic demand for finished steel in 1971-72 at 6.05 million tonnes.

(b) it is too early to assess the effect on steel requirements. Estimates of steel requirements take into account an overall increase in industrial development.

(c) all possible steps are being taken to increase indigenous availability by increasing production, regulating exports, importing such categories of steel which are inescapable and streamlining distribution. Long term measures include the setting up of three new steel plants at Salem, Visakhapatnam and Vijayanagar.

Problems of East Bengal Displaced Persons

1686. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the residuary problems of East Bengal displaced persons still claiming the attention of the Central and State Governments awaiting proper redress ;

(b) the steps taken by Government of

India to fulfill the legitimate demands of the displaced persons specially with regard to Housing and Employment ; and

(c) the financial estimates, if any, for final adjustment of claims of displaced persons ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). The problem of rehabilitation of old migrants who migrated from East Pakistan upto 31-3-1958 had, by and large been completed by 1960-61 except some residuary problem, for which a sum of Rs. 21 88 crores was assessed in 1961-62 in consultation with the West Bengal Government.

2. As saturation point had already been reached in West Bengal, a policy decision was taken in 1964 in consultation with the West Bengal Government that new migrants (*i.e.* those who came from East Pakistan from 1-1-1964 onwards) who sought admission in relief camps and were sponsored by the West Bengal Government, would be given rehabilitation assistance outside West Bengal.

Committee of Review :

The Government of India appointed in January, 1967 a Committee for review of rehabilitation work in West Bengal. The Committee was asked, *inter alia* to—

(a) evaluate the working and results of rehabilitation measures undertaken in West Bengal after the residuary assessment ;

(b) to recommend measures including financial assistance in respect of the old migrants for the following :—

(i) Development of colonies ;

(ii) Acquisition of land for resettlement of P. L. Home families ;

(iii) Rehabilitation loans to those covered in the assessment of the residuary problem ; and

(iv) Technical training and industrial scheme ; and

(c) to assess the nature and size of the problem created by the new migrants and to recommend to the extent necessary, financial assistance for their technical training, employment, educational and medical facilities.

4. The Committee has so far submitted 9 Reports. The Government of India have

accepted, by and large, recommendations in respect of 4 Reports and have sanctioned a sum of Rs 545.20 lakhs for the implementation of the various schemes. The remaining 5 Reports are under consideration.

Strike by Employees of Statistical Institute, Calcutta

1687. **SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the strike launched by the employees of the Statistical Institute, Calcutta in protest against the arrest of one of their colleagues ;

(b) if so, the reasons for this arrest ; and

(c) whether Government are considering to release him ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Explorations by Geological Survey of India

1688. **SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the explorations made by the Geological Survey of India in the last 12 months have proved additional reserves of Coal, Copper, lead-zinc, and Bauxite in various places of the country ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). As a result of investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India, additional reserves of coal, copper, lead-zinc and bauxite, have been outlined during the last 12 months in various parts of the country. Action regarding working of the deposits will be considered when a clear picture, in each case, of the total reserves available for exploitation is obtained for

which investigations are in progress. A their locations is laid on the Table of the statement showing the reserves outlined and House.

STATEMENT

Mineral	Total additions outlined in last 12 months.	Break-up
Copper ore.	6.556 million tonnes.	1. 6.00 million tonnes at Malanjkhanda, Balaghat district, Madhya Pradesh. 2. 0.156 million tonnes in Ingaldahalu-Kunchiganahalu, Chitradurga distt. Mysore, 3. 0.4 million tonnes, Bayanbil, Singhbhum distt. Bihar.
Lead-Zinc ore	6.525 million tonnes.	1. 0.65 million tonnes, at Karempudi, Agnigundala Belt, Andhra Pradesh. 2. 0.60 million tonnes, Ambaji-Kembaria sector, Banaskantha district, Gujarat. 3. 4.535 million tonnes, Baroi Mogra, Zawar Belt, Rajasthan. 4. 0.74 million tonnes, Sindesh-was Block, Rajpura.Bethumni Belt, Udaipur district, Rajasthan.
Bauxite	9.7 million tonnes.	1. 4.00 million tonnes-Dhuluapal block, Ranchi district, Bihar 2. 1.00 million tonnes, Mahadevia, Jamnagar district, Gujarat. 3. 4.00 million tonnes-Supkhar and Kotpahar blocks, Balaghat district, M.P. 4. 0.7 million tonnes-Kuddarka and Manipur, S. Kanara, Mysore.
Coal	174.22 million tonnes.	1. 3.82 million tonnes, Godavari Valley, A. P. 2. 20.15 „ „ Jharia, Bihar 3. 36.96 „ „ N. Karanpura. Bihar. 4. 3.15 „ „ Deltonganj, Bihar 5. 7.75 „ „ East Bokaro, Bihar. 6. 8.88 „ „ Rajmahal, Bihar. 7. 1.77 „ „ Sonhat, Madhya Pradesh. 8. 85.48 „ „ Singrauli, M. P. and U. P. 9. 5.56 „ „ Raniganj, West Bengal.

Cost of Iron Structural and Iron Plates

1689. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the high cost of iron structural, iron plates and sheets, three or four times, more than the official rate ;

(b) whether any assessment has been made in this regard ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to stop the black marketing of the steel trade and have a proper distribution system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). It is true that the open market prices for steel (and not iron) structurals, plates and sheets are above the prices of the Producers' stockyards, but they are not three or four times more than those prices.

(c) Steps taken to reduce the high open market prices include broad measures to increase availability by increasing domestic production, increase imports substantially and regulate exports. Efforts have also been made to streamline distribution by channeling almost the entire availability to actual consumers, whose requirements have been screened.

At the same time, in order to reduce undesirable transactions by parties obtaining steel, an amendment has been made to the Iron and Steel (Control) Order in March 1971 which provides that the use of steel for any purpose other than that for which it is allotted or applied for is a violation of that Order and as such will attract the penal provisions of the Essential Commodities Act. Regional Offices of the Iron and Steel Controller have been set up *inter alia* to keep a watch over proper utilisation of steel by individual parties and undertake detailed spot checks where necessary.

Death of a Worker of Bokaro Steel Limited

1690. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mrs. Anjali Hom, a worker of Bokaro Steel Limited (Dhanbad), who

had been admitted in the Bokaro Steel Limited Hospital for delivery has not been given proper treatment and subsequently died in a Calcutta Hospital ;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from the workers of Bokaro Steel Limited demanding a judicial enquiry in the matter ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Late Mrs. Anjana Hom, an ex-employee of Bokaro Steel Ltd., was given the best possible treatment available in the Bokaro Hospital. A senior specialist from Purulia was also sent for consultation. She was transferred to a Calcutta Hospital for more specialised treatment where unfortunately she expired.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. On the complaint of a section of employees alleging that late Mrs. Hom had not been properly treated in the Company's Hospital, the management of B. S. L. set up a high level Enquiry Committee to enquire into the causes of death. The Committee has come to the conclusion that the death of Mrs. Hom did not take place either due to wrong treatment or negligence of the Doctors.

Allegation Against Managing Director of Durgapur Project Limited

1691. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA
GOWDA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since inquired into the allegations made against Shri S. Paul, Managing Director, Durgapur Project Limited ;

(b) if so, the conclusions arrived at ; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) A criminal case instituted against Shri S. Paul, the then Managing Director, Durgapur

Projects Ltd. is under investigation by Police.

(b) and (c). Do not arise pending receipt of the results of police case.

Visit of Japanese Mission

1692. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Japanese Mission recently visited India to establish high-level political contacts ;

(b) if so, the names of the members of this Mission ; and

(c) what has been the impact of this Mission on Indo-Japanese relations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) A Japanese Parliamentary delegation headed by the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Japanese Lower House of Parliament, Mr. Sakurauchi, visited India from 19 to 25 September, 1971, on the invitation of the Government of India to study the problem of refugees from East Bengal and related questions.

(b) The names of the members of the Mission are :

- (1) Mr. Y. Sakurauchi, Leader
- (2) Mr. R. Nagata ;
- (3) Mr. M. Aoki ; and
- (4) Mr. E. Nakao.

(c) The visit was helpful in promoting greater understanding in Japan about the tremendous problem faced by India about refugees from East Bengal.

E.P.F.O. Employees' Demands

1693. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3021 on the 24th June, 1971 and state :

(a) whether the remaining demands of the employees of Provident Fund Organisation have been met ;

(b) if not, the reasons for the abnormal delay ;

(c) whether there is a growing discon-

tent among the employees is not conceding their legitimate demand so far ;

(d) whether House Rent allowance has been increased only in the case of metropolitan cities and not for all cities ; and

(e) if so, the reason for this discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (e). The Central Board of Trustees which administers the Employees' Provident Fund has considered the two remaining demands of the nine principal demands made by the All India Employees' Provident Fund Staff Federation. In regard to pay scales, the Board has reiterated its earlier decision of adhering to the Central Government pattern. As for the house rent allowance, the Board has recommended its enhancement, over the existing levels, at 5% at all places other than Bombay and 10 @ at Bombay. This recommendation of the Board is under Government's consideration.

International Labour Organisation

1694. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Seminar organised by International Labour Organisation was held during November, 1971 at New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made at the Seminar ; and

(c) the reaction of Government of India to those recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Final report has not yet been received.

Functioning of Coking Coal Mines taken over by Government

1695. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI :
SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the coking coal mines taken over by Government has been inundated with water or choked up with highly

dangerous and inflammable gases following the removal of essential pumps and large ventilating fans by the previous management ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government for the proper functioning of these coal mines ; and

(c) the action taken against the previous management for their sabotage work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) There is no report of any of the coking coal mines, taken over by Government, having been inundated with water or choked up with highly dangerous and inflammable gases.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Project to Provide Employment to Bangla Desh Refugees

1696. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had launched some projects to provide some employment to the evacuees from Bangla Desh ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Evacuation of Refugees from Border Areas

1697. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme to evacuate completely the Bangla Desh evacuees from the border areas as the tension mounts in those areas ; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, in order to relieve the border States of the heavy pressure of refugee population in the border areas, it was decided to set up 50

large-sized central camps, each with a capacity of 50,000 persons, either in the interior of West Bengal or in other States wherever sufficient Government land is available.

Closure of Pure Shitalpur Colliery Asansol

1698. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pure Shitalpur Colliery at Andal thana, Asansol (West Bengal) has been closed down since the 28th July, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the total number of workers thrown out of work due to this closure ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The colliery stopped working from the 24th July, 1971 to 12th August, 1971.

(b) About 700.

Memorandum from Medical Officers of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

1699. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Medical Officers of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, demanding better service conditions and C.H.S. pay scales ;

(b) if so, the main points thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to alleviate the grievances of the medical officers there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). No such memorandum has been received by Government. This is essentially a matter to be considered by the management of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi.

S. C. and S. T. Job Seekers

1700. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Scheduled Tribes and

Scheduled Castes job-seekers out of 5,43,000 job-seekers on the live registers of Employment Exchanges in 1970 ; and

(b) the number of educated Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes applicants who got placements out of 72,024 placements during 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Of the total 5,42,851 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes job-seekers on the live register as on 31-12-1970, 4,49,305 were from Scheduled Castes and 93,546 from Scheduled Tribes.

(b) Educated Scheduled Castes (Matriculates and above) 15,135

Educated Scheduled Tribes (Matriculates and above) 2,374

S. C. and S. T. Candidates Trained by Coaching-Cum-Guidance Centres

1701. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates who have been trained by the four coaching-cum-guidance Centres at Madras, Delhi, Jabalpur and Kanpur ; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates who were helped to get employment in the reserved vacancies so far ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres do not give training to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. The Centres have been set up with the twin objectives of rendering vocational guidance and employment counselling to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes work-seekers. The work done by each of the four Centres during October, 1970 to September, 1971 is as under :—

	Kanpur	Delhi	Jabalpur	Madras
Registration/Group Guidance.	1017	2167	937	234
Pre-submission Guidance	43	1263	867	92
Individual Information and Guidance	1107	731	2033	680
Counselling to Parents.	6	157	37	11
Confidence Building Programmes.	178	812	688	519

(b) These centres do not carry out placement functions. The placement of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants is effected by the Employment Exchanges. The Employment Exchanges at Kanpur, Delhi, Jabalpur and Madras, where Centres are located, places 3,989 Scheduled

Caste and 199 Scheduled Tribe applicants in employment during the one year period from July, 1970 to June, 1971*. Of these 340 Scheduled Caste applicants and 120 Scheduled Tribe applicants had been placed against reserved vacancies.

*Statistics regarding registration and placement of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants are collected from Employment Exchanges at half-yearly intervals, i.e., 30th June and 31st December, each year.

Publication of Career Information Series in regional languages

1702. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Career Pamphlets, Career Information Series, Career Posters, Handbooks on Training Facilities and such others publications are being published in regional languages ; and

(b) if so, the languages in which they have been published ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). Translation of these publications in regional languages being the responsibility of the State Governments, information is being collected from

them and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as available.

Shortage in occupations

1703. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the nature and kind of occupations in which shortages were reported by the employees during the last three years ;

(b) the total number of applicants in these categories seeking employment during the last three years, Year-wise ; and

(c) the number of employments secured in such categories during the last three years, Year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Number of applicants placed by Employment Exchanges in occupations which were reported by employers to be in persistent shortages and the number of work-seekers on live register in such occupations.

Occupations in which persistent shortages* were reported by the employers.	No. of applicant placed during			No. of work-seekers on live register as on		
	July, 1968 to June, 1969.	July, 1969 to June, 1970.	July, 1970 to June, 1971.	30.6 1969.	30.6. 1970.	30.6. 1971.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Physician, General.	165	285	278	785	1626	2423
2. Medical & Surgical specialists.	20	28	17	1	7	10
3. Nurse, General.	371	402	721	1066	1381	1436
4. Lady Health visitors.	147	112	203	321	210	178
5. Pharmacists.	1103	953	1043	2188	2238	2385
6. Sanitary Inspectors.	2839	2084	2534	1211	1052	1225
7. University Teachers, Surgery & Engineering.	204	127	159	39	41	45

* Under the programme for collection Employment Market Information, all establishments in the public sector and non-agricultural establishments in the private sector employing 10 or more persons are submitting quarterly employment returns to Employment Exchanges covering their area. One of the items in the return relates to number of vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the quarter due to shortage of suitable applicants.

8. Teachers, Secondary School.	13689	15006	15870	24048	28702	34950
9. Teachers, Secondary School (Languages).	2016	2731	3720	6575	7385	8025
10. Teachers, Arts & Crafts and Manual Training.	2014	2042	2734	8077	8971	9654
11. Accountant.	275	208	246	832	754	895
12. Village level workers.	523	428	516	455	427	477
13. Librarians.	361	322	317	1089	1436	1188
14. Stenographers.	2213	2830	3052	8108	10063	12638
15. Typists.	11779	12441	13456	62194	75020	95812
16. Mechanic, precision Instruments.	89	64	50	814	906	737
17. Fitter, General.	2422	2528	2713	23399	24009	26987
18. Diemakers.	11	2	180	133	139	192
19. Turners.	1007	1107	995	16443	16643	18763
20. Millers.	157	155	190	906	961	1311
21. Automobile Mechanics.	747	717	720	10422	11827	13043
22. Grinders.	124	88	136	863	987	1306

Rules regarding Departmental Promotions in Department of supply

to be replaced by persons senior to them in the fresh panel.

1704. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

Taking over of Coking Coal mines in Jharia area

(a) whether the Rules regarding Departmental promotions in his Department are being changed every year ; and

1705. SHRI DALIP SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(b) whether 17 officers were demoted recently as a result of such a change and their juniors were promoted ?

(a) whether the Coking Coal Mines in the Jharia area have been taken over by Government ; and

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No.

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the coal industry in these mines ?

Departmental promotions are being made strictly in accordance with Government instructions issued from time to time.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The Government have taken over the management of coking coal mines in Jharia and other places.

(b) Presumably, the reference is to Assistant Directors (Grade II). As a result of the preparation of a fresh panel in 1971 for making officiating promotions to the grade of Assistant Director (Grade II), 15 officers, who were officiating in the grade of A. D. (Gr. II), on a purely temporary basis, were reverted to non-gazetted posts as they had

(b) The Government propose to take all the steps necessary to reorganise and reconstruct the mines taken over, for the purpose of protecting, conserving and promoting scientific development of the scarce resources of coking coal.

रांची स्थिति हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन के विस्थापित व्यक्तियों का पुनर्वास

1706. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967 में रांची में हुए साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के समय हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची में काम करने वाले विस्थापित मुसलमान श्रमिकों की कुल संख्या कितनी थी ; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को पुनः बसा दिया गया है और शेष व्यक्तियों को न बसाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री एस० मोहन कुमार मंगलम) : (क) अगस्त, 1967 में हुए दंगों के समय भारी इंजीनियरी निगम के 687 मुस्लिम कर्मचारी भारी इंजीनियरी निगम की बस्ती में निगम के क्वार्टरों में रह रहे थे। इन में से लगभग 500 कर्मचारी परिवारों सहित भारी इंजीनियरी निगम के केन्द्रीय प्रशिक्षण संस्थान के दो आर्टिसन होस्टलों में भेज दिए गए थे और बाकी अपनी मर्जी के अनुसार भारी इंजीनियरी निगम के प्रांगण से बाहर दूसरे स्थानों पर चले गए थे।

(ख) अक्टूबर 1971 के अन्त तक 72 मुस्लिम कर्मचारी सपरिवार बस्ती के क्वार्टरों में बसिप आ गये थे। अन्य कर्मचारियों को फिर से बसाना संभव नहीं हो सका है क्योंकि वे अब भी बस्ती में जाने से हिचकिचाते हैं हालांकि सिविल प्राधिकारियों तथा राज्य सरकार द्वारा पुलिस का पूरा तथा कारगर प्रबन्ध कर दिया गया है।

यह एक नाजुक सामाजिक समस्या है जिसके समाधान के लिए सभी संबंधित व्यक्तियों को स्वेच्छा से सहयोग देना चाहिए तथा इस काम में कुछ और समय लग जायेगा। इस बारे में सच्चे दिल से प्रयत्न जारी है।

बिहार में धातु शोधक कोयला खानों का काम ठेकेदारों द्वारा किया जाना

1707. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार की जिन धातु शोधक कोयला खानों को सरकारी प्रबन्ध में लिया गया है उनमें से हजारीबाग जिले की कोयला खानों में अभी भी ठेकेदारों द्वारा ही काम लिया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) इस प्रथा को अभी तक चालू रखने का क्या औचित्य है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) से (ग). अधिकार में ली गई बिहार के हजारीबाग जिले की कुछेक कोयला खानों में, केवल उन मदों के लिये जिनके लिये दावे जांच न्यायालय ने व्यवस्था की थी, संविदा प्रणाली अभी भी जारी है। कोयला उत्पादन जैसे अन्य मदों के बारे में संविदा प्रणाली पहले ही समाप्त कर दी गई है।

कोयला खानों को सहकारिता के आधार पर चलाना

1708. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री बिहार में गिरीडीह कोयला खानों को सहकारिता के आधार पर चलाने के बारे में 3 जून, 1971 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1264 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गिरीडीह स्थित कोयला खान संख्या 23-बी को सहकारिता के आधार पर चलाने के लिये लेबर-सहकारिता समिति के साथ इस बीच ऐग्रीमेंट हो गया है ? और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री शाहनवाज खान) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) नियम द्वारा बनाये गये भागीदार कसर के प्रारूप के सचिव, भ्रम सहकारिता समिति, गिरिडीह को दिये जाने से पूर्व निदेशक मंडल द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जाना था । मंडल ने प्रारूप का अपनी 16 सितम्बर, 1971 की बैठक में अनुमोदन किया । तत्पश्चात्, उसे सचिव, सहकारिता समिति को आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु, भेजा गया था । राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम के अध्यक्ष ने सहकारिता समिति के प्रतिनिधियों से अनुरोध किया है कि वे भागीदार विलेख को अन्तिम रूप देने से पूर्व उन से मिले ।

Cyclone in Orissa

1709. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons uprooted as a result of cyclone in Orissa ;

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to rehabilitate them ;

(c) whether they have been provided with necessary food and shelter ; and

(d) the time by which Government propose to rehabilitate them permanently ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR) : (a) The number of persons physically uprooted owing to the tidal bore and severe cyclone is estimated by the State Government to exceed five lakhs.

(b) The financial assistance required by the State Government will be considered by the Government of India on the basis of the report of the Central Team which has visited the area. Some funds have already been released to meet immediate requirements.

(c) Emergent relief has been provided to all affected persons for 7 days. Further emergent relief is being provided for areas affected by the tidal bore and severe cyclone. Steps are being taken to provide

shelter and to assist agriculturists to sow a rabi crop.

(d) The various measures proposed by the State Government for permanent rehabilitation are being considered by the different concerned Ministries of the Government of India. It will be possible to indicate after final decisions are taken, the time by which such measures, as may be sanctioned, may be implemented.

Soviet submarines in Indian Ocean

1710. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Italian journal "Lo Specchio" has carried photographs purported to be showing a USSR submarines at Port Louis and Soviet sailors on the beach wearing caps with an inscription reading "Indian Ocean Fleet" ;

(b) whether investigations have been carried out in the matter ;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government's attention has been drawn to the reports in question.

(b) and (c). Government is aware that the navies of several powers, including that of the Soviet Union, are present in the Indian Ocean.

(d) In view of the possible dangers posed by these presences, Government had already decided to seek support for the implementation of the Lusaka Declaration on this subject.

Procedure of Steel Distribution

1711. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present steel distribution scheme which requires a cash advance of 10 per cent of the value of the indents for steel to be placed with the producers helps the bigger concerns ;

(b) whether the less affluent fabricators,

just recovering from the recession, find it difficult to keep a sizeable amount of money blocked in the shape of advances and that too without any interest ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). The Hon'ble member presumably refers to the earnest money stipulation prescribed by the Joint Plant Committee.

According to the present stipulation, the exemption limit for existing actual users (who have received planning notes from Joint Plant Committee upto 1-2-71) will be calculated on the basis of the best year's despatches in any of the three financial years, 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-1970 plus 100%, minus the backlog as on 1-2-1971, subject to a minimum of 200 tonnes. Where both the figures of best year's despatch plus 100% and the outstanding on 1-2-1971 are less than 200 tonnes, the exemption limit will be 200 tonnes.

It is only if consumers wish to book orders beyond the exemption limits granted as above that they will have to pay earnest money at 10%. Thus all actual users will be able to have their indents planned without paying any earnest money to cover very much more than the level of dispatches they are likely to get from the Steel Plants.

2. It has since been decided that the despatches to Small Scale Industries will be canalised through the respective State Small Scale Industries Corporations. Such Corporations have been fully exempted from payment of earnest money. Small Scale units are therefore not likely to face any hardship.

Pakistan's complaint against India to Secretary-General, U. N.

1712. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan has complained to the United Nations Secretary-General against what is called "India's open interference in its internal affairs" ;

(b) whether Pakistan has also accused India of posing a threat to peace in the sub-Continent ;

(c) if so, the reaction of the U. N. Secretary-General thereto ; and

(d) the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Pakistan has made allegations to this effect in an *aide memoire* addressed to the Secretary-General on August 13, 1971, as well as in statements made by its delegates in the current session of the General Assembly.

(c) He has, drawn the attention of the international community to the situation in East Bengal in the introduction to his annual report to the General Assembly, stating that the problems born of a disaster of such vast proportions can be solved only if a political solution based on reconciliation and the respect of humanitarian principles is achieved.

(d) The allegations made in the Pakistani *Aide Memoire* of August the 13th were patently false and baseless and the Government has decided not to send a written reply to it as it would only have fulfilled Pakistan's objective of fomenting a controversy and converting the Bangla Desh issue into an Indo-Pakistan dispute, thereby diverting international attention from the internal situation inside East Bengal. The oral allegations made by Pakistani delegates were, however, effectively countered by the Foreign Minister and India's Permanent Representative to the U. N. during discussions in the General Assembly and its Committees.

Survey conducted by Geological Survey of India for locating Gold Deposits in Kerala

1713. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has conducted any survey in Kerala State for locating gold deposits ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). The investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India for gold in

Wyand gold field which extends from Nilgiri district (Tamil Nadu) to Kozhikode district in (Kerala) has revealed poor gold mineralisation on Kerala side and therefore does not warrant any mining activity. Investigation of alluvial gold in Nilambur Valley in Kozhikode district has also indicated the reserves too small for any viable economic exploitation.

U.S. Arms Aid to Pakistan through Third Countries

1714. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U.S.A. continues to supply military hardwares to Pakistan through third countries ; and

(b) if so, the quantity and value of such supplies received by Pakistan, since March, 1971 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The U.S. Government have denied that the US Government is supplying military hardware to Pakistan through third countries. According to them, since March, 1971, no requests for such transfers have been received and no permission has been granted.

भारतीय दूतावासों पर व्यय

1715. श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन देशों में भारत के दूतावास हैं ;

(ख) उन पर सरकार का प्रति वर्ष कितना व्यय होता है ; और

(ग) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा अथवा भारतीय सिविल सेवा में कौन-कौन से अधिकारी राजदूत के रूप में नियुक्त हैं ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या एल० टी०— 1116/71]

Grant of City Allowance to Employees of Rourkela Steel Plant

1716. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any provision of allowing the employees of Hindustan Steel Limited to draw City Allowances including House Rent and City Compensatory Allowance ;

(b) whether the employees of Rourkela Steel Plant are getting City Allowances ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR-MANGALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In terms of the rules of the Company governing the grant of house rent and city compensatory allowances, these allowances are admissible to employees stationed at certain localities specified in this behalf on the lines of the corresponding rules of the Central Government. Rourkela is not one of the localities so specified.

गैर-मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियनों

1717. श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय :

श्री आर० बी० बड़े :

क्या : धर्म और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कुछ श्रमिक यूनियनों से, जो अभी तक मान्यता प्राप्त नहीं हैं, मान्यता के संबंध में विचार करने के लिए यूनियनों की संख्या तथा सदस्य संख्या के सम्बन्ध में स्टेटमेंट मांगा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बीच किन-किन यूनियनों ने इस प्रकार का स्टेटमेंट सरकार को दिया है और अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर उनमें से प्रत्येक की सदस्य संख्या कितनी-कितनी है ?

धर्म और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० ज्ञानिलकर) : (क) और (ख). श्रमिकों के कुछ केन्द्रीय संगठनों से अनुरोध किया गया था कि

वे अपने से सम्बद्ध मजदूर संघों की 31 दिसम्बर, 1970 को सदस्य-संख्या और संघों के अन्य व्यौरों से सम्बन्धित अपने दावे भेजें ताकि त्रिपक्षीय सलाहकार नियमों में श्रमिकों के प्रतिनिधित्व के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा सके।

जिन संगठनों ने अपने दावा-व्यौरे भेज दिए हैं, उनके नाम इस प्रकार हैं :—

क्रमांक	संगठन का नाम
1.	भारतीय मजदूर संघ, बम्बई।
2.	सेंटर आफ् इंडियन ट्रेड यूनियनस्, कलकत्ता।
3.	यूनाइटेड ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस, लेनिन सारानी, कलकत्ता।
4.	लेबर प्रोग्रेसिव फेडरेशन, मद्रास।
5.	नैशनल फ्रंट आफ् इंडियन ट्रेड यूनियन, कलकत्ता।
6.	इण्डियन फेडरेशन आफ् इन्डिपेंडेंट ट्रेड यूनियनस्, कलकत्ता।

उनके सदस्य संख्या सम्बंधी दावों का प्रारम्भिक सत्यापन किया जा रहा है।

आग इंडिया लेबर कान्फ्रेंस में सी० आई० टी० यू० द्वारा भाग लेना

1718. श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय :
श्री आर० बी० बड़े :

क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या माह अक्टूबर, 1971 में दिल्ली में सम्पन्न हुई आल इण्डिया लेबर कान्फ्रेंस में सी० आई० टी० यू० जो मान्यता प्राप्त श्रम संस्था नहीं है, को भी भाग लेने के लिए आमंत्रित किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) मान्यता प्राप्य अन्य यूनियनों को उक्त कान्फ्रेंस में क्यों आमंत्रित नहीं किया गया था ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० बड़े) : (क) से (ग). देश में मजदूर संघ संगठनों के आधारभूत ढांचों में जो परिवर्तन हो रहे थे, उन्हें ध्यान में रखते हुए, सी० आई० टी० यू० को उसकी प्रार्थना पर और उसके अपने खर्च पर नई दिल्ली में, अक्टूबर, 1971 में हुए भारतीय श्रम सम्मेलन के 27वें सत्र में एक प्रेक्षक भेजने की अनुमति दी थी। यह एक अंतरिम व्यवस्था थी जो ऐसे किसी निर्णय के लिए, जो त्रिपक्षीय निकायों के गठन, जो सम्मेलन के समक्ष विचाराधीन विषय था, के बारे में अन्ततः लिया जाता, हानिकर नहीं थी। सरकार के विचार में ऐसी सुविधायें श्रमिकों के किसी अन्य संगठन को देना न्यायोचित न होता।

कराची स्थिति भारतीय हाई कमिशनर की तलाशी

1719. श्री आर० बी० बड़े :

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वियना घोषणा पत्र का उल्लंघन करते हुए, वर्ष 1965 में कराची स्थिति भारतीय हाई कमिशन की तलाशी ली गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) पाकिस्तानी अधिकारियों ने इन राजनयिक अधिकारों एवं उन्मुक्तियों के उल्लंघन के लिए कोई वैध कारण नहीं बताया।

(ग) सरकार ने भारतीय हाई कमीशन के साथ किये गये दुःखद व्यवहार के विरुद्ध कठोर शब्दों में विरोध प्रकट किया था। हाई कमीशन और इसके सदस्यों की सम्पत्ति को नुकसान पहुँचाये जाने के लिए पूरे मुद्रावजे की मांग के साथ-साथ पाकिस्तान सरकार द्वारा माफी की मांग की गई थी।

Implementation of Bonus Formula

1720. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the announced Bonus Formula has been implemented in all the States ; and

(b) whether it has been implemented in all the industries or not ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). Information is not available.

Allotment of Land in Kharera Village, Delhi

1721. SHRI DALIP SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total area of Abadi Dehs of village Kharera (Delhi) and whether it has been allotted to somebody ;

(b) the number of persons to whom this land has been allotted ;

(c) the number of industries running on this land and whether all these factories are granted licence ; and

(d) if not, the action Government have taken against the defaulters ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). According to revenue record, Khasra No. 395, measuring 26 bighas and 5 biswas was shown as Abadi Deh and was taken over as evacuee property and sold to six persons along with two pieces of agricultural land measuring 3 bighas and 18 biswas.

(c) Three industries. Two have not municipal licences valid upto March, 1972,

and the third is registered with the Directorate General of Technical Development.

(d) Does not arise.

Setting up of Steel Plant at Salem

1722. SHRI S. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Consultants engaged by the Steel Ministry have, after further detailed investigation, expressed doubts as to the suitability of neiveli Lignite and Kanjamalai's iron ore and the manufacturing process based on which the steel plant is being established at salem ; and

(b) if so, whether the report of the findings will be placed on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR-MANGALAM) : (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Consultants will be available in the Techno-economic Feasibility Report on the Salem Steel Project, to be submitted by them shortly. The Consultants have, however, indicated in the meantime that Neyveli Lignite char would not be suitable for production of special steels envisaged at salem, due to high sulphur content in the char. As regards Kanjamalai iron ore, they are of the view that the ore can be beneficiated and pelletised for production of hot metal by electric smelting process.

Reaction of China to Indo-Soviet Peace Treaty

1723. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether China has sent any official reaction to the signing of Indo-Soviet Treaty to India or has conveyed its reaction through any other diplomatic channel ; and

(b) if so, the reaction conveyed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Invitation to India to Attend Non-Aligned Group's meeting at New York

1724. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government received any invitation to attend the meeting of the non-aligned group, which was held in New York : and

(b) whether Government have received any communications from the non-aligned group since August, 1971 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes ; Sir.

(b) The Government of India keeps in close and continuous touch with members of the non-aligned group. India participated in the Consultative Meetings, both at the official and Ministerial level, of the non-aligned countries held in New York in September, 1971. As a member of the Preparatory Committee, India is also fully associated with the preparations for similar meetings to be held next year.

Foreign Personnel Working in Relief Camps in West Bengal

1725. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign personnel working in the relief camps in West Bengal ;

(b) whether India could utilise its manpower to replace them ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Location of Zinc Factories

1726. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the places where the Zinc factories in the

private and public sector in the country are situated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : At present there are two Zinc Smelters in the country : one at Alwaye (Kerala) in the private sector and the other at Debari near Udaipur (Rajasthan) in the public sector.

Production in Cominco Binani Zinc Limited, Kerala

1727. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cominco Binani Zinc Limited, Kerala, has been out of production due to the labour trouble ; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). The Zinc Smelter of M/s. Cominco Binani Zinc Limited, at Alwaye, was out of production due to strike by the workers during the period 13th March to 7th June, 1971.

The strike, it is reported, was in protest against disciplinary action taken by the management against an employee for damaging a vital equipment of the factory.

Review of Progress of Worker's Education

1728. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the progress of worker's education in the country ; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The Worker's Education Scheme has been recently reviewed; first by the National Commission on Labour and then by the Estimates Committee of the Parliament. Their recommendations are under Government's examination.

Discrimination against Indians in Canada

1729. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a socio-economic survey in a province of Canada had shown that Indian community there had experienced discrimination in different forms ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have seen a copy of the article entitled 'Saskatchewan Survey Finds Discrimination A Reality', published in the Canadian India Times of October 7, 1971.

(b) According to Government's information, the persons of Indian origin do not suffer from any perceptible discrimination in Canada. When a person seeks and is granted citizenship of a country they owe loyalty to their country of adoption and there should be no question of complaining against it to their country of origin.

12.01 hrs.

**RE : ALLEGED ATTACK ON
CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY
PREMISES**

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour)—*Rose*.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, the students' unrest and youth trouble is there everywhere, in all the universities ; something is going on here and there...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir. I will just take half-a-minute, just to bring it to the notice of the House...

MR. SPEAKER : Not more than that. But don't make it a precedent.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am not taking it as precedent, Sir. I have received the following telegram from the General Secretary, Students' Federation of India, Calcutta :

"Unruly boys attacked the premises

of the Calcutta University and ransacked and set fire to valuable papers, records, furniture, Students' health board room and damaged an ambulance. The attack took place in the presence of Police. For last 2 years set of boys have completely disrupted academic atmosphere creating panic among students. Today the same terror tactics are pursued openly in the presence of police. Immediate intervention solicited for formal functioning of educational institutions. These boys belonging to Chhattra Parishad. Strongly condemn their action."

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar) : We strongly deny that ; these are not belonging to Chhattra Parishad. These are CPM boys. I want to make it clear, Sir.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He does not know anything. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please. Papers to be laid on the Table ; Shri Khadilkar.

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**WEST BENGAL EMPLOYEES' PAYMENT OF
COMPULSORY GRATUITY ACT**

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the West Bengal Employees' Payment of Compulsory Gratuity Act, 1971 (President's Act No. 7 of 1971) Published in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the West Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1108/71.*]

**ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF CENTRAL WARE-
HOUSING CORPORATION**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Warehousing Corporation, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-

[Shri Annasahib P. Shinde]

section (11) of section 31 of the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1109/71.]

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES, ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

Fourth Lok Sabha :

1. Statement No. XXXV
2. Statement No. XXIX
3. Statement No. XXI
4. Statement No. XXVII
5. Statement No. XVII
6. Statement No. XV
7. Statement No. XVII
8. Statement No. VIII
9. Statement No. VII

DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B. SHANKRANAND) : I beg to lay on the Table thirteen statements showing action taken by Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha.

Fourth Session, 1968.

Fifth Session, 1968.

Sixth Session, 1968.

Seventh Session, 1969.

Eighth Session, 1969.

Ninth Session, 1969.

Tenth Session, 1970.

Eleventh Session, 1970.

Twelfth Session, 1970.

Fifth Lok Sabha :

10. Statement No. IV
11. Statement No. III
12. Statement No. IV
13. Statement No. V

First Session, 1971.

Second Session, 1971.

Second Session, 1971.

Second Session, 1971.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1110/71.]

12.04 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha.

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha, that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 22nd November, 1971, agreed without any amendment to the International Airports Authority Bill, 1971, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 31st July, 1971."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya

Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 23rd November, 1971, agreed without any amendment to the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Amendment and Validation Bill, 1971, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th August, 1971."

12.05 hrs.

STATEMENT RE CONDITION OF BANGLA DESH REFUGEES IN CAMPS IN MEGHALAYA

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : I wish to make a statement regarding the condition of Refugees from Bangla Desh in Camps in Meghalaya.

**129 Re condition of Bangla AGRAHAYANA 4, 1893 (SAKA) Sr. Res. re. Railway 130
Desh refugees in camps (Sr.) Passengers Fares Ord. & Bill**

Sir, can I lay it on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : That is right.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I lay the statement on the Table of the House.

Statement

According to the information available some barracks in the refugee camp at Moilam were gutted by fire which broke-out at about 130 A.M. on the 29th October, 1971; and about 15,000 persons were affected. Three persons died and four were injured. On the same night and on 13-11-1971 and 20-11-1971, three other fires broke-out in the same camp. There had been no loss of life or any significant damage to property in the second fire on 29-10-1971 and that on 13-11-1971. On 20-11-1971, however, 2112 persons were affected and 4 persons died. The cause of the fire is under investigation. The possibility of this being a case of sabotage cannot be ruled out. Security arrangements have been tightened to guard against sabotage activities by Pakistan agents in the border areas.

Those refugees who were affected by the fire were given necessary relief assistance in the shape of ration/free cooked food, wearing apparels and blankets. Alternative accommodation was also offered to them in some barracks available but the refugees declined to move because they were afraid of Pakistani shelling. Orders have now been issued by the Government of Meghalaya to construct barracks with refugee labour and Government material for those who have been affected.

Clothes and blankets have already been supplied to the refugees, who were needy and deserving, out of donations received from the voluntary organisations.

The Government of Meghalaya, along with other State Governments was authorised to arrange for the purchase and supply of clothes to all the refugees in camps as early as on 2nd September, 1971. The Government of Meghalaya have invited tenders for supply of clothes and tenders are in the process of finalisation. It is expected that distribution of clothes will commence in about a week or 10 days time.

As regards supply of blankets, it is understood that the entire requirement of camp refugees in Meghalaya to the extent of 3.55 lakh blankets has been supplied and distribution of blankets is in progress.

12.06 hrs.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS (VIENNA CONVENTION) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to give effect to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (1961) and to provide for matters connected therewith.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to give effect to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (1961) and to provide for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

12.07 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :
RAILWAY PASSENGER FARES
ORDINANCE AND RAILWAY
PASSENGER FARES
BILL—Contd.**

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion of the following resolution moved by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpavee on the 24th November, 1971, namely :—

"This House disapproves of the Railway Passenger Fares Ordinance, 1971. (Ordinance No. 17 of 1971) promulgated by the President on the 22nd October, 1971."

The House will also take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi on the 24th November, 1971, namely :—

"That the Bill to provide for the

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 25-11-71.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President,

[Mr. Speaker]

levy of a tax on railway fares, be taken into consideration".

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मुझ से पूर्व वक्ताओं ने यह बात साफ़ तौर से कही कि रेलवे भाड़े में वृद्धि करने का जो तरीका इस सरकार ने अपनाया वह बड़ा निम्ननीय था। जब माननीय मंत्री जी बोल रही थीं सदन में तब उन्होंने बतलाया कि आर्डिनेन्स क्यों लाया गया। उन्होंने यह बतलाया कि चूंकि लोक सभा का अधिवेशन होने वाला नहीं था इसलिए मजबूर होकर इस आर्डिनेन्स को लाना पड़ा। कम से कम मंत्री जी को यह मालूम होना चाहिये था लोक सभा का सेशन 15 नवम्बर से होने वाला है, और यह टैक्स भी 15 तारीख से ही लगने वाला था। ऐसी दशा में यह बहाना बनाना कि लोक सभा का अधिवेशन होने वाला नहीं था इसलिए वह इस आर्डिनेन्स को लाई, बिल्कुल अनैतिक और गलत है। इस टैक्स को लगाने के पहले कम से कम लोक सभा को विश्वास में लिया जाना चाहिए था।

सबसे आश्चर्यजनक बात यह है कि रेलवे में टैक्स बढ़ाया जा रहा है और यह कहा जा रहा है कि गवर्नरों का सम्मेलन हुआ, मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन हुआ और उसमें यह तय किया गया कि बंगला देश के शरणार्थियों की समस्या को हल करने के लिए टैक्स लगाना आवश्यक है। मगर उस सम्मेलन में इस बात पर बहस नहीं हुई कि रेलवे में जो भ्रष्टाचार है, जो लगत तरीके से पैसा खर्च किया जाता है उस पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगाया नहीं। साथ ही इस सम्मेलन में जो लोग आए थे, उन्होंने इस बात पर बहस नहीं की कौन से ऐसे गैर जरूरी खर्च हैं जो घटाये जा सकते हैं। बंगला देश के शरणार्थियों के नाम पर मैं नहीं समझता कि सरकार को इस देश की गरीब जनता की जेब काटने का नैतिक या वैधानिक अधिकार है। फिर भी देश की जनता पर

जबर्दस्ती एक बड़ा बोझ लादा जा रहा है। अगर यह सरकार एअर कंडिशनड क्लास में चलने वाले यात्रियों पर सरचार्ज लगाती तो यह बात मेरी समझ में आती, लेकिन जिन लोगों को गाड़ियों में बैठने की जगह नहीं मिलती जो आम तौर से तीसरे दर्जे के मुसाफिर हैं और छतों पर चलते हैं या पटरियों पर लटक कर यात्रा करते हैं, आज उन पर टैक्स लगाया जा रहा है। इस से न तो आप का उद्देश्य पूरा हो सकता और न इस देश में आप का आदर हो सकता है।

हमारे रेलवे मंत्री जी ने स्वयम् स्वीकार किया था—इस समय रेलवे मंत्री हैं नहीं, उन को यहाँ होना चाहिये था—कि मोगलसराय और दूसरी जगहों में इतनी ज्यादा चोरिया होती हैं कि अगर उनको रोका जाये तो इस देश में और टैक्स लगाने की जरूरत न पड़े। एक तरफ तो हमारे देश में 700 करोड़ रुपया टैक्स बाकी है जो कि वसूल नहीं हो रहा है। दूसरी तरफ 70 करोड़ रुपये के नये टैक्स लगाये जा रहे हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस का जस्टिफिकेशन क्या है। जो रुपया टैक्स का बाकी है वह इस लिए वसूल नहीं हो रहा है कि बड़े बड़े लोगों के पास है जबकि किराया आम लोगों पर बढ़ाया जा रहा है। हमारे रेलवे बोर्ड के जो बड़े बड़े अफसर हैं, जिनकी तन्ख्वाहें साढ़े तीन और चार हजार रुपया मासिक है, उनकी समझ में नहीं आता कि देश की गरीब जनता पर टैक्स लगाना कहां का न्याय है।

12.09.

[SHRI SE HIYAN in the Chair]

मैं कुछ मिसालें रेलवे के भ्रष्टाचार की देना चाहता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि इस टैक्स को लगाने के बजाय अगर आप रेलों के अन्दर ऐसी व्यवस्था कर सकें कि वहाँ पर जो गलत तरीके से पैसा खर्च होता है उसको रोका जा

सके, तो इस टैक्स को लगाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं होगी। मैं नार्थ ईस्टर्न रेलवे के बहुत से इलाकों में गया हूँ वहाँ पर बड़ी अव्यवस्था चल रही है। एक ओर कहा जाता है कि रेलवे के पास पैसा नहीं है और छोटे छोटे कर्मचारियों, चौथे दर्जे के कर्मचारियों को रिट्रेन्स कर दिया गया है, जिसके कारण नार्थ ईस्टर्न रेलवे में बड़ा भारी आन्दोलन चल रहा है दूसरी ओर अप्सरों को बड़ी बड़ी नस्खाहें दी जा रही हैं। गोरखपुर में 52 आदमियों को निकाल दिया गया है क्योंकि रेलवे के पास पैसा नहीं है, लेकिन सच्ची बात यह है कि अधिकारी सिर्फ पाकिस्तान के रिपयूजियों के नाम पर अपने भ्रष्टाचार को जारी रखना चाहते हैं। यह सरकार कोई भी बुनियादी परिवर्तन करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, वही पुराना रोग, वही पुराने टैक्स इस सदन में आते रहते हैं। स्वयम् सरकार भी जानती है और हम भी जानते हैं कि अगर सरकार द्वारा मोनोपोली उद्योग अपने हाथ में ले लिए जायें तो हमारे देश में बिना कोई टैक्स लगाये हुए ही शरणार्थियों की समस्या हल हो सकती है। उन की तरफ इनकी निगाहें नहीं है। गरीब जनता की जेब काटना इनका पेशा बन गया है। ऊंची ऊंची और बहुत बड़ चढ़ कर बातें की जाती हैं लेकिन सही मानों में उन पर अमल करने की तनिक भी कोशिश नहीं की जाती है। समाजवाद और दुनिया भर की बातें होती हैं। तमाम लोग यह चाहते हैं कि शरणार्थी समस्या हल हो। लेकिन वह हल नहीं हो रही है। अभी तक केन्द्रीय सरकार वहाँ की सरकार को रिकगनाइज करने का भी साहस नहीं कर रही है जबकि वहाँ पूरे तीर पर एक लीगल गवर्नमेंट काम कर रही है। हमारे देश की जनता के ऊपर रिपयूजिज का नाम लेकर नए टैक्स लगाने का बहाना यह सरकार कर रही है। किस तरह से फिजूलखर्ची में यह सरकार इंडलज है, इसकी कुछ मिसालें मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

लखनऊ के पास बंदरिया बाग में चार बंगले फरनिश कराए गए हैं और उनको फरनिश कराने पर ढाई लाख रुपया खर्च किया गया है। मजे की बात यह है कि ये बंगले किराए पर लिए गए थे। क्या कभी इस सरकार ने वहाँ के जनरल मैनेजर से यह पूछा है कि जब देश पर संकट है तो यह ढाई लाख रुपया बंगलों को फरनिश कराने पर क्यों खर्च किया गया है? इसकी क्या जरूरत थी? क्या मामूली फर्निचर इस्तेमाल वे नहीं कर सकते थे? रेलवे के अधिकारी इस संकट की घड़ी में इस तरह से अन्धाधुन्ध खर्च करते हैं उनकी तरफ सरकार की निगाह नहीं जाती है। गरीब जनता पर टैक्स बढ़ाने के लिए यह सरकार सदन में बिल लाने और उसको पास कराने के लिए बहुत उत्सुक रहती है।

बादशाहनगर में जो लखनऊ के पास है एक ओवर ब्रिज बनाया गया है। वहाँ पर 54,000 रुपया एक कांट्रैक्टर को गलत पेमेंट कर दिया गया। यह इसी 1970-71 में हुआ है। लेकिन किसी के खिलाफ कोई एक्शन वहाँ नहीं हुआ है। कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है कि गलत पेमेंट कैसे किया गया।

रेलवे के अधिकारी इतने बड़े भ्रष्टाचारी हैं कि ये रेलों के सामान से अपनी कारें तक रिपेयर कराते हैं। गोरखपुर के डिप्टी डी०सी० एम० ई० की बात मैं आपको बताता हूँ। आजकल जो वहाँ डीजल इंजन का कारखाना है वहाँ मोटर के बहुत से पाट मिल जाते हैं, मशीनरी भी तकरीबन सारी मिलती जुलती है। गोरखपुर के डिप्टी डी०सी० एम० ई० कानपुर में अपनी कार बुक कराने के लिए जब ले गये तो वह दस रुपये में कार गोरखपुर से बुक कराना चाहते थे। जब बुकिंग क्लर्क ने दस रुपये में कार बुक करने से मना कर दिया तो उसको कहा गया कि अगर तुम बुक नहीं करोगे तो तुम्हें मुअत्तिल कर दिया जायेगा। तीन दिन के बाद कार बुक कराई गई और उस पर यह

[श्री सरजू पांडे]

एसीगेशन लगाया गया कि हमारी कार बुरा करने से इसने मना कर दिया। उसके खिलाफ एक्शन लिया गया और आज नतीजा यह है कि वह आदमी पागल होकर पागलखाने में पड़ा हुआ है। जिस कर्मचारी ने साहस का परिचय दिया और जो ईमानदार है वह जेलखाने में है और जिसकी कार पकड़ी गई है और जिसको सी०बी०आई० के अफसरों ने जाकर पकड़ा है और जिन कर्मचारियों ने जाकर बताया कि ये कार ले जा रहे थे वे सारे के सारे ट्रांसफर कर दिये गए हैं या मुअ्तिल कर दिए गए हैं। जो डिप्टी डी०सी०एम०ई० है वह गिरफ्तार नहीं हुआ है वह बंठा हुआ है। यह सारा भ्रष्टाचार का अखाड़ा है। भ्रष्टाचारियों को यहां कोई पकड़ने वाला नहीं है।

गोंडा लोको शैंड के अन्दर एक लठ्ठों की जमात है। वहां का जो फोरमैन है वह तमाम गुडों को इकट्ठा करके रखता है। वहां पर पचास हजार रुपया ऐसे आदमियों को दिया गया, ऐसे लोगों को उसका पेमेंट कर दिया गया जिनके नाम वगैरह तक का पता नहीं है। जिन्होंने काम नहीं किया उनको पचास हजार रुपया गलत तरीके से पेमेंट किया गया है। कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है।

सोनपुर में और गोंडा में रेलवे हैडक्वार्टर थे। यह फंसला कर दिया गया था 1958 में ही कि जो पुराने डिविजन हैं उनको तोड़ दिया जाये। उसके बावजूद गोंडा और सोनपुर में 1966 में रेलवे के क्वार्टर बनाए गए और दफ्तर बनाए गये। लगभग दस लाख रुपया उन पर खर्च किया गया। आज भी आप चल कर उन मकानों को देख सकते हैं। 1958 में फंसला हो गया था कि वहां के डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर तोड़ दिये जायेंगे लेकिन फिर भी 1966 में वहां क्वार्टर बनाए गए। अतः वहां उन सरकारी मकानों में गधे बास करते हैं। दस लाख रुपया खर्च करके बैठे हुए हैं, कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है।

गोरखपुर और छपरा के बीच छः करोड़ रुपया खर्च करके स्टैंडर्ड ग्री इंटरलॉकिंग सिस्टम बनाया था। उसके साल भर बाद उस को तोड़ दिया गया और उसकी जगह पर सेंट्रल ट्रैफिक कंट्रोल सिस्टम बनाया गया और उस पर आठ करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया गया। इनको एक साल के बाद यह मालूम हुआ कि गलत काम हुआ है और छः करोड़ रुपया पानी में बह गया। आठ करोड़ रुपया बाद में खर्च करना पड़ा।

जहां रेलवे के अधिकारियों ने इतनी भारी खूट मचा रखी है तो कम से कम आप देश पर तो दया करें। आपने जो मगरमच्छ पाल रखे हैं ये न केवल रेलवे को बल्कि देश को भी खा जायेंगे। रेलों में सारे का सारा घाटा इनकी बजह से हो रहा है। आज हालत कहां तक आ पहुँची है, इसको आप देखें। हम लोग स्टेशनों पर चाय पीने जाते हैं तो वहां पर क्राकरी नहीं मिलती है। मालूम करने पर बताया जाता है कि रेलवे के अफसरों के घर शादी में वह चली गई है।

मजदूरों ने जिस कर्तव्य पराधनता का परिचय दिया है, इसको आप देखें। चीनी और पाकिस्तानी हमले के वक्त उन्होंने जाग जाग कर रात में गाड़ियां चलाई। जो खलासी थे जो कुली थे, जो तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारी थे उन्होंने अपनी जान की बाजी लगा कर देश की रक्षा की। आज वे निकाले जा रहे हैं। ये जो बड़े बड़े मगरमच्छ हैं, रेलवे बोर्ड के बड़े बड़े अफसर हैं, जनरल मैनेजर हैं वे सारे का सारा धन बुरी तरह से रेलों का बरबाद कर रहे हैं।

ऐसी अवस्था में अगर दरअसल आप यह चाहते हैं कि देश का कल्याण हो, लोगों का उत्साह बना रहे तो आपको इस टैंक्स को वापिस ले लेना चाहिये। हम सब लोग इस पक्ष में हैं कि बंगला के शरणार्थियों की मदद की

जाये। लेकिन यह रास्ता मदद करने का नहीं है। ऐसा करके आप एक और भ्रंश खड़ा कर देंगे। स्वामस्वाह आप अपोजीशन खड़ी न करें और भगड़ा न करायें। पहली बात तो यह है कि टैक्स लगाने का जो रास्ता था वह ही गलत था। आप तो जानते ही थे कि पार्लियामेंट की बैठक पंद्रह नवम्बर से शुरू होने वाली है। आप मौका देते कि पार्लियामेंट इस पर बहस करे और तब आप इसको लागू करें। दूसरी बात यह है कि रेलों ऐसा कंसर्न है जो हमेशा मुनाफा दिखाती रही है आज तक। लेकिन पिछले कुछ दिनों से रेलों पर घाटा दिखाया जा रहा है। ये सारे बड़े लोग जो है इन्होंने रेलों में लूट मचा रखी है। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर आप पुनः विचार करें। कम से कम आप थर्ड क्लास के मुसाफ़रों पर तो वह टैक्स न लगायें; यह जो सर्चार्ज है उनपर इसको लगाना बड़ा अन्यायपूर्ण होगा। अगर आपको लगाना ही है तो एयर कंडिशनड कम्पार्टमेंट में जो लोग सफर करते हैं उन पर आप लगा दें। बाकी के जो लांग है वे इस कर को देने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं।

अगर आप इस टैक्स को वापिस ले लें तो सब से अच्छा होगा। वापिस लेकर आप देखें कि रेलों में कहा कहा इकोनोमी हो सकती है, किस तरह से धन बचाया जा सकता है। एक अच्छा उदाहरण आप देश के सामने रखें। रेलों के बड़े बड़े अधिकारियों ने जो लूट मचा रखी है, उनको आप रोकें। यहां कहा जाता है कि सामान महंगा हो गया है। मैं आपको एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। गोरखपुर में एक सिगनल का कारखाना है। जो पहले सामान बाहर से आता था वह सारे का सारा अब वहां तैयार होता है। आप जानते ही हैं कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश पिछड़ा हुआ है, वहां कोई कारखाना नहीं है। रेलवे के अधिकारी अब इस में इंटरेस्टड हैं कि यहां से भी वह कारखाना हटा कर अन्यत्र किसी प्रान्त में ले जाया जाये। यहां एक ही कारखाना है और उसको भी

बरबाद करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। यह दिखाने की कोशिश की जा रही है कि यह कारखाना यहां घाटे में चल रहा है इस वास्ते इसको किसी अन्य प्रान्त में ले जाया जाए। यह बहयंत्र चल रहा है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस टैक्स को वापिस ले लिया जाए। यदि आप देश को समाजवाद की ओर ले जाना चाहते हैं तो इस को वापिस लेना अनिवार्य है। मुझे कल एक सज्जन मिले। कहने लगे कि बताइये कि लड़ाई होगी या नहीं। हमने कहा आपको इसमें क्या इंटरेस्ट है, वह कहने लगे कि मैंने कम्बल सप्लाई करने का ठेका ले रखा है। उनका मतलब क्या था? यह था कि अगर लड़ाई होगी तो एक रुपये का कम्बल सौ रुपये में बिके यह देश की टेंडेंसी है। मुनाफाखोरों की यह मनोवृत्ति है। जो बड़े बड़े मोनोपोली घराने हैं इनको आप पकड़िये। इन से धन लीजिये। हम आपके साथ हैं। गरीब जनता की जेब आप न काटिये। इससे देश की समस्या और बंगला विस्थापितों की समस्या हल नहीं होगी। इससे देश के लोग आन्दोलित होंगे। जो टैक्स देने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं उनको आप टैक्स देने के लिये मजबूर करेंगे तो देश के लिए यह अच्छा उदाहरण नहीं होगा। इस वास्ते इस बिल को आप वापिस ले लें। देश में एक नई परम्परा आप चलायें। एक बार ऐसा हुआ था कि इस सदन में सभी और से जब एक विधेयक का विरोध हुआ था तो उसको मन्त्री जी ने वापिस ले लिया था। श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी बंठी हुई है। उनसे मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि गलत तरीके से वह जो टैक्स लगा रही हैं, ऐसा न करके और इसको वापिस लेकर कम से कम वह उत्तर प्रदेश का नाम ऊंचा करें।

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI (Morena): Sir, there is no quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the quorum bell be rung—Now, there is quorum. Shri Chittibabu.

***SHRI C. CHITTIBABU (Chingleput) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Railway Passenger Fares Bill, which is before the House to replace the Ordinance promulgated by the President on the 22nd October, 1971. The Bill provides for the levy of a tax on railway fares to meet the growing expenditure on the maintenance of 10 million Bengla Desh refugees. All our countrymen from Himalayas to Cape Camorin are behind the Government in their humane endeavour and there is no doubt that they will unanimously extend their whole-hearted cooperation to the Government in their effort to tide over the unprecedented and huge economic burden cast on the country. But, I would like to know whether this kind of levy will be extended from year to year or it is just a temporary measure to prevent our economy from being completely disrupted by the unending influx of refugees from Bengla Desh. I do appreciate that it is a laudable objective based on humanitarian considerations to give succour to the suffering refugees. At the same time I would like to know by what time they are likely to return to their country. I ask this question because our Prime Minister has not informed this House about the time by which these refugees are likely to go back. In Pakistan national emergency has been declared and the people of Pakistan are being prepared to face an eventual war with India ; in fact, there is war hysteria throughout Pakistan. On the other hand, the countries of the world have appreciated the restraint shown by India at this critical juncture.

I would like to point out here that this is the first time in the independent history of our country recourse has been taken by the Government to promulgate taxation proposals through presidential Ordinances. When the late Lal Bahadur Shastri was the Prime Minister this procedure was not adopted. At the time when Jawaharlal was the Prime Minister, the then Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Mavalankar, objected to the procedure of issuing taxation ordinances during inter session. Even our present Speaker pointed out that just a few days before the Lok Sabha met, such Ordinances involving taxation proposals should not have been promulgated. I

would only say that the issuance of taxation ordinances during inter-session, especially just a few days before the Parliament is to meet, is not conducive to sound parliamentary conventions.

Sir, the Government, instead of issuing so many Ordinances, could have as well presented a Supplementary Budget during this session so that the people would have known the taxation burden in its entirety. It is also not clear whether these taxes have been imposed temporarily or on a permanent basis. It is also not clear as to the amount of revenue the Government will be getting from this levy. I have been hearing the plea of the Ministers in support of these ordinances that the Departmental machinery and the officials have to be given time for working out the taxation proposals and that is why these ordinances were issued. I would like to ask: have the departments not worked out earlier such taxation proposals ? Are the officials so inexperienced as to require time for working out the details of taxation proposals ? Year after year in every Budget taxes have been levied and the Departments have been implementing them. I am not able to appreciate the explanation given by the Ministers in this regard.

At the behest of the Centre, the Governors have also issued such ordinances levying taxes. This only shows that the Centre has also tried to curb the powers of the State Legislatures. I would only say that, however laudable the objective may be, the Government should not set up precedents which go against the spirit of democratic functioning.

From these taxes, it is estimated that a sum of Rs. 30 crores will be collected by 31-3-1972. What is the income from the passenger fare tax ? Just before the parliamentary elections, the country was inundated by the slogan of *Garibi hato* from the ruling party. But, after the Bangla Desh crisis, this slogan has been given a go by. In fact, it is known to everyone that poverty in the country has increased and it is more widespread now. None can dispute the fact that of the total railway passengers, nearly 90% belongs to the category travelling in III class. I would not have minded if taxes had been levied on passengers travelling in I Class and in

Air conditioned Class. I do not also object to the tax on inland air fare tax. But the taxes on railway fare and postal articles are against the professed sympathy of the ruling party to the poor people of the country. Are they going to create a socialistic State with this approach to common people and to their problems?

In reply to my unstarred question No. 1354 on 23-11-71 the hon. Railway Minister has stated that during the first six months of this year, the railway earnings have gone up by Rs. 7 crores more than the budgeted estimate, while the working expenses of the Railway have also gone up by Rs. 24 crores as compared to the anticipated expenditure in the Budget. If the administrative expenses go up by Rs. 17 crores in six months, I do not know how the Railway Ministry is going to achieve its target of development. I would like to request the hon. Railway Minister to explain this point.

Are there no alternatives at all for the Department to raise the requirement amount of revenue? It is estimated that the thefts on the Railway come to Rs. 17 crores in a year. The amount of compensation paid for pilferages also comes to Rs. 20 crores a year. If the Railway Administration gears up its machinery to check and control the thefts and pilferages, they would get Rs. 37 crores a year, instead of the paltry sum of Rs. 5 crores which they are likely to get through this levy on passenger fare. I would request my hon. friend, Shri Shafi Qureshi, to explain the steps taken by the Railways to eradicate this evil.

It is estimated that the population of the country increases by 2 crore and 40 lakhs a year. During the past 24 years, approximately the population would have gone up by 25 crores. This would naturally have resulted in increased travelling public and the income of the railways would have gone up considerably. It might be argued that due to rapid increase in the cost of industrial raw materials, the expenditure on the Railways has gone up. It is not that the Railways alone have been afflicted by the price rise. In fact, 55 crores of our people have been suffering untold miseries on account of the rising cost of living. It is also estimated that by the end of 1972 the number of unemployed in the country would be 4 crores and 20 lakhs. What steps have been taken by the Government

to create employment opportunities for these young men? I would appeal to the Minister, not as a member belonging to the Opposition party but on behalf of the poor people of the country, that the taxes to be levied on passenger fare and on postal articles should be withdrawn.

I would refer to the fact that in the matter of railway development Tamil Nadu has been completely neglected. We have been demanding for decades for a railway line between Trivandrum and Cape Camorin which will connect Nagercoil also. Similarly, we have been pleading for Chinna Salem-Chingleput railway line. But the stock reply of the Railway Ministry that they have not got adequate funds to undertake these schemes. There is no double track at all in Tamil Nadu. The people of Tamil Nadu have been asking for a double track for a distance of 18 miles from Tambaram to Chingleput, but they are told that electric trains are running on this track. There is another long standing demand of the people of Tamil Nadu. There is broadgauge line up to Arkonam and they have been asking that this broadgauge line should be extended upto Chingleput via Conjeevaram. It is a distance of only 30 miles. It need not be a double track, but only the extension of broadgauge line from Arkonam upto Chingleput. If this is done there will be broadgauge connection at Chingleput. But no attention has been paid to this problem by the Railway Ministry. How are they going to lift the lignite from Neiveli to Salem, where steel plant is coming up? In spite of repeated requests from the Tamil Nadu Government that there should be double track between Neiveli and Salem if the Steel Plant is to come up within the targeted date no action has been taken so far. I am unable to understand the negligence shown by the railways so far as development of railway system in Tamil Nadu is concerned.

I would also request the hon. Deputy Minister of railways to pay some attention to the type of food served by the railway catering department, since he has himself personally seen at the Central Station what kind of food is served to the passengers. The running staff of the catering department has not been provided with winter clothing. The Members of Parliament from Tamil Nadu have been appealing for years to the Ministry that the running staff coming to

[Shri C. Chittibabu]

North should be provided with winter clothing, but so far our request has gone unheeded.

I would urge that in the interest of the poor people travelling in III class the passenger fare tax should be withdrawn. Instead of creating new posts of General Managers, for the time being the administrative expenses of the Railways could be considerably reduced. If this is done, there will be no need to levy this additional tax at all.

It is stated that a sum of Rs. 3 crores is being spent every day on the Bangla Desh refugees. When is it going to end? Before this session comes to a close, the Prime Minister should inform the house by what time they will be going back to their country. If our people are not given a definite idea about this, they will lose their faith in the present Government and quite likely they will start violent agitations. I came across a report of the Reserve Bank that thousand crores have been taken by the Centre and the State Government as overdraft. I would like to know the steps taken by the Government here to clear such huge overdrafts and how the enormous amounts of loans are going to be repaid. If this is not done, the country's economy will be beyond redemption. If the Government take recourse to the issuance of presidential ordinances to collect new taxes, then the people rise in revolt and it may not be surprising that the entire country may become a bloody garden of revolution. I would request the Government to see the writing on the wall and withdraw the tax on the passenger fare, affecting the common travelling public in III class.

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the debate

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is another Bill, replacing an ordinance that has been formally promulgated by the President. The main object of the Ordinance and the Bill is to collect additional revenue as railway fare to meet the increased expenditure on account of the problem created by the influx of a large number of refugees from Bangla Desh. When a Bill of this nature is being discussed in this House it is but natural that the members who participate in the debate will bring in

all types of issues which may not be directly connected with the present Bill but which have a bearing on the working of the railway system as a whole.

The railways have been working at a loss for the last few years and specially for the last three or four years the budget of the railways has been showing a gap between revenue and expenditure. But, on some pretext or another, direct increase in freights and fares was postponed and only indirect taxes were levied which will not attract the attention of the Members of Parliament. I personally feel that if only the entire system is overhauled and put on proper gear there is no need for the Ministry to come forward with a Bill of this nature because they can economise in expenditure in several directions

I know that our country is facing a stupendous problem of feeding millions of refugees. Though we have allotted Rs. 60 crores in our Central object for rehabilitation of refugees, the expenditure is mounting up and the figure has already gone up to Rs. 260 crores. Government have devised various measures to make up this huge deficit. But I doubt the wisdom of collecting small amounts by piece-meal legislation here and there are taxes on a large number of items. In some cases it may even result in the expenditure on collection of tax being much more than the tax collected. So, it would have been better if they had come forward with one comprehensive Bill to collect increased revenues. It is true that if they resort to deficit financing it may have repercussions on the economy of the country but there are certain avenues which can be tapped for taxation. So, they could have resorted to direct taxes and appealed to the sentiments and patriotism of the people for collection of those taxes.

In the present case, the States have also been brought into the picture. I do not know how it will be apportioned between the States the growing expenditure of refugee rehabilitation.

How are the States going to play their role in the overall matter? I do not know. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it has been stated:

"In order to meet the expenditure on the relief of Bangla Desh refugees, it

was agreed at the meeting of the Governors and Chief Ministers of States held at New Delhi on the 12th October, 1971 that both the Centre and the States would levy such additional taxes as would be necessary and that the revenues so realised by States would be placed by the States at the disposal of the Centre for the said purpose..."

Now, the State Governments have started levying additional taxes. The Andhra Pradesh Government also are intending to levy certain additional taxes. Other States will also follow and resort to additional taxation. In addition, the Central Government will come forward with additional taxation proposals. The sum-total of it will be that it will adversely affect the living of common man and it will also have an adverse effect on the economy of the nation.

When we talk of the railway administration and railway fares, I do not know whether the Railway Minister particularly and the Finance Minister have thought out a sort of comprehensive plan to see that the common man is taxed to the barest minimum, and simultaneously, the efficiency of the railways will go up. A passenger or a person who sends parcels or some such things will willingly pay if he feels that the railways are discharging an efficient service to the common man. In the absence of that, I feel, this will prove an additional burden and the people will not be happy to pay these additional taxes.

Soon after Shri Hanumanthaiya took over the charge as the Railway Minister, he said that every effort will be made to improve the revenues and that he will be in a position to present a surplus budget for the Railways. I have yet to see whether any such efforts are being made in this regard.

Several other factors that have been mentioned by my hon. friends who have preceded me with regard to the facilities that are to be provided to the travelling public must be taken into consideration. All these factors must be taken into consideration whenever the Government comes forward with such tax measures. I hope the hon. Minister will look into it and have a comprehensive examination of all matters and see that the travelling public and the common man will feel not only his patriotic duty to bear the addi-

nal burden but will also feel that the railways deserve to be paid more.

I appeal to the hon. Minister to take all this into consideration whenever he comes forward with such measures.

श्री धनशाह प्रधान (गृहबोल) : समापति सहोदय, रेलवे के वित्त में निरंतर गिरावट होती चली जा रही है। आज 10 वर्षों से रेलवे में घाटा हो रहा है, यह वास्तव में बड़ी चिंता की बात है। रेलवे के इस घाटे को पूरा करने के लिये अभी पिछले बजट पर किराये बढ़ाये गये, अभी 6 महीने भी नहीं बीते कि फिर दोबारा बड़ा जबरदस्त भार जनता पर डाल दिया गया। इस प्रकार से यह गरीब जनता के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है। बंगला देश से आने शरणार्थियों के व्यय के लिये रेल मंत्रालय जिस तरह से किराया बढ़ा रहा है, यह देश की जनता के प्रति अनुचित कदम है और मैं इसका घोर विरोध करता हूँ।

क्या मैं रेल मंत्रालय से जान सकता हूँ कि विश्व में ऐसा कौन-सा देश है जिसकी सरकार उस तरह से अधिक से अधिक कर अपनी जनता पर लगा रहा हो। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो कर आप लगा रहे हैं, उसके बारे में आप ने क्या अनुमान लगाया है, ताकि जनता को मालूम हो सके कि किस हद तक हम बंगला देश के शरणार्थियों की सहायता कर सकते हैं। जब यह सरकार बंगला देश को मान्यता नहीं देती है, तो उसको कोई हक नहीं है कि उनकी सहायता के लिये रेलवे या डाक-तार विभाग के द्वारा इस तरह से कमर तोड़ कर लगाये। आज हमारे देश पर एक जबरदस्त सकट आया हुआ है, और इधर हमारे देश की जनता को विभिन्न प्रकार के टैक्स लगा कर हर तरह से परेशान करने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

आज जहाँ पर रेलों की व्यवस्था नहीं है, वहाँ पर रेलों की व्यवस्था करने की तरफ आपका कोई ध्यान नहीं है। मेरे क्षेत्र में

[श्री वनशाह प्रधान]

शहडोल से कौरवा तक बाया बिलासपुर एक गाड़ी चलती है, एक दूसरी गाड़ी कटनी से शहडोल तक जाती है, ये दोनों गाड़ियां सात-सात घंटे तक खड़ी रहती हैं, इन दोनों गाड़ियों को चिरमिरी तक ले जाया जा सकता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस तरफ शीघ्र ध्यान दे।

आपके टिकट-चैकर्स ने घांघली मचा रखी है, लोगों पर अलग से टैक्स लगा रखा है, जिसके बारे में लोग कुछ भी नहीं जानते हैं। उनको हर तरह से परेशान किया जाता है।

आज रेलवे संचालन का खर्च बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। यदि रेलवे विभाग ध्यान से खर्च करने की चेष्टा करे तो वर्तमान दरों को बढ़ाने की जरूरत न पड़े और आपके घाटे की पूर्ति भी हो सकती है। आपके रेलवे की कर-व्यवस्था में काफी खामियां हैं, भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता जा रहा है। मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री से यह मांग करता हूं कि आपने जो रेलवे कर बढ़ाया है, इसे वापस लें, अन्यथा भारत की जनता गलत रास्ता अपना सकती है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, मुझे भी पांच मिनट के लिये बोलने दिया जाये।

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, Please One Member from your Party has already spoken.

Mr. Shibban Lal Saksena.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj) : During the last thirty-five years of my parliamentary life, I have never seen such a laage number of ordinances passed during such a short time. The lightness with which the Government passes the ordinances was shown yesterday when the Small Coins Bill was being passed. There was no necessary for it. Even then, an ordinance was passed for it. I hope, Sir, the Government will consider the observations of the late Shri Mavalankarji, when he said that ordinances are a denial of

democracy and they should not be resorted to on such flimsy pretexts. This is one of the things which, I hope, the Government will take to heart and will not insult this House in this manner in future.

It is most objectionable to pass ordinances for taxation purposes. It has never been done before. It is for the first time that we see so many ordinances passed for purposes of taxation. These ordinances are taxing the poorest of the poor. They have taxed all the essential commodities of public use. They have taxed Railways which everybody uses. Everybody who pays more than Re. 1 as railway fare is taxed. Similarly, in regard to postage stamps and in regard to newspapers, these taxes will hit the poor. If this is socialism, what kind and variety of socialism is this? Is this the way to remove poverty?

Therefore, Sir, I hope that Government will try to see that these taxes are replaced by other taxes which can be levied on the richer people who can afford to pay. If they want, let them tax air-conditioned travel, air-travel etc. or those who can afford to pay. They are taxing everybody who pays more than Re. 1 railway fare and this is something preposterous. This amount of Rs. 70 crores could have been collected by savings in the various departments.

I hope Government will try to see that these taxes are replaced by some other measures to get this much money by saving and by taxing the rich.

It is most surprising that the Bangla Desh refugees should have been selected as the reason for the promulgation of these ordinances. The whole country is one in trying to help them, but we should not tax the people on their account. We are spending from the general revenues for their upkeep. Why should we say that we are taxing for their sake? This is something which is not in good taste.

I would have agreed to pay taxes if there had been a war. Even though Pakistan is trying every day to provoke us, still, we have not declared war. We should go out for all-out war and liberate Bangla Desh in a week's time and liberate occupied Kashmir and teach Pakistan a lesson for ever. In that case I will support any amount of taxes for meeting the war expenditure. The problem of refugees has

been created by your wrong policies. If you decide to wage war, the whole House would have been ready to vote any amount of money for meeting the expenditure of the war. Everybody would tighten his belt to pay these taxes. Today there is no war and these taxes on the poor cannot be justified.

I hope the Government will take heed of my warnings and withdraw these taxes which are hitting the poor. Thank you

श्री रामकंवर (टोंक) : सभापति महोदय, रेलों के किराये में जो बढ़ौत्तरी की गई है बंगला देश के विषय में, मैं उसका विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। खास तौर से जहाँ तक तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों का संबंध है, मैं अच्छी तरह से देखता आ रहा हूँ क्योंकि तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों से ही मेरा विशेष संबंध रहता है कि जो थोड़ी सी बगियां तीसरे दर्जे की रहती हैं उनमें एक-एक में 50-50 और 60-60 यात्री भर जाते हैं लेकिन आज तक सरकार ने उनकी तरफ कोई भी ध्यान नहीं दिया है। सरकार को उन तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों की तकलीफों का कोई खयाल नहीं है। जो मेल ट्रेन चलती हैं उनमें मुश्किल से एक या दो डिब्बे तीसरे दर्जे के लगाए जाते हैं जिससे उन यात्रियों को बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त रेलवे के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के जो कर्मचारी हैं उनके संबंध में भी मैं कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। अभी मैं मध्य प्रदेश में रतलाम और इंदौर गया था। वहाँ पर रेलवे के जो बड़े कर्मचारी हैं वे इन कर्मचारियों का बड़ा शोषण करते हैं। इन कर्मचारियों को नाजायज तौर पर दबाया जाता है और आगे बढ़ने का मौका नहीं दिया जाता है। इसी प्रकार की स्थिति राजस्थान में जयपुर में भी है। इन कर्मचारियों की बात को कोई भी सुनने वाला नहीं है। इनकी यही बात को भी कोई मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं होता है। यदि कुछ लोग आगे बढ़ने की कोशिश करते हैं तो उनको दबा दिया जाता है।

सभापति जी, मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र टोंक में एक तीस-चालीस मील का टुकड़ा है जहाँ रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण करने के लिए सन 1952 से वहाँ के जनप्रतिनिधि मांग करते आ रहे हैं लेकिन उसपर सरकार कोई भी ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। पिछली लोक सभा में जब बाबू जग-जीवन राम जी रेल मंत्री थे तो उन्होंने टोंक में जाकर वहाँ की जनता को आश्वासन दिया था लेकिन उनको आज तक पूरा नहीं किया जा सका। मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र टोंक में रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण शीघ्र कराया जाये क्योंकि इसके अभाव में वहाँ की पांच लाख जनता बड़ी कठिनाई में है।

सभापति महोदय, रेलवे स्टेशंस पर गरीब अनपढ़ भोली-भाली जनता टिकट खरीदने के लिए जब पांच या दस रुपये का नोट देती है तो उससे यह कह दिया जाता है कि तुमने दो रुपये का नोट दिया है। अक्सर इस प्रकार के वाक्ये देखने में आते हैं। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि स्टेशन पर टिकट देने वाले बाबुओं को सही प्रकार से आचरण करने के लिए कहा जाये। उनको आदेश दिये जायें कि इस प्रकार से भोली-भाली जनत का शोषण बंद किया जाये। साथ ही मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों पर जो कर बढ़ाया गया है उसको वापिस लिया जाये। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur) : I rise to support this Bill which seeks to levy certain taxes on the railway passengers. We must distinguish these taxes from increases in railway fares. This is not an increase in railway fares, but is simply a tax temporarily imposed on the railway passengers, which will go for the benefit and the welfare of the crore of people who have come to our country from Bangla Desh.

I am surprised that those who used to shed tears for these unfortunate men and women, children and mothers who have suffered a lot, who have been uprooted, who

[Shri Biswanarayan Shastri]

have left their country and come to our country in great Panic and to whom we are giving shelter, are now opposing this measure which seeks to give them some help. I see no point in protesting against or opposing these measures.

It has been argued that even the third class passengers are made to pay some tax. I must say that in such a near emergency which prevails in our country, the entire population should feel that they are paying something for the cause of the nation and for the welfare of the one crore of uprooted people. Therefore, there is nothing in the nature of any injustice if the Bill makes even the third class passengers pay 5 per cent more on their travelling expenses: On the other hand, those who can afford to travel in third class by paying some amount are surely better off than the thousands of others who cannot afford even to travel by train. Therefore, there is no irregularity and no justice and no indiscrimination if these richer passengers are made to pay for the benefit of those uprooted and unfortunate people who have been forced to leave their territory and come to our country.

In this connection, I take this opportunity to ventilate some of the grievances of my State.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He may continue after the lunch recess.

13.00 hrs,

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, I want to draw your attention to a very important incident of tempering with the loyalty of a patriotic Indian by the wife of the High Commissioner of Pakistan. Recently, there was a special prayer held in the shrine of Nizammuddin Aulia for the success of the freedom movement in Bangla Desh. But then, the wife of the High Commissioner of Pakistan who went there,

abused the Chief Imam there, remonstrated and insulted him saying that "you have done wrong and you have acted as a traitor to our country and you should not have done this." The Government should make a statement whether it is permissible to do this to a patriotic Indian, whether his loyalty could be tampered with and he can be threatened and abused in this way. I wish to draw the attention of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to make a statement in the matter, whether it is permissible.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. Shri Biswanarayan Shastri.

14.4½ hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: RAILWAY PASSENGER FARES ORDINANCE AND RAILWAY PASSENGER FARES BILL—Contd.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Mr. Deputy-speaker, Sir, as I have said before, I take this opportunity to mention some of the urgent needs of my State so far as railways are concerned. Not only the industrial development of Assam depends on the importance of the railway system but the safety and security of the entire Northeastern region depends on it. Therefore, I hope the Railway Minister will pay his attention while collecting tax from the passengers which is levied by this Bill.

The people of the north-eastern region are destined to live in a peculiar geopolitical situation. That condition is not our creation. We are destined to live in such a condition. The link of that region with the rest of the country is by a narrow corridor which is less than 40 miles. By that corridor run our national highway, the broad gauge and metre gauge railway lines and the crude pipeline which brings crude oil from Assam.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What has it got to do with the present Bill ?

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : I am taking this opportunity to urge upon the Government that adequate attention should be paid to this aspect as there is acute scarcity of steel, cement and other things in Assam.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please be relevant to the Bill. It relates only to the levy of tax on fares ; it has nothing to do with the problems in those areas which you are referring to. Kindly be relevant.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : This aspect cannot be ignored. The recent opening of the Farraka barrage had lessened the mileage and the time but it does not solve the problem because transshipment takes place.

Having said that I must say that this Bill provides for the levy of taxation for the benefit of the unfortunate people who have come to our country and keeping the abnormal situation in view I hope this House will accord its unanimous approval to this Bill.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATAGI) : I should like to thank the hon. Members of the House for the valuable suggestions and I am sure that many of the suggestions extended by them would be of use to the Government in course of time when it could devise means to include some of them at the time when the budget comes into operation. But the fact remains that the entire opposition has united, and I can understand their point also, against taxation by ordinance. I would like to allay their fears as far as possible by explaining the extenuating factors which may or may not meet their charges.

I would like to draw attention to article 123 of the Constitution which lays down :

"If at any time, except when both House of Parliament are in session, the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such Ordinances as the circumstances appear to him to require."

I do not think that the country has to be told or the hon. Members have to be told that the circumstances were such and the compulsions behind these exigencies were such that Government thought it necessary to promulgate the ordinance.

They have quoted the ruling of the late revered Speaker, Shri Mavalankar, and the reply given by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. While they gave one side of the picture, I may be permitted to present the other side.

This is what the late Pandit Nehru said on 13th December, 1950 :

"I think all of my colleagues will agree with you that the issue of Ordinances is normally not desirable and should be avoided except on special and urgent occasions."

We are all of the same view so far as this matter is concerned.

"As to when such an occasion may or may not arise, it is a matter of judgment."

That is where we differ, whether it should have been issued or not.

In his letter of 19th July, 1954, the late Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru again said :

"We have been reluctant to issue Ordinances and it is only when we have felt compelled to do so by circumstances that we have issued them. You will appreciate that it is the responsibility of the Government to decide what steps should be taken in a particular contingency."

I hope there are no two views on the issue that there is a contingency now.

"I am myself unable to see why this should be considered undemocratic. Of course, this power, like any other power, may be abused and Parliament will be the ultimate judge as to whether the use of this power has been right or wrong."

So, that shows the reluctance of the Government, whether that Government or this Government today, to issue Ordinances in normal times, which is healthy convention. It is only the particular contingency and the compulsions behind it that have made Government resort to this Ordinance.

It has been said that in the past there has been no taxation by Ordinances, but the history is otherwise. Just for putting the record straight I may point out that earlier there have been some Ordinances where taxation has been levied, for instance. The Mineral Oil (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Ordinance, 1958, the Sugar (Special Excise Duty) Ordinance, 1959, The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1965, The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966, The Mineral Oil (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Amendment Ordinance, 1966 and the Taxation Laws (Amendment)

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

Ordinance, 1967. I am not trying to justify taxation by Ordinance but only pointing out that there have been instances in the past where there must have been similar circumstances and compulsions behind them. (Interruption) We abide by the convention laid down by the ruling of the hon. Speaker, we also share that feeling, but in particular circumstances such measures have to be taken though in normal times they may not be necessary.

Thirdly, they say that the burden will fall upon the third class passengers, that the common man should not have been troubled. They accuse the Government of preaching a socialistic pattern of society and indulging in various slogans, but of hitting the common man in practice. With reference to this particular Ordinance and Bill I will only say that this theory of the common man also has to be exploded. Let us realise that we are a poor country and 75 to 80 per cent of the people constitute the common man, no matter from which walk of life they come. It is a common man's country consisting primarily of people not subjected to luxuries. This myth of the common man has to be exploded once and for all. May I ask hon. members, when the refugees who have been rendered homeless and have been forced by circumstances to take shelter in our country in Assam, Meghalaya, West Bengal and Tripura—in Tripura the influx of refugees is as much as the local population itself—is not the common man already sharing the burden so far as daily food, shelter, etc., are concerned? Is not the common man already bearing these burdens willingly also? Why should we say things here which may directly or indirectly hurt the morale of the people? In Tripura and other States, the local people have been so generous and understanding that they have even sacrificed their wages of labour in order to accommodate the refugees who have been forced to leave their hearth and home. So, the common man is already sharing the burden, whether it is rise in prices, ration, etc. He has never grumbled. Not even the tribals, who may have the apprehension that the refugees may stay on for some time, have objected to it. I do not know how the cultured, educated, highly qualified members of this House, fear that the common man is objecting to that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond

Harbour): Why is it that you are not collecting the arrears of taxes to the tune of Rs. 862 crores, 92 per cent of them being due from the corporate sector?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : I do concede that there are various spheres in which the Government machinery has to be geared up and there has to be streamlining. I think we need the advice and suggestions of hon. members in our efforts. That is where we are united. But let me finish the common man's ideology before I get to the rich man and the tax arrears. So far as this railway tax is concerned, it will affect the people in this way. Not that the Government wanted to hit the common man, but how far it will hit will be illustrated by the following :

So far as the ordinary third class fare is concerned, upto 100 KM, on a fare of Rs. 2.65, the increase will be upto 15 paise. Upto 500 KM, on a fare of Rs. 12.50, the increase will be upto 65 paise. Upto 100KM, on a fare of Rs. 22, increase will be Rs. 1.10. Upto 4000 KM, in which a person can travel throughout the length and breadth of the country, on a fare of Rs. 72.95, the increase is Rs. 3.65. This is how the third-class ordinary fare will be affected. Those who pay less than one rupee as fare will not be subject to any tax levy whatsoever.

Coming to third-class mail trains, for a fare of Rs. 3.50 up to a distance 100 kilometres the increase would be 20 paise, for a fare of 16.30 for a distance of 500 kilometres the increase would be 80 paise and on 1,000 kilometres or a fare of Rs. 28.50 it would be Rs. 1.45. On a distance of 4,000 kilometres or a fare of Rs. 85.45 the increase would be Rs. 4.25. I wonder how many people undertake a journey of a distance of 4,000 kilometres in our country.

So far as air conditioned class is concerned, it has been suggested rightly which I corroborate, that the people who travel by this class are in a position to pay more. Naturally, in their case the gradation of tax is a little higher, going up to Rs. 32.75 for the longest journey of 4,000 kilometres.

This will show that the charge that this levy is hitting the common man is something which is not borne out by facts. It does not stand to reason, Yet, it has been advocated by the hon. Member,

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : If you take care of the penny, the pound will take care of itself. Don't say that a small increase may not mean anything. You do it three times or four times every year.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : We will take care of both penny and pound. But will the hon. Member take care of either of them ? I want to fight logic with logic.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am also willing to fight

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : So, the charge that why do not we have our sympathies for the common man and that is why we have imposed this levy is not substantiated.

Further, this would exempt 53.8 per cent of the passengers from the tax. As such, this tax does not hurt the common man. Because, the earnings from the third-class itself comes to about 80 to 88 per cent of the earnings. As such, 77 per cent will be exempted from this. Therefore, that argument of the hon. Member falls.

Then a suggestion was made that the third class fare should be exempted from this levy. Let us be realistic. Apart from the calamities like flood havoc and cyclone and the consequent increased expenditure, we are in a developing stage and our plans have to be fulfilled. So, increased taxes are unavoidable. If the tax is not levied on railway fares then the alternative would be to levy it on such articles and instruments which would vitally affect the production. At a time when increased production is the need of the hour and a determined attempt is made by some of the parties to dislocate production by strikes and gherraoes, we do not want to impose any additional tax which would affect production in vital sectors of our economy. Therefore, even though we need increased revenue by way of taxes, we do not want the production to suffer. On the other hand, we want production and economic growth to be accelerated in the face of the new challenge we are facing on the borders. We do not want production to suffer by levying taxes on some of the items suggested by some of the hon. Members.

Then on the question why the Ordinance did not come into operation from the date of promulgation, I said that its coming into

force on a particular date was coincidental. It was not the intention of government to either by-pass or ignore or treat with contempt Parliament. It is a sovereign elected body and the question of contempt does not arise.

I think, the very nation itself is rather repugnant and they should have no fear on that. But the fact is that we badly need resources to meet Bangla Desh problem.

I have some of the figures of amounts expected to be collected from various levies and I would like to place them for the benefit of the hon. Members. These are the daily revenues collected from each of the lives imposed under these Ordinances. From the Postal articles, excluding Sundays and Holidays, it comes to Rs. 3,58,000 per day ; from excise on newspapers, excluding five National Holidays, it comes to Rs. 1.4 lakhs ; from Stamps, it comes to Rs. 5.75 lakhs ; from Inland Air Travel, it comes to about Rs. 70,000. The total revenue collected per day so far has been to the tune of about Rs. 11.55 lakhs, or nearly Rs. 12 lakhs. That is an estimate of daily revenue.

Now, the Bill has to be passed by both the House of Parliament and, after that, it will have to receive the assent of the President. After that, certain preparatory steps have to be taken. In the case of each of the Ordinances, as you have seen, that is implied and certain preparatory steps are required. In the case of stamp collections, we require about 70 crores of additional stamps which are necessary and, unless these stamps are printed at the Printing Press at Nasik, I do not think we will be in a position to supply all the stamps wherever they are required. Specially, all the treasuries will be requiring stamps without which the work of the treasuries will be dislocated and the common man will be subjected to a lot of inconvenience. I think, the concern of the common man should be shared by the Opposition parties.

So far as the newspaper levy is concerned, if the newspapers were published and they did not complete all the formalities. . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is coming in the next Bill.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Yes. The total effect is that certain practical

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

steps would also be required before they come into operation and, as such mere passage of the Bill alone would not be sufficient and, in the public interest, from the point of view of execution, from the point of view of practicality and from the point of view of operation, a certain time factor was required. If each day we were to lose Rs. 12 lakhs, in a month, it will come to about a crore of rupees. I think, it is quite a big amount to be lost in the present contingency.

About the railways, I can only say this. One reason why this is also necessary is that we have one of the biggest railways in the world. I am not trying to exonerate the railways on any of the charges that my hon. friends made. We also know there are many things in which the railways are wanting. I am sure, the railways will improve their performance. There are difficulties and they have to be fought out. I think, the points made by the Opposition parties must have been noted by my hon. colleague, the Railway Minister. They will look into those things. There is definite scope for improvement. There are no two views about it. At the same time, our railways happen to be one of the biggest railways in the world. The revised fares have to be provided at all the seven thousand and odd stations that exist in the country and, from the public convenience point of view, it was also necessary that revised fares were also published and they were made available at the places they are required. We had to resort to these Ordinances so that we touch those items which would be of mass circulation and which would have mass involvement without, at the same time, causing a great deal of expense of the machinery involved.

Further, for the information of the House, I may say that, normally, the railways on an operate on like this, on a function like this, take from 3 to 5 per cent collection of the octroi duty. But because this happens to be a laudable purpose, they have decided to charge not more than 1 per cent. It does not work out to more than that. I think, that factor should also be taken into consideration. The railways have made special provision for this.

Regarding other things, as to why the Government did not take recourse to other

measures, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee mentioned a number of other measures, the races, the lotteries, the hotels, etc. I think, each of them can be taken on its own merit and each of them requires. . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : They are suggestions for action.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Yes. They are suggestions for action.

Then, I may inform the House that some States have already taken some measures. Within their legislative competence, some States have already worked upon this idea and they have imposed certain taxes or duties, whatever they are, in the States. These States are Bihar, UP Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. The details are not available with us but the States have already taken some measures. We also hear that with the Andhra Pradesh Government, there is a Bill with regard to this purpose, but we are not in a position to say more. What we know is that the States and the Centre and the people at large are united that more resources are necessary.

The Opposition asked : 'How far will this be meeting the demand of Rs. 560 crores'. This is a limited step but we have to find methods and measures and take steps to see that the money required for a laudable purpose is found. These are the only steps that could be thought of as an immediate measure and the attention and the suggestions of the entire House would be needed for that.

As my hon. friend said, we have ultimately to fall back upon our own resources because in spite of all the work we have not had much from the foreign countries. To the best of our knowledge we have only received about Rs. 55 crores upto date so far as foreign countries are concerned although pledges have been made for more. So, we do feel that ultimately the nation as a whole will have to rise up and face the crisis.

Mr. Bosu asked what steps have been taken by the Government to gear up its own machinery. It is a very correct question and all I may say at present is that the Government has made certain economy cuts. They may not work out much, but,

in this year, for the whole year, it will work out to about Rs. 50-59 crores. This is only an initial step and, at the same time, attempts are being made to raise our savings. In the Fourth Plan it is expected that our savings may exceed the target of Rs. 759 crores and attempts will be made to see that they even go as far as Rs. 1000 crores.

Regarding Income Tax arrears attempts have also been made to realise them and various administrative steps have been taken and there is a hope that we may be able to collect over Rs. 170 crores.

These steps should have been taken even in the normal course of time but seeing the condition of the time and the exigency of the time, I think it takes priority and we agree with the hon. Members there.

I think there is nothing much that remains after this except to convince the Members that we are no more happy than they in this. Only one point I would like to make. Day in and day out the Opposition fears that the Government has some political motivation behind this. The hon. Jana Sangh Member said this is a '*Jana Virodhi*'. How far it is '*Jana Virodhi*', it will not be far off for them to see. When our colleagues in the Jana Sangh and the entire Opposition united together in the last Lok Sabha elections they were demolished completely and we came back with a massive mandate. How far their charge is correct, it is for them to see and for the people to judge . . . (*Interruptions*)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : यह जन-विरोधी तो है ही ।

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : अब मैं आप से तर्क नहीं कर सकती, आप बहुत बुजुर्ग हैं । About the CPM Member, theirs is one party whom I have failed to convince in spite of all my best efforts. I wonder if any one can convince them. I would only ask them to look at their own house which they have done their very best to bring into disorder and we have used all our united efforts to retrieve the same. We cannot go by their advice because we have to see what the result has been and the whole country has seen it for itself.

About hon. Member, Mr. Sarjoo Pandey, a very venerable Member of this House,

he said : "सरकार बुनियादी परिवर्तन नहीं चाहती । गरीब जनता का जेब काटना पेशा हो गया है ।"

If it was so, I am afraid, we would not be here and you would not be just isolated in one pocket. It is not our profession. This Government has belief in profession and action simultaneously and these things are not said, they are done. . . (*Interruptions*) which only the future can retrieve. I do not know how far it is within your capacity to show to the future that what you are saying is correct.

Shri Chittababu made some very important points. He said : Never before has the country witnessed this, either in Mr. Shastri's time or before that. He said, this was never done. I can say this that never before earlier—either in the time of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, or before—had refugees of one crore come here into our country, sharing our food, sharing our rations, etc. and I can say that this question had never cropped up in the time of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri or Panditji, and so it is for us now to face this particular problem ; that problem has to be met, has to be faced here and now.

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : They had tightened the border security and not allowed the people like you.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : He asked whether this is going to be a permanent or a temporary measure. I may assure the House that this has come as a temporary measure, depending upon the future Bangla Desh solution. But I may say, it is not our intention to keep it permanent. So far as the future is concerned, we will, as and when necessary, come to Parliament again. But I may say this now that this is a temporary tax for the Bangla Desh refugees.

Then another criticism was made : Who bothers about the poor ? May I remind the House that just a couple of days before the Prime Minister left the country on her foreign assignment,—when the country was passing through great stress,—a foundation was laid for one of our biggest steel projects in Salem ? Whom is it going to help ? It is the poor people whom it is going to help, who will benefit from its production and who will get employment. Therefore, I do not think that such types of criticisms de-

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

serve more attention and I think we should not be worried about them. Then the question of overdrafts of the States was raised. The States know how to take care of themselves. We have also stressed that there is financial stringency and the necessary financial discipline should be there.

Mr. Venkatasubbaiah made certain valuable suggestions. Among other things, he made one point that the collection charges involved may be more than the collections, and so it does not come to very much. All along I have been saying that the collection charges will be only Rs. 1 lakh and it is not much and so even that point does not stand.

Finally, Sir, considering the mood of the country, considering the strong morale of our people, considering the moral involvement of our nation on this vital issue, and also considering the fact that there is justice for the disapproval of this measure, I would only request the hon. Members to support this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Vajpayee—not here. All right. I will now put Shri Vajpayee's statutory Resolution to the vote of the House. The question is :

"This House disapproves of the Railway Passenger Fares Ordinance, 1971 (Ordinance No. 17 of 1971) promulgated by the President on the 22nd October, 1971."

The Resolution was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the levy of a tax on railway fares, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will now take up the clauses.

Clause 2 (Definitions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is an amendment to Clause 2 by Shri Indrajit Gupta. But under Art. 274 of the Constitution the President's recommendation had to be obtained which he has not done. Therefore, it is out of order and cannot be considered by the House. There is no other

amendment. Therefore, I now put Clause 2 to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 (Levy of tax on passenger fares)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : For the same reason, Shri Bhogendra Jha's amendment to Clause 3 is out of order. There is no other amendment. So, I will put Clause 3 to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 4 to 8 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 (Short title and commencement)

SHRI S. N. MISRA (Kannauj) : I beg to move :

Page 1,—

after—line 5, insert—

"(3) It shall remain in force initially for a period of one year but may be extended for a period not beyond two years". (1)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall not put this amendment to vote.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed".

The Lok Sabha divided ;

Division No. 5]

Ayes

[14.46 hrs-

Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Basappa, Shri K.
 Besra, Shri S. C.
 Bhatia, Shri Durgadas
 Bheeshmadev, Shri M.
 Bhuvarahan, Shri G.
 Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chhotey Lal, Shri
 Choudhary, Shri B. E.
 Das, Shri Anandi Charan
 Das, Shri Dharnidhar
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Dhamankar, Shri
 Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Doda, Shri Hiralal
 Dube, Shri J. P.
 Dumada, Shri L. K.
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gohain, Shri C. C.
 Gopal, Shri K.
 Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chander
 Gowda, Shri Pampan
 Hansda, Shri Subodh
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
 Harl Kishore Singh, Shri
 Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
 Kadam, Shri J. G.
 Kidannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
 Kader, Shri S. A.
 Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Kavde, Shri B. R.
 Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.
 Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
 Majhi, Shri Kumar
 Mallikarjun, Shri

Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
 Maurya, Shri B. P.
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mishra, Shri Jagannath
 Modi, Shri Shrikishan
 Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
 Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
 Oraon. Shri Tuna
 Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
 Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Patel, Shri Prabhudas
 Patil, Shri Krishnarao
 Peje, Shri S. L.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
 Radhakrishnan, Shri S.
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
 Ray, Shri Siddhartha Shankar
 Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
 Rohtagi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Savant, Shri Shankerrao
 Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Shenoy, Shri P. R.
 Shivappa, Shri N.
 Shivanath Singh, Shri
 Shukla, Shri B. R.
 Sohan Lal, Shri T.
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
 Tiwari, Shri R. G.
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
 Yadav, Shri N. P.

Noes

Bade, Shri R. V.
 Bhaura, Shri B. S.
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
 Chaudhary, Shri Ishwar
 Chittibabu, Shri C.
 Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 George, Shri Varkey
 Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
 Halder, Shri Madhuryya

Jha, Shri Bhogendra
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Mohammad Ismail, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Nayak, Shri Baksi
 Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala
 Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain
 Pannar, Shri Bhaljibhai

Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah
 Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
 Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
 Saksena, Prof. S. L.
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Sivasamy, Shri M. S.
 Solanki, Shri Somchand

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result* of the division is :

Ayes : 89 ; Noes : 26.

The motion was adopted.

14.49 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE : TAX
 ON POSTAL ARTICLES ORDINANCE
 AND TAX OF POSTAL
 ARTICLES BILL

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय (मंदसौर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि यह सभा राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 22 अक्टूबर, 1971 को प्रख्यापित डाक वस्तुओं पर कर अध्यादेश, 1971 (1971 का अध्यादेश सं० 18) का निरनुमोदन करती है।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि बक्तव्य में माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि बंगला देश के शरणार्थियों के लिये कुछ अतिरिक्त साधन, अतिरिक्त पैसा जुटाने के लिए सरकार ने उक्त अध्यादेश जारी किया तथा उसके स्थान पर बिल भी यहां प्रस्तुत किया गया है। सरकार ने जिस तरह से रेल-भाड़े में वृद्धि की है उसी तरह से डाक-तार की दरों में वृद्धि की जा रही है, स्टैम्प-ड्यूटी में वृद्धि की बात भी है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बंगला देश की समस्या सारे देश की अपनी समस्या है और इस समस्या के प्रति सारे देश को सहानुभूति है। कोई भी यह नहीं चाहता कि समस्या का हल न हो। सारा देश यह मानता है कि सरकार का इस समस्या के समाधान में जितना भी हाथ बटाया जा सकता है, बटाना चाहिए।

मैं पिछली घटनाओं को दोहराना नहीं चाहता, चाहे पाकिस्तान ने हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण किया हो या चीन ने हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण किया हो, देश की जनता ने सरकार के हाथों में कपड़ा, पैसा, चांदी, सोना सब कुछ दिया, सरकार ने चाहे उसका सदुपयोग किया हो या दुरुपयोग किया हो, लेकिन देश की जनता अपने योगदान में पीछे नहीं रही। किन्तु जिस ढंग से ये कर लगाने की बात की गई है, अध्यादेश के द्वारा जिस ढंग से ये कर लगाये गए हैं, उसका हम विरोध करते हैं।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं, 15 नवम्बर, से यह सदन प्रारम्भ होने वाला था। 22 अक्टूबर, को यह अध्यादेश निकाला गया, सरकार कुछ दिन प्रतीक्षा कर सकती थी। हमारा इस बारे में मतभेद नहीं है कि सरकार समस्या के समाधान के लिए आवश्यक घनराशि संग्रह न करे, लेकिन कुछ दिन प्रतीक्षा करने की बात भी सरकार सहन नहीं कर सकी, और 15 नवम्बर तक भी सरकार इस सिलसिले में अतिरिक्त डाक टिकटों का आवश्यक प्रबन्ध नहीं कर सकी। सारा सदन इस बात को जानता है कि 15 नवम्बर के बाद भी डाक घरों में जिन अतिरिक्त डाक-टिकटों का प्रबन्ध किया जाना था, वह नहीं हो सका, सरकार उस प्रबन्ध में भी असफल रही।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ने इस के द्वारा एक बात कही है कि ये टैक्स अस्थायी है, स्थायी नहीं है। सरकार कई बातों में अस्थायी और स्थायी में भेद नहीं कर पाती। आज हमारी सरकार के कई विभाग वर्षों से अस्थायी चले आ रहे हैं, 10-15 वर्ष नौकरी के बाद सरकारी कर्मचारी, कभी कभी तो 20 वर्ष की नौकरी के बाद भी सरकारी कर्मचारी अस्थायी ही रहता है। हमारे सविधान की धारा 370 भी अस्थायी है, सरकार किस को

*The following Members also recorded their votes ;

Ayes : Shri S. N. Misra.

Noes : Sarveshri Shri Shankar Prasad Yadav and T. S. Lakshmanan.

स्थायी और किसको अस्थायी मानती है, इस बात को समझने का प्रयत्न भी नहीं कर सकती है। शुरू शुरू में बंगला देश की समस्या को भी अस्थायी माना गया था, कहा गया था कि 6 महीने में सब लोग चले जायेंगे, हमें बहुत थोड़े पैसे की आवश्यकता है, इस समय केवल 10 लाख लोग आये हैं, लेकिन जब 60 लाख आ गए तो कहा गया कि हमें अतिरिक्त साधन व धन जुटाना पड़ेगा। सरकार का कहना है कि पोस्टल आर्टिकल टैक्स द्वारा इस वर्ष के अन्दर हम 3.75 करोड़ रुपया टैक्सों के द्वारा प्राप्त करेंगे, लेकिन अब इसके जरिये आगामी वर्ष के लिए जो कल्पना की गई है, वह 0 करोड़ की है, अर्थात् सरकार डेढ़ वर्ष तक तो समस्या को स्थाई ही समझती है, इस अर्थ में बंगला देश के शरणार्थियों की समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है, इस तरह जिसको आप अस्थायी समझते हैं उसको स्वयं स्थाई मानते जा रहे हैं।

यदि आप इसको स्थायी समस्या मानते तो शायद आगे की कल्पना करके यह बात नहीं कहते। यह समस्या अस्थायी है और कुछ समय के लिए इन करोड़ों को आप लगाना चाहते हैं लेकिन आपने आगे की बात कह कर अपने तौर पर यह बात सिद्ध कर दी है कि आप इस समस्या को आगे भी जारी रखना चाहते हैं। फिर एक करोड़ शरणार्थियों की समस्या कोई साधारण समस्या नहीं है एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए सरकार ने केवल 70 करोड़ के टैक्सों की बात कही है विभिन्न उपायों के द्वारा। इन टैक्सों में पोस्टल आर्टिकल्स पर लगने वाला टैक्स भी है चाहे वह अन्तर्देशीय पत्र हो, लिफाफा हो या दूसरी पोस्टल वस्तुएं हों। यहां पर संचार मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि इन टैक्सों का एक असर यह होने वाला है कि अन्तर्देशीय पत्र कम लिखे जायेंगे, लिफाफे कम लिखे जायेंगे और सारे का सारा बोझ पोस्टकार्ड पर ही पड़ने वाला है मंत्री महोदय हम बात का सम्भवतः स्वीकार करेंगे।

पिछले आंकड़े जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम हैं और जो मुझे प्राप्त हुए हैं संचार मंत्री इसका खंडन करना चाहें तो कर सकते हैं जहाँ तक पोस्ट कार्ड का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार का संचार विभाग इस बारे में घाटे में चल रहा है। एक पोस्ट कार्ड पर सरकार की जितनी लागत आती है उतने में वह बेचा नहीं जाता है इसलिए उस पर घाटा जाता है। आज की स्थिति में अन्तर्देशीय तथा दूसरे पत्रों का भार भी पोस्ट कार्ड पर ही पड़ने वाला है परन्तु उस घाटे को यहाँ पर दर्शाया नहीं गया है। यह तो बताया गया है कि लगभग चार करोड़ की आमदनी होगी लेकिन पोस्ट कार्ड पर पड़ने वाला अतिरिक्त भार और घाटा कितना होगा उसको नहीं दिखलाया गया है। यदि उस घाटे को भी इसमें सम्मिलित किया गया होता तो मैं समझता हूँ उचित होता और वस्तुस्थिति सामने आता।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान धारा 4 की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इसमें कम करने और छूट देने की शक्ति बताई गई है। कहा गया है :

“जहाँ केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय हो कि ऐसा करना लोकहित में समीचीन या आवश्यक है वहाँ, शासकीय राजपत्र में अधिसूचना द्वारा, वह भविष्यलक्षी या भूतलक्षी रूप से ऐसी डाक वस्तु या डाक वस्तुओं के वर्ग की वाबत, जो अधिसूचना में विनिर्दिष्ट की जायें, इस अधिनियम के अधीन देय कर को ऐसी शर्तों पर, यदि कोई हो, जो वह अधिसूचना में विनिर्दिष्ट करे, कम कर सकेगी या उससे छूट दे सकेगी।”

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता सरकार किस प्रकार भूतलक्षी प्रभाव उपयोग में लायेगी? आज हमसे पांच पैसा प्रति आर्टिकल इकट्ठा किया जाता है और फिर यदि आप पांच पांच पैसे का भूतलक्षी प्रभाव देना भी चाहे तो वह किस किस की जेब में जाने वाला है? सरकार उसको कैसे लौटाने वाली है? सरकार उसको लौटा नहीं सकती

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय]

है। इसलिए भूतलक्षी प्रभाव को इसमें रखने का कोई अर्थ सिद्ध नहीं होता है। मान लीजिये आप अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचना के द्वारा आप विज्ञापित कर दें कि हम इसको कम करना चाहते हैं परन्तु यदि आप उसको भूतलक्षी प्रभाव देना भी चाहें तो उसे व्यावहारिक रूप में दे नहीं सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ इस धारा में यह दोषपूर्ण स्थिति है। इसके द्वारा आप केवल जनता को गुमराह करना चाहते हैं कि हम कम भी कर देंगे और छूट भी दे देंगे। इसलिए इस में जो भूतलक्षी प्रभाव देने की बात कही गई है, मैं समझता हूँ मंत्री महोदय उस की तरफ ध्यान देंगे तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। इसमें आपने भूतलक्षी प्रभाव की बात कहकर केवल जनता को विभ्रम में डालने का प्रयत्न किया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त एक बात और मेरी समझ में नहीं आई जिसके सम्बन्ध में मैंने अपना संशोधन भी दिया है और वह यह है कि पहली धारा में जम्मू और कश्मीर को इसमें से निकाल दिया गया है। जम्मू कश्मीर को क्यों छोड़ा गया है, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई। हो सकता है कि हमसे कोई पृथक भाव रखते हों और पत्रों द्वारा कुछ ऐसा देखने में आया भी है लेकिन इस बारे में हमें यह मानकर चलना चाहिए कि यह सम्पूर्ण भारत वर्ष की समस्या है, यह संकट सारे देश का संकट है, जम्मू काश्मीर इससे अलग नहीं हो सकता है। लेकिन इसमें लिखा हुआ है कि इसका विस्तार "जम्मू कश्मीर के सिवाय सम्पूर्ण भारत पर होगा"। सम्पूर्ण भारत के जो निवासी हैं उनमें जम्मू काश्मीर के निवासी भी शामिल हैं। लेकिन हम उनको निकाल करके बंगला देश की समस्या का समाधान करना चाहते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ सरकार की जो दोषपूर्ण नीतियां हैं उनकी तरफ वह कभी ध्यान नहीं देती है सरकार ने पहले इसके लिए जो अनुमानित व्यय की कल्पना की थी उसमें

दो सौ करोड़ खर्च होने की बात कही थी, फिर साढ़े चार सौ करोड़ खर्च करने की बात कही गई और अब अनुमान है कि 600 करोड़ से अधिक का खर्चा आयेगा। यह समस्या इस नीति के कारण है जो वर्तमान सरकार अपना रही है और इसमें वह सफल नहीं होने वाली है। यह समस्या अस्थायी नहीं, स्थायी बनती जा रही है। सरकार को जो राशि बाहर से प्राप्त होने वाली है वह बहुत थोड़ी है और उससे कोई काम चलने वाला नहीं है। देश पर आई हुई इस संकट की घड़ी में जबकि पाकिस्तान के द्वारा एक आक्रमण की स्थिति हमारे ऊपर बनी हुई है उसमें सरकार के साथ हमारी पूरी सहानुभूति है लेकिन सरकार ने जिस प्रकार का रुख अपना रखा है वह निन्दनीय है। अध्यादेशों के द्वारा जहां तक कर वसूल करने की बात है, मैं उन बातों को दोहराना नहीं चाहता जो कि मैंने विधेयक के पुरःस्थापित होते समय कही थीं। लोकसभा के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष श्री मावलंकर जी और ए० जवाहरलाल नेहरू के बीच में जो पत्र-व्यवहार हुआ था उसको भी मैं यहां पर दोहराना नहीं चाहता। मैं समझता हूँ अध्यादेशों की इस प्रकार से झड़ी लगाना कदापि उचित नहीं ठहराया जा सकता। ऐसे अनावश्यक अध्यादेश जिनकी कोई इमरजेन्सी न हो जारी नहीं किए जाने चाहिए। विशेष रूप से वित्तीय मामले को लेकर कर लगाने के लिए तो अध्यादेश आने ही नहीं चाहिए। सरकार ने यहां पर जो करों का बोझ जनता के ऊपर डाला है जो कि कम से कम अध्यादेश के द्वारा नहीं डाला जाना चाहिए था।

एक बात और कहकर समाप्त करूंगा। सरकार ने रेल भाड़ा बढ़ाया है। मैं उस संबंध में कुछ दोहराना चाहता हूँ लेकिन यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि कोई समाचार भेजना चाहें तो वह भी मंजूर, यदि कोई समाचार पढ़ना

चाहे तो भी मंहगा। इसमें समाचार पत्रों को भी नहीं छोड़ा गया है। वे भी अब कीमत बढ़ाने लगे हैं। यह तो अपनी अपनी रुचि का विषय है कि कोई हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स पढ़ता है, कोई नवभारत टाइम्स पढ़ता है तो कोई टाइम्स आफ इंडिया पढ़ सकता है। कोई दूसरे पत्र, लेकिन आपके टैक्स के कारण वे भी महंगे हो गये। ऐसी दशा में समाचार पढ़ना, समाचार भेजना और रेलों पर आना जाना निरन्तर मंहगा होता जा रहा है। जनता पर यह टैक्सों का बोझ अध्यादेशों के द्वारा लाया गया है और अब बहुमत के आधार पर उसकी स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने की चेष्टा की जा रही है। सरकार की यह मनोवृत्ति ठीक नहीं है। इस लिए मैं अध्यादेश का विरोध करता हूं और सरकार में आग्रह करता हूं कि अध्यादेश के स्थान पर वह जो यह विधेयक लाई है उसको वापिस ले ले। अध्यादेश द्वारा टैक्स लगाने की यह जो प्रवृत्ति केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपनाई है वह केवल केन्द्र तक ही सीमित नहीं है बल्कि राज्य सरकारें भी अब निरन्तर अध्यादेशों के द्वारा टैक्स लगा रही हैं। अनेक राज्यों ने जैसे मध्य प्रदेश ने अध्यादेश के द्वारा टैक्स लगाने की बात है। दूसरे राज्यों ने भी ऐसा ही किया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा इस प्रकार आम जनता की दैनिक वस्तुओं पर जो कर लगाये गए हैं उससे निम्न तथा मध्यम वर्ग भयंकर रूप से प्रभावित हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ आज के सकट के समय में इस प्रकार की सरकार की मनोवृत्ति ठीक नहीं है। सरकार को चाहिये कि अध्यादेश के साथ ही यहां पर उसने जो विधेयक पेश किया है उसको भी वापिस ले।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the

levy of a tax on certain postal articles, be taken into consideration."

As the hon Members are aware, after discussing the matters with the Governors and Chief Ministers of States, at a meeting held on the 12th October, 1971 certain steps were taken to raise additional resources for being utilised for the relief of Bangla Desh refugees. One such step was the promulgation of the Tax on Postal Articles Ordinance, 1971 (18 of 1971) to provide for levy of a tax at the rate of five paise on all postal articles including money orders, phonograms and telegrams but not including post cards and registered newspapers.

The levy which has come into force from 15th November, 1971 is expected to yield a revenue of about Rs. 10 crores in a full year and of about Rs. 3.75 crores in the current year for being utilised on the relief of the Bangla Desh refugees. In order that the poorer section of the society is not burdened with this levy, post cards have been kept out of its purview. Similarly, the tax will not be levied on "registered newspapers" transmitted by post. Keeping in view the concession in respect of postage available to our Defence forces, exemption from tax has also been allowed on the transmission of forces letters, green envelopes and money orders upto Rs. 30/- per month by Defence Services, by issue of a notification under section 4 of the Ordinance. This tax will be collected by the postal authorities along with the postage, fees or other charges payable in respect of postal articles. As such no difficulty is likely to be experienced in the matter of collection of this tax.

It became necessary to impose this levy through an Ordinance for the following reasons. Parliament was not then in session. Action had to be taken immediately to raise maximum resources. Steps were to be taken to make the special stamps available to the general public before the 15th November, 1971, the date on which the levy was due to commence. It was also necessary to make all other administrative arrangements for the collection of the tax before the said date. The date of effect of the levy had to be kept as 15th November, 1971 as preparatory steps referred to above were necessary to avoid inconvenience to the public.

"Moved with the recommendation of the President,

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

15.00 hrs.

I commend the present Bill which seeks to replace the above Ordinance. As the objective underlying the levy is for a very laudable purpose, I request the House to unanimously accept the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"This House disapproves of the Tax on Postal Article Ordinance, 1971 (Ordinance No. 18 of 1971) promulgated by the President on 22nd October, 1971" ;

"That the Bill to provide for the levy of a tax on certain postal articles, be taken into consideration."

*SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN (Sriperumpudur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as a Member elected from Sriperumudur Constituency in Tamil Nadu, this is the first time I participate in a discussion of this House and I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the Debate on the Bill to provide for the levy of a tax on certain postal articles.

Just now, the House passed the Railway Passenger fare bill, which is certainly going to affect the poor travelling public in III class. It is estimated that from the three Ordinances involving taxation proposals promulgated by the President during the inter-session, the Government would be able to raise a sum of Rs. 70 crores. It is not known what would be the amount of revenue from the taxes on postal articles. It is also not clear whether these taxes will be for a temporary period or on a permanent basis.

Nobody in this House can deny the fact that by the imposition of tax on inland letters, covers and money-orders the poor people will be hard hit. On one side the railway fare is going up. The prices of newspapers have gone up. The stamp duty has been raised. The prices of essential commodities also are going up steeply.

Besides the Central Government, the Governors of different States have issued ordinances involving taxation proposals. It is accepted that the revenue raised through these sources will be utilised to

give relief and succour to the millions of Bangla Desh refugees. But, at the same time, if the Central Government makes an earnest endeavour to reduce its administrative expenditure, this amount of Rs. 70 crores could be easily raised without taking recourse to taxes affecting the common people.

For example, in the Delhi circle alone several lakhs of rupees remain outstanding as telephone tariff arrears. If you see all over the country, then this may run to some crores of rupees. Secondly, the Government could easily have raised the premium rate of Postal Life Insurance to the level of premium rate charged by the Life Insurance Corporation. At the moment the Postal Life premium is very much loss. Thirdly, instead of raising the price of inland letters and covers, the Government could have raised the postal charges in foreign postal rates. This would have yielded the necessary revenue.

I would also refer to another important factor which has not been looked into by the Ministry. The 112th Report of Public Accounts Committee has stated as follows :

The postal branch suffered a loss of Rs. 6.16 crores in 1968-69 and Rs. 7.06 in 1969-70. The telegraph branch suffered a loss of Rs. 6.71 crores in 1968-69 and Rs. 6.86 crores in 1969-70. Even after raising the postal and telegraph tariffs, the postal branch suffered a loss of Rs. 2.72 crores in 1970-71 and Rs. 7.16 crores loss was suffered by the Telegraph Department. As on 1.10.1969 the arrears of telephone revenue was Rs. 3.22 crores and Rs. 6.78 crores was outstanding on 1.7.1970 as arrears of telephone revenue. Out of the total arrears of telephone revenue, 50% is to be paid by the Government Departments. I need not say that there are malpractices in the postal department and it is not working satisfactory. I do not know the steps taken by the Ministry to set right the Posts and Telegraphs Department. If they had taken adequate steps to root out the deficiencies, naturally such heavy losses could have been averted. If the telephone charges were being collected on time- there would have been no necessity for this levy now. I do not know the arrears of telephone revenue as on 1.7.71. But, if the sum of Rs. 6.78 crores as outstanding on 1.7.70 had been

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

collected, the present levy would have become unnecessary.

I would urge upon the Ministry that at least now they should adopt remedial measures so that there will be no need for levying new taxes in the coming year. Here, I would like to point out that the cultivator who goes to work when the cock crows and returns home when the owl hoots in the night pays all his dues to the authorities. But the dues of the Government are not paid by only a handful of rich people. It should not be difficult for the Government to take action against these people and collect the dues from them.

In the end, I would like to appeal to the Minister that the tax on inland letters and cover should at least be withdrawn so that the poor people are not unduly harassed by this new levy.

With these few words, I conclude.

SHRI S. N. MISRA (Kannauj) : Sir, the first difficulty I find in regard to this Bill is this. It has been stated in the House itself that the refugee problem is a temporary phase for the country. I would therefore expect that the Central Government should have made it clear that the present legislation was intended only as a temporary measure for a period of one year in the first instance and it may be extended further for a period of two years if necessary. But from the fact that this has not been mentioned in the Bill, it appears that the refugee problem will be a permanent feature for the country.

The second difficulty is that while all the States and Union Territories in the country are bearing the burden of Bangla Desh refugees, one part of the country, i.e., Jammu and Kashmir, has been excluded. This is not compatible with what we call equality in respect of all the States. Jammu and Kashmir should equally bear the burden. If these two amendments are made in the Bill, we can certainly support the Bill.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बंगला देश से आये हुए शरणार्थियों की मदद के नाम पर यह बिल पोस्टल आर्टिकल्स पर टैक्स लगाने के लिये पेश किया गया है। इसमें यह बतलाया गया है कि 12 अक्टूबर को राज्यों के राज्यपालों

और मुख्य-मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन हुआ था उसमें बंगला देश से आये लगभग एक करोड़ शरणार्थियों की मदद के लिए अतिरिक्त साधन जुटाने का फैसला किया गया। उसी फैसले के मुताबिक डाक सामग्रियों पर कर लगाने के अध्यादेश की राष्ट्रपति जी ने घोषणा की। उनकी घोषणा 15 नवम्बर से लागू हुई, जिस दिन से लोक सभा का सत्र प्रारम्भ होने वाला था। इसके पहले जब रेलवे भाड़े में वृद्धि की चर्चा चल रही थी तब बहुतेरे सदस्यों ने यह ठीक ही कहा था कि जब लोक सभा का सत्र तुरन्त ही प्रारम्भ होने वाला था तब इस तरह के आर्डिनेंस की क्या आवश्यकता थी। उसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी। इस तरह से करने से लोगों की जनतन्त्र पर से आस्था कम होती है और यह संसद एक मखौल बन जायेगी।

जब पहले मंत्री जी बोल रही थीं उन्होंने कहा था कि 12 लाख रुपये प्रत्येक दिन के हिसाब से आमदनी आ रही है सब करों को मिला करके सरकार को अब तक 1 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा की राशि मिल चुकी है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम इसको कुछ दिनों के लिये रोक सकते थे। और अगर इस तरह के कानून को लाना ही था तो 15 नवम्बर को सत्र प्रारम्भ होने के बाद इसको वे ला सकते थे। लेकिन ऐसा न करके गलत काम किया गया। इसी लिये हम लोग इसका विरोध करते हैं। आम तौर से मैं सब आर्डिनेंसों के विरुद्ध नहीं हूँ, लेकिन यहां आप पूंजीपतियों पर, इजारेदारों पर, चोट करने वाले आर्डिनेंस लायें, न कि ऐसे आर्डिनेंस जिन से आम जनता पर चोट पड़ती हो। इन आर्डिनेंसों से आपने आम जनता पर चोट की, गरीबों पर चोट की, मध्यम वर्ग और निम्न मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों पर चोट की, किसान मजदूरों पर चोट की। इसलिए मैं इस तरीके के विरुद्ध हूँ और इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ।

इस आर्डिनेंस के मुताबिक पांच पैसे पंद्रह

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

पैसे वाले अन्तर्देशीय पत्र पर भी बढ़ गए हैं। केवल पोस्ट कार्ड को इससे मुक्त रखा गया है। बाकी तमाम चीजों पर, पोस्टल आर्टिकल्ज पर पांच पैसे बढ़ा दिये गये हैं। जो लिफाफा बीस पैसे में मिलता था अब उसके पच्चीस पैसे देने पड़ रहे हैं। जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है, पच्चीस पैसे का लिफाफा दुनिया के शायद किसी भी देश में नहीं है, इससे बहुत कम कीमत में मिलता है। लेकिन यहाँ दाम बढ़ा दिये गये हैं और शायद सरकार समझती होगी कि लिफाफे कुछ बड़े-बड़े लोग ही इस्तेमाल में लाते हैं, अन्तर्देशीय पत्र बड़े-बड़े लोग ही इस्तेमाल में लाते हैं। शायद मनी आर्डर भी सरकार के विचार से बड़े-बड़े लोग ही भेजते हैं। लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि करोड़ों-करोड़ मजदूर जो कारखानों में काम करते हैं, खानों में काम करते हैं, वे जो पैसा मुश्किल से बचा पाते हैं अपनी मजदूरी में से, उसको मनीआर्डर के द्वारा ही भेजते हैं। सभी लोग पोस्ट कार्ड ही नहीं लिखते हैं। बहुत बड़ी संख्या में गरीब लोग भी अब लिफाफों का इस्तेमाल करने लग गए हैं, अन्तर्देशीय पत्रों का इस्तेमाल करने लग गये हैं। लेकिन आपने इनकी कीमत को बढ़ा कर उनपर ही बोझ लादा है। इसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि आपको शरणार्थियों की समस्या हल करने के लिए, उनकी मदद करने के लिए पैसे की जरूरत है। लेकिन उसके लिये दूसरे रास्ते ढूँढे जाने चाहिए थे। ऐसा न करके आपने आम जनता पर टैक्स लगाना ही मुनासिब समझा है। इस वास्ते हम कहते हैं कि यह कार्रवाई सरकार की जन-विरोधी कार्रवाई है। आप गरीबी हटाने की बात करते हैं, साधारण लोगों को ऊपर उठाने की बात करते हैं, बड़े लोगों को नीचे लाने की बात करते हैं लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आम लोगों में यही धारणा फैल रही है कि उन्हीं पर बोझ डाला जा रहा है और

बड़े लोगों को छोड़ा जा रहा है, उनपर कोई बोझ नहीं डाला जा रहा है। इस तरह से आप गरीबी नहीं मिटा सकेंगे, गरीबों को ऊँचा नहीं उठा सकेंगे। इसी अर्थ में तमाम जगह इसका विरोध हो रहा है। जनता ने इसको पसन्द नहीं किया है। लेकिन आपने जो यह कहा है कि शरणार्थियों के लिए, जो आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ते हुए याहियाशाही के जुल्मों का मुकाबला करते हुए हमारे यहाँ चले आए हैं, उनके लिए धन की आवश्यकता है, इसके प्रति जनता की हमदर्दी है। लेकिन वह समझती है कि इस तरह से उनपर टैक्स नहीं लगना चाहिये। लेकिन आपने आम जनता के मर्म-स्थल पर चोट करने की कोशिश की है विस्थापितों के नाम पर। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप बड़े लोगों पर कर लगायें। किन लोगों पर लगायें, यह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। अगर आप को टैक्स लगाना था तो आप आयातित शराब पर टैक्स लगा सकते थे। उसपर क्यों नहीं लगाया गया? इस वास्ते नहीं लगाया गया कि उसे बड़े लोग पीते हैं और मध्यम और निम्न आय वर्ग के लोग, गरीब किसान, शहरों में रहने वाले गरीब मजदूर नहीं पीते हैं? जिन के पास ज्यादा पैसा है, जो ऐश करते हैं, जो धन का दुरुपयोग करते हैं, जो मौज मेला करने में विश्वास करते हैं, वही इसका इस्तेमाल करते हैं। उनपर टैक्स लगाना चाहिये था न कि पोस्टल सामग्री पर।

उसी तरह से हमारे देश में 75 घराने हजारदारों के हैं, पूंजीपतियों के हैं। उनकी संकड़ों और हजारों कम्पनियां हैं। उनपर और उनके कंपिटल पर, उनकी पूंजी पर आपको सैस लगाना चाहिए था। उनके रिजर्व फंड पर सैस लगाते। उनके डिविडेंड पर सैस लगाने की कोशिश करते। यह रास्ता था न कि साधारण जनता पर टैक्स लगाने का। आप कम्पनियों का वर्गीकरण कर सकते थे

और वर्गीकरण करके आप सेस लगा सकते थे। अगर आप ऐसा करते तो आपको बहुत पैसा मिल सकता था। अभी जितना पैसा इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं उससे कई गुना अधिक पैसा आप एकत्र कर सकते थे। विस्थापितों को हम ठीक से रख नहीं पा रहे हैं, उनके रहने का ठीक से इंतजाम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, उनके खाने का बंदोबस्त नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। अगर आपने इन लोगों पर टैक्स लगाया होता तो ये सब काम आप आसानी से कर सकते थे। धनी किसानों पर टैक्स लगना चाहिए था।

इसी तरह से इनकम टैक्स का पांच अरब रुपया आज भी बकाया पड़ा हुआ है जो वसूल नहीं किया जा रहा है। आप यह रुपया सख्ती करके वसूल कर सकते थे। छः अरब रुपया ऐसा है जो ब्लैक मनी है। यह वह रुपया है जो लोगों का खून चूस कर पैदा किया गया है, भ्रष्टाचार करके पैदा किया गया है। तरह-तरह की घूसखोरी भी चलती है। बड़े-बड़े मगरमच्छ और जनता के दुश्मन इसको दबाये बैठे हैं। जनता का खून चूसते रहे हैं। इसको आप निकालते। उनसे आप लेते। लेकिन आपने यह नहीं किया।

आपने जो डाक की सामग्री पर कर लगाया है इसमें बहुत सा हिस्सा आपके गवर्नमेंट डिपार्टमेंट्स का भी है। गवर्नमेंट डिपार्टमेंट्स से पैसा इसके द्वारा फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट के पास जाएगा। क्या आपने अन्दाजा लगाया है कि गवर्नमेंट के प्रत्येक विभाग से कितना रुपया आपको मिलेगा और आम जनता से आपको कितना मिलेगा ?

इन सब बातों को देखते हुए अगर आप सही मानों में शरणार्थियों की मदद करना चाहते हैं—हम भी मदद करना चाहते हैं, पूरा देश इस मामले में एक है, कोई मतभेद नहीं है—तो आप उन लोगों पर जिनकी हानि चर्चा की है, टैक्स लगायें और गरीबों पर टैक्स न

लगायें। अब तो आम जनता के दिमाग में यह गलत भावना फैलने लगी है कि ये विस्थापित कहां से चले आए हैं कि हमारे ऊपर ही टैक्स लगने शुरू हो गए हैं। इस तरह की बातें लोग कभी-कभी बोलते हैं। कहते हैं कि यह क्या हुआ, हम तो मदद करना चाहते हैं लेकिन हमारे ही ऊपर टैक्स लग गया है विस्थापितों के नाम पर। इस प्रकार की भावना फैलने नहीं देना चाहिए, इस भावना का प्रचार और प्रसार न हो, इसको आपको देखना चाहिये। यह तभी होगा जब आप ऐसे लोगों पर टैक्स लगाना बन्द कर देंगे जो देने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं। जो बड़े-बड़े इजारेदार हैं, जो पूंजीपति हैं, जो टैक्सों का रुपया पचाए हुए हैं, ब्लैक मनी रजे हुए हैं, ऐसे लोगों पर आप टैक्स लगायें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम इस बिल का विरोध कर रहे हैं और प्रार्थना करते हैं कि इसको वापिस ले लिया जाए—और बड़े लोगों पर टैक्स लगाने वाला बिल सदन के इसी सत्र में लाया जाए और मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि उसका सम्पूर्ण सदन एक मत से समर्थन करेगा और हमारे देश पर भी जो खतरा है, जिसका हमें मुकाबला करना है, उस खतरे के खिलाफ लड़ने में जनता में उत्साह पैदा होगा। आम जनता की जेब पर हमला करके उसमें आप उत्साह पैदा नहीं कर सकते हैं। आप आम जनता को अपने साथ लेना चाहते हैं तो उसकी दिक्कतों को आप समझें और उस पर अतिरिक्त बोझा न डालें और जो लोग देने की स्थिति में हैं, उन पर ही बोझा डालें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का जोरदार विरोध करता हूँ और निवेदन करता हूँ कि इसको मंत्री महोदय वापिस ले लें।

श्री रामकंवर (टोंक) : आर्डिनेंस के द्वारा सरकार ने जो सत्तर करोड़ का टैक्स शरणार्थियों के खर्च को वहन करने का हवाला दे कर लगाया है और जिस की अब वह लोक

[श्री राम कंवर]

सभा से स्वीकृति लेने हेतु यहां एक बिल लाई है, मैं उसका विरोध करता हूँ। यह आश्चर्यजनक बात है कि एक ओर राष्ट्रपति ने इसी संसद की बैठक बुलाई और दूसरी ओर इसी अवधि में इन सत्तर करोड़ के टैक्सों के अध्यादेश जारी कर दिये गये और जनता पर इन टैक्सों का बोझा लाद दिया गया। यह इस बात का द्योतक है कि सत्तारूढ़ दल और उसके नेता का इस सदन पर और जन-प्रतिनिधियों पर विश्वास उठता जा रहा है। इसी कारण से मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पग पग पर उसे दरकिनार करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। अगर यह टैक्स इसी सदन में सरकार एक संशोधित बजट के द्वारा लाती तो इस पंद्रह दिन के भीतर कुछ बिगड़ नहीं जाता, कोई आफत का पहाड़ तो सरकार पर गिर नहीं जाता। यह तो सर्वविदित है कि सत्तारूढ़ दल को पूर्ण बहुमत इस सदन में प्राप्त है।

जहां तक शरणार्थी समस्या का सम्बन्ध है, यह अमानक तो पैदा नहीं हो गई है। पिछले बजट में ही जहां अरबों रुपये के टैक्स लगाए गए वहां इसे क्यों छोड़ दिया गया? चूंकि इसको तब छोड़ दिया गया इस वास्ते यह इस बात को प्रमाणित करता है कि सरकार अदूरदर्शी है।

यह जो पांच पैसे वाला टिकट लगाने वाला मामला है, यह बड़ा आपत्तिजनक है क्योंकि गांवों के अनपढ़ और भोले-भाले गरीब लोग इससे बड़ी भारी कठिनाई का अनुभव करेंगे। पांच पैसे बंगला देश वाला टिकट अलग से लगाना होगा, इस चीज को ग्रामीण जनता और अनपढ़ लोगों के लिए समझना बड़ा मुश्किल होगा। अगर सरकार को यह टैक्स लगाना ही था तो टिकटों की कीमत ही वह बढ़ा देती तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उनको अलग से खास टिकट खरीदने की जरूरत न पड़ती।

सरकार ने इशारा किया है कि बंगला

देश की समस्या हल हो जाने के बाद इस प्रकार की जो टिकटें हैं, इनको वह वापिस ले लेंगी और यह टैक्स नहीं रहेगा। लेकिन मैं इस चीज की कोई उम्मीद नहीं रखता हूँ। इसका कारण यह है कि कितनी ही बार राजस्थान में अकाल घोषित कर दिये जाने के बाद और किसानों का लगान माफ कर दिये जाने के बाद भी उसको वसूल कर लिया गया है। इसलिए पांच पैसे का टिकट अलग से लगाने का जो प्रावधान किया जा रहा है, उसका मैं सख्त विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री रामदेव सिंह (महाराजगंज) : आर्डिनेंस के माध्यम से जो पोस्टल आर्टिकल्स की कीमत में वृद्धि की गई है, उसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ। जैसा कि पूर्व वक्ताओं ने बताया है, लगता यह है कि सत्तारूढ़ दल का इस सदन पर से तथा जन-प्रतिनिधियों पर से विश्वास उठता जा रहा है।

माननीया राज्य मंत्रीजी ने कहा है कि हम लोग अध्यादेश लागू करने के विरोधी हैं, लेकिन क्या करें, जब फ्राइसिस का पीरियड आता है, जब संकटकालीन स्थिति आती है, तो हम मजबूर हो जाते हैं। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब इंग्लैंड पर गोले बरसाये जा रहे थे और घमासान युद्ध हो रहा था, उस जमाने में भी वहां पर आर्डिनेंस के जरिये कोई कर नहीं लगाया गया बल्कि हाउस आफ कामन्स की बैठक बुला कर कानून पास किया गया। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि अगर संविधान में कुछ समय के भीतर इस सदन की बैठक बुलाना आवश्यक न होता, तो शायद सत्तारूढ़ दल इस सदन की बैठक ही न बुलाता और जन प्रतिनिधियों को इग्नोर करके, तरह तरह के बहाने कर के राष्ट्रपति के माध्यम से अपना काम चला लेता।

हमारे देश में जो शरणार्थी आये हैं, उन की देख-भाल और हिफाजत करना इस देश

की नैतिक जिम्मेदारी है। लेकिन जैसा कि श्री मिश्र ने कहा है, ये शरणार्थी इस देश में हमेशा रहने वाले हैं। मुझे लगता है कि हमारा देश युगों तक इन शरणार्थियों की समस्या से घिरा रहेगा। आप इतिहास के पन्ने उलट कर देखें कि क्या शरणार्थियों की समस्या नई है। प्रकृति ने जिस देश को एक बनाया है, कुछ राजनेताओं ने जल्दी सत्ता प्राप्त करने के लोभ में, विदेशी साम्राज्यवादियों के कुचक्रों का शिकार होकर, दिल्ली में बैठ कर कागज पर उसकी एकता को भंग कर दिया। प्रकृति कभी इस देश की एकता भंग किए जाने को बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकती है।

इसलिए सत्तारूढ़ दल और उसके प्रधान मंत्री से मेरा निवेदन है कि वे इस समस्या को समझें। या तो प्रेम से और या तलवार से इन दोनों देशों का कानफेडरेशन बनाना होगा और उनकी सुरक्षा की संयुक्त व्यवस्था करनी होगी, अन्यथा इस तरह की समस्याएँ आती रहेंगी और हमें कभी भी उनसे मुक्ति नहीं मिल सकेगी। इस कृत्रिम बनावट को तोड़ना होगा। सत्ता को प्राप्त करने के लिए कुछ राजनेताओं ने युगों से चली आ रही जिस एकता को तोड़ दिया, उसको फिर से लाना होगा। इसके अलावा हमारी समस्याओं का कोई हल नहीं है।

ये शरणार्थी वापिस जाने वाले नहीं हैं...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are not discussing about the refugees or consideration. We are discussing about these taxes.

श्री राम देव सिंह : जिस समस्या के नाम पर ये टैक्स लगाये गये हैं, मैं उसी समस्या का जिक्र कर रहा हूँ। जिस मुर्गी को दिल्ली में बैठ कर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ज़िबह कर रही हैं, उसको बिहार में बैठ कर श्री भोला शास्त्री ज़िबह कर रहे हैं। ये टैक्स किन लोगों पर लगाए जा रहे हैं? गांवों में रहने

वाले लोगों पर। आज देश के सारे गांव बेकारी की भाग में जल रहे हैं। इस देश में रोज़ी-रोजगार के अवसर नहीं बढ़े हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are not discussing about Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri. We are discussing about the taxes proposed by the Central Government on certain postal articles.

श्री राम देव सिंह : यह टैक्स गांवों के कामन मैन पर लगाया गया है। इसलिए हमें अधिकार है उसकी चर्चा करने का, उसकी स्थिति को एक्सप्लेन करने का।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Chief Minister of Bihar is not imposing these taxes. You are a senior Member of this House, you should know.

श्री राम देव सिंह : मैं चर्चा कर रहा हूँ गांवों में रहने वाले कामन मैन की, जिस पर इस अध्यादेश के माध्यम से कर लगाया गया और बता रहा हूँ कि आज उसकी स्थिति क्या है। उस पर कई तरह के टैक्स लगाये जा रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि नियमानुसार मुझे उस पर बोलने का अधिकार है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have a right to speak. You can say, this is imposing a burden on the common-man, but Mr Bhola Paswan Shastri is not the common-man discussed here.

श्री राम देव सिंह : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार उन लोगों पर टैक्स लगा रही है, जिनको वह रोजगार नहीं दे रही है, जिन की हालत बहुत दयनीय है, जो भरपेट खा नहीं सकते हैं, जो अपने बच्चों को शिक्षा नहीं दे सकते हैं, बीमार पड़ने पर उनको दवा नहीं दे सकते हैं। सरकार ने जो टैक्स पहले से लगा रखे हैं, वे तो बसूल नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। अगर सरकार उनकी बसूली के लिए अपनी एजेंसी को सक्रिय बनाती, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उसको ये नये टैक्स न लगाने पड़ते।

[श्री राम देव सिंह]

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, यह शरणार्थियों की प्राबल्य कभी सत्त्व नहीं होने वाली है। तिव्वत से आये हुए लाखों शरणार्थी आज भी इस देश के विभिन्न भागों में बैठे हुए हैं। अब जो शरणार्थी आ रहे हैं, वे भी हमेशा इस देश में बैठे रहेंगे। सत्तारूढ़ दल के लिए तो यह कल्याण की बात हो जाती है। लेकिन जो देश के गरीब लोग हैं, जिनको सत्तारूढ़ दल ने भ्रमा कर, समाजवाद लाने, गरीबी हटाने और परिवर्तन लाने का नारा दे कर जिसके वोट लिये थे, अब वे स्पष्टीकरण मांगते हैं, सत्तारूढ़ दल के खिलाफ विद्रोह करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are going far out of the subject under discussion now.

PROF. P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : This is directly concerned with this slogan—*garibi hatao*.

श्री राम देव सिंह : शरणार्थियों की प्राबल्य को सरकार ने क्रीएट किया है और अब वह अपने आप को बचाना चाहती है।

श्री के० एन० तिवारी (वेतिया) : माननीय सदस्य कुछ समझ कर बोलें।

श्री राम देव सिंह : मेरी समझ तो चली गई है तिवारी जी के पास। मैं बोलूँ क्या।

इस प्राबल्य को खुद क्रीएट करके अब सरकार चाहती है कि देश की जनता, जिसको सत्तारूढ़ दल ने सब्ज बाग दिखा कर सत्ता प्राप्त की है, उससे स्पष्टीकरण न मांगे। कभी यह याहियाखां की चर्चा करती है, कभी शरणार्थियों की और कभी बाहरी खतरे की।

चूँकि सरकार जन-प्रतिनिधियों को इग्नोर कर के एक आर्डिनेंस के माध्यम से टैक्स लगाती चली जा रही है—वह और कितने टैक्स लगायेगी, यह कहना मुश्किल है—, इस लिए मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ।

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj) : First of all, I oppose this Bill because it has imposed a tax by ordinance. This has never been done before in the history of this House. Secondly, I oppose it because it is stated that this is a tax for the refugees. Sir, the refugees are our guests. Let us not impose a tax in their names and make them unpopular. That is my first point. We must meet all these charges out of our own General Revenue.

I think this sum of Rs. 70 crores could have been raised by savings, by austerity, in spending of the various Ministries and Departments and by other methods. By this measure you have taxed the poorest of the poor; you have put more taxes on essential commodities. You have said that it is a temporary measure and will remain only so long as refugees are here. But how do the Government hope to send the refugees back? They first thought that world opinion would be able to persuade Yahya Khan to negotiate with the Awami League and then the refugees would go back. This has failed. They now think that the Mukti Bahini will win the battle and then the refugees will go back. But I do not think that the Mukti Bahini alone can win the battle and establish the raj of the Awami League. Unless our forces go and attack the forces of Pakistan there, we cannot send these refugees back there. But there our Government are hesitating. It was high time that we fought the Pakistani army and made Bangla Desh an independent country and establish a government there so that the refugees could go back and these taxes might not continue for ever. I hope that Government will now see that Bangla Desh is recognised and we should fight the battle and make Bangla Desh a reality, so that these taxes may not continue.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I have heard hon. Members who have participated in this debate, and I have noted the suggestions made by them. Since yesterday, we have been discussing in this House the series of steps that Government have taken in the form of ordinances and which the Bills that we have been discussing seek to replace.

Out of all the speeches that have been made and the various suggestions made by

hon. Members, two points emerge on which I wish to make my submissions. One is that Government are taking recourse to ordinances and have no faith in the parliamentary procedures and conventions, and because of the majority that they have got, they are trying to bypass Parliament. Sir, I submit that we are in an extraordinary situation. Day in and day out, hon. Members themselves have been drawing the attention of Government to this extraordinary situation. It is a continuing situation. Only yesterday, this House heard the speech of the Prime Minister from which the country know that the military junta in Pakistan had declared an emergency in their country. I think it is not the contention of hon. Members that the compulsions of the situation do not require the taking of certain appropriate steps.

Hon. Members have also said that since Parliament was to meet on the 15th November, it was not necessary to impose these levies and taxes through ordinances. As I have already explained in my statement, the decision to go in for resource mobilisation to meet the tremendous financial burden imposed on the country as a result of the situation on the frontiers and the tremendous burden of the Bangla Desh refugees was taken at a conference of the Chief Ministers and Governors held on 12th October. The Government felt that it was necessary for them to take the Chief Ministers and the Governors into confidence and convey to them the seriousness of the situation and to see their assistance in making the resource mobilisation a success and then take the necessary steps. These steps have been taken as a result of the consensus that was arrived at in that conference.

By means of this Bill which seeks to replace the Tax on Postal Articles Ordinance, we have come before the House within the shortest possible time to have the concurrence of the House for the step that we have taken,

SHRI P. K. DEO : That is mandatory.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : True.

There has been quite a lot of criticism about the use of ordinance. An hon. Member opposite of the CPI and others have welcomed ordinances in the past. It is not just an academic discussion. They have welcomed the ordinances on bank

nationalisation, general insurance nationalisation, the coal mines and so on, ordinances through which the social policy of this Government were given effect to. I can very well understand the opposition of Shri H. M. Patel and Shri P. K. Deo because they are opposed to all decisive steps the Government want to take to give effect to its socialist policies.

SHRI P. K. DEO : It is a perversity of Parliament.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Of course, we have to come to Parliament. Even if we wanted to, we cannot bypass Parliament because we are also answerable to the people. We have been elected and put in power here on the basis of certain values and standards that this Government has set itself for the last 20 years.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Then have a dialogue with the House.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : There is no question of taking up a defensive position. I am submitting that in a growing country like this, in a transitional stage, when we want to usher in a socialist society, there will be many occasions when Government will have to act in a judicious manner bring forth legislation initially through ordinance which will later have to be approved by Parliament.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : Not taxation by ordinance.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Like the firmans of a Moghul.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Hon. members referred to the correspondence between the former Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, and a former Speaker. I would like to quote from that letter of July 1954 which represents the basic stand of the Government. Panditji said in that letter :

"We have been reluctant to issue ordinances and it is only when we felt compelled to do so by circumstances that we have issued them. You will appreciate that it is the responsibility of the Government to decide what steps should be taken in a particular contingency. The Constitution itself has provided for the issue of ordinances

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

where such necessity arises and that decision has to be exercised by Government."

In the past two days, we have been trying to convey to the House that in the present situation when there is an urgency there is need for this. Of course, those who do not feel there is an urgency will not accept this argument and I cannot convince them. In this situation, we do not know what is going to happen in the new few days and how many more ordinances have to issue because we are living in an extraordinary situation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When Parliament is in session, no ordinance can be issued.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I know. Obviously that cannot be done. I am only meeting an argument. We have issued a very limited number of ordinances and we have also listed the reasons for doing so.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : 13.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Also Parliament will have to approve these ordinances and they will be the ultimate judge as to whether the use of these ordinances has been right or wrong. I took the time of the House to quote the letter of the Former Prime Minister only to indicate the view of Government on the issue of ordinances. We contemplate it only in an emergency situation.

There is another point which I would like to make. Hon. Members have submitted that since Parliament was to meet on the 15th November, what was the urgency issuing the ordinance in October. In so far as the taxes on postal articles are concerned, certain administrative arrangements had to be made before these taxes could come into effect. About 200 crores of stamps had to be got ready and distributed to the various post offices. Administrative measures were to be taken to see that all the requirements for introducing this levy were put in. That was why it was necessary.

I would also submit that for everyday, in respect of the various levies which are coming before Parliament, if I am not

mistaken, about Rs. 12 lakhs would have been lost.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I thought that headache should also be shared by the Opposition. They are also elected representatives in the House. You cannot, through that argument justify disregarding this House. *(Interruption)*

SHRI K. R. GANESH : There was an urgent situation, an extraordinary situation, and in view of the extraordinary situation,—tremendous financial burdens imposed on the country—it became absolutely imperative for the Government to bring this measure. The Government would have failed in its duty if they had not taken these necessary steps to raise resources so that the consequential problems that are arising as a result of the huge deficit could be, to an extent, met.

Hon. Members have also made their views known about the various administrative steps that the Government should have taken. For instance, they have suggested that there should be certain austerity, that taxes should be realised, that smuggling should be curtailed and that black money should be stopped. All these steps have been taken. These steps are being taken. Let me submit to hon. Members that as a result of the less budget—the deficit that was there to the extent of Rs. 200 crores that was put in the supplementary budget some of these measures have already been taken and are under way. For instance, there is the five per cent reduction in non-Plan expenditure; even the Plan expenditure consideration is going on for seeing if the total Plan outlay could be curtailed without affecting the direction of the Plan. We have informed the House time and again that as far as the arrears of taxes are concerned, Rs. 60 crores to Rs. 70 crores are to be collected, and various other economy measures as have been mentioned in both Houses from time to time have been taken. These steps have already been taken. This burden is there, because it is a continuing burden; day in and day out, this burden goes on increasing. Therefore, it was necessary for both the Centre and the States to raise as many resources as possible so that it may have a viable impact on the total economy of the country.

Thereby, the consequential problem of inflation and all the various other divisive trends in our economy could be remedied.

One hon. Member referred to the Jammu and Kashmir State not being included. It is a well-known fact and we have discussed it in this House a number of times—that due to article 370, it is necessary to take the concurrence of the State and the Home Ministry has already written to the State Government.

The other point which hon. Members have tried to make is that this tax affects the common man and it throws a burden on him.

I have indicated in my speech introducing the Bill that an attempt has been made by exempting the post-cards and registered newspapers to see that at least a larger part of the common man is excluded from the purview of taxation. It will always be a point of difference between the hon. Members on that side and us what is the actual concept of the common man which they are referring to. It is the intention of the Government, whenever taxation measures are introduced as has been done in the present case, to exclude the most vulnerable sections of the society which could not bear any burden. There are sections, I do not deny, who come within the purview of the levy and who, if the Government could avoid it, could have been given those concessions. But in an extraordinary situation like this, we have to utilise every ounce of the resources we can mobilise to meet the situation. It was not therefore possible to exclude more sections of society from the purview of the Bill. With these words, I commend this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“This House disapproves of the Tax on Postal Articles Ordinance, 1971

(Ordinance No. 18 of 1971) promulgated by the President on the 22nd October, 1971.”

The Resolution was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill to provide for the levy of a tax on certain postal articles, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 to 6 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is an amendment to clause 1—

Shri S. N. Misra is not moving that amendment. So, I shall put clause 1 to the vote of the House. The question is :

“That Clause 1 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Sir, I move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 6]

AYES

[15.53

Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Bahuguna, Shri H. N.
Banamali Babu, Shri
Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
Basappa, Shri K.
Besra, Shri S. C.

Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bhatia, Shri Durgadas
Bisht, Shri Narendra Singh
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Choudhary, Shri B. E.
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque

Darbara Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri Anandi Charan
 Das, Shri Dharnidhar
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Dhamankar, Shri
 Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra
 Dube, Shri J. P.
 Dumada, Shri L. K.
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Godara, Shri Mani Ram
 Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chander
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
 Gowda, Shri Pampan
 Hansda, Shri Subodh
 Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
 Jadeja, Shri D. P.
 Jamilurrahman, Shri Md
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
 Jha, Shri Chiranjib
 Jitendra Prasad, Shri
 Kadam, Shri J. G.
 Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
 Kader, Shri S. A.
 Kailas, Dr.
 Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
 Maurya, Shri B. P.
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mishra, Shri Jagannath
 Misra, Shri S. N.
 Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
 Oraon, Shri Tuna
 Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra

Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
 Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Patil, Shri Krishnarao
 Peje, Shri S. L.
 Radhakrishnan, Shri S.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
 Raj Bahadur, Shri
 Rajdeo Singh Shri
 Ram, Shri Tulmohan
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
 Ray, Shri Siddhartha Shankar
 Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Rami
 Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
 Richhariya, Dr. Govird Das
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Savant, Shri Shankerrao
 Seth, Shri Arjun
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Shenoy, Shri P. R.
 Shetty, Shri K. K.
 Shukla, Shri B. R.
 Sohan Lal, Shri T.
 Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tombi Singh, Shri N.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad

NOES

Bade, Shri R. V.
 Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
 Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
 Chaudhary, Shri Ishwar
 Chittibabu, Shri C.
 Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Deo, Shri P. K.
 Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
 Horo, Shri N. E.
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra
 Krishna Kumari Jodhpur Rajmata

Krishnan, Shri M. K.
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala
 Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Patel, Shri H. M.
 Ramkanwar, Shri
 Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
 Saxena, Prof. S. L.
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Singh, Shri D. N.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result* of the division is :

Ayes: 99 ; Noes: 22.

The motion was adopted.

15.56 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE : INLAND
AIR TRAVEL TAX ORDINANCE, 1971
AND INLAND AIR TRAVEL
TAX BILL

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : I beg to move :

"This House disapproves of the Inland Air Travel Tax Ordinance, 1971 (Ordinance No. 19 of 1971) promulgated by the President on the 30th October, 1971."

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

With the advancement of science and technology, distance has been shrinking and air travel is no longer a luxury. It is a public utility service. There has been a trend throughout the world to reduce the air tariff. If you look at the air flight rates of the different airlines, you will see that they have been slashed down to a great extent. The whole purpose is to make it more useful, so that this amenity may be more easily available to the people at large.

We are not satisfied with the present functioning of the Indian Airlines. It cannot cater to the needs of the passengers who would like to go about inside the country. Many Important towns have been left. We want a closer link of the various outlying areas by the extension of the IA Services. At the same time, we expect it should not pinch the pocket of the poor man or of the middle-class. It should not be an item of luxury only to a privileged few. So, there is a very strong case to reduce the air tariff in this country. On the other hand, we find that this utility service, instead of being made available more easily to the travelling public, is becoming more difficult. The air rates have been revised

only a few years ago and now to add insult to injury, under the pretext of refugees, another 5 per cent levy has been put through this ordinance.

There have been many speeches here on the promulgation of ordinances during the inter-session period. Heavens would not have fallen if the Government had waited for Parliament to meet and then brought forward these measures. There is no justification absolutely for this parliamentary perversity resorted to by Government in the shape of ordinances. Though it is a privilege of the Government, it should be scarcely used. This extraordinary power is not to be used as and when Government desires. As pointed out by the Supreme Court a few months ago, the Government is not the Grand Moghul that it has inherited the powers of the so-called paramountcy and it can behave as the Grand Moghuls used to behave.

Of course, we have got sympathy for the refugees. But when we talk of refugees, I am reminded of the guilty men who have been sitting in the treasury benches who were responsible for the vivisection of the Motherland. This refugee problem is a creation of their own. From the very beginning, I have been associated with the constitutional development in the country. The entire panorama of the holocaust and transfer of population is just in front of my eyes. I cannot forget those ghastly days when in broad day light people used to be murdered. A geographical absurdity has been created out of the hunger for power. They wanted to usurp power at any cost, even at the cost of dividing this country. Pakistan, with its two wings at a distance of nearly 1100 miles, is a geographical absurdity. It cannot function and it cannot preserve its integrity. It must disintegrate one day.

Now the military regime, a minority clique, is trying to suppress the aspirations of the Bengali majority, trying to crush their culture, trying to put up their own puppet government. When they failed in their attempt, they tried to crush it with all their might. It could have been foreseen even in 1947 that these things would happen. There is nothing new about it.

*The following Members also recorded their votes :

AYES : Sarvashri Pattabhi Rama Rao, Paripoornan and Painuli, Raja Kulkarni, Dalip Singh, Anant Prasad Dhusia, M. M. Hashim, M. Bheeshmadev, and Mallikarjun ;
NOES : Shrimati M. Godfrey and Teja Singh Swatantra.

[Shri P. K. Deo]

16.00 hrs.

The influx of refugees is also there ever since partition. The only difference is that previously they were trickling down, now they are coming in big floods. So, there is absolutely no justification for taking recourse to this Ordinance on the pretext of providing relief to refugees.

What would be the amount that would be raised by this levy? It will bring a revenue of Rs. 94 lakhs this year and a revenue of Rs. 2.5 crores next year if this levy is continued on account of the refugee problem still not being solved. When we consider that there are arrears of tax revenue of nearly Rs. 500 crores, a loss of nearly Rs. 400 crores to the government on account of under-invoicing and over-invoicing of imports and exports, loss on account of loopholes in tax collection and so much of wasteful expenditure, we feel that this levy could easily have been avoided. If only all the loopholes are plugged, they could have easily collected much more than Rs. 2.5 crores and done away with this measure.

Instead of tightening their belts and streamlining the administration, the Finance Ministry have put a further headache on IAC. At a time when they are all anxious to expand their activities, this extra levy will put all sorts of impediments on both IAC and the travelling public. Instead of making this utility service more easily available to the travelling public, and more so to the middle class and poorer sections of the society, this levy makes air travel beyond the reach of many people. That is why I oppose this measure.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Sir, I beg to move* :

"That the Bill to provide for the levy of a tax on inland air travel, be taken into consideration."

Hon. Members are aware that the question of raising additional resources to meet the expenditure for relief of Bangla Desh refugees was discussed at the last meeting of the Governors and Chief Ministers of States held on the 12th October, 1971. It was agreed that both the Centre and the States should raise additional resources from their respective spheres of taxation

for being utilised exclusively for the relief of Bangla Desh refugees.

Levy of a tax on railway passenger fares was one of the proposals which we have adopted. However, in order simultaneously to levy a burden on the more expensive means of individual travel, it was also decided to levy a tax of five per cent of the fares paid by passengers for inland air journeys commencing on or after the 15th November, 1971. The tax will be collected by the carriers as an addition to the fares payable by passengers and shall be paid to the Central Government. The authority for administering the tax in pursuance of the rules made by the Central Government, is the Central Board of Excise and customs. The tax is expected to yield to the Central Government an additional revenue of about Rs. 2.5 crores in a full year and of about Rs. 94 lakhs in the current year.

It has been necessary to impose this levy through an Ordinance (No. 19 of 1971) for the following reasons :

- (a) Parliament was not in session ;
- (b) Action had to be taken immediately to raise maximum resources, as delays would have impeded our efforts in this direction. Further, steps were required to be taken to collect the tax where advance reservation for journeys commencing on or after the 15th November, 1971 were made ; and
- (c) The date of effect of the levy had to be kept as 15th November, 1971 as preparatory steps were necessary (i) to keep the collection machinery in readiness and (ii) to avoid inconvenience to the travelling public.

The present Bill seeks to replace this Ordinance.

Sir, I move that the Bill be taken up by the House for consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"This House disapproves of the Inland Air Travel Tax Ordinance, 1971. (Ordinance No. 19 of 1971) promulgated by the President on the 30th October, 1971." ;

"That the Bill to provide for the levy of a tax on inland air travel, be taken into consideration."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

***SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN (Ponnani) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to speak in my own mother tongue—Malayalam.

Sir, this Bill seeks to replace the Ordinance promulgated by the President. Myself and my Party are not totally against promulgation of ordinances. But regarding the Ordinance that is under consideration I have to point out one or two things. It is said that this Ordinance was promulgated due to some extraordinary circumstances facing the country. It is quite true that our people and our Government are definitely bound to protect the refugees who have come to our soil from Bangla Desh. We should protect them properly and we have taken up that duty on ourselves. It is said that these taxes are being imposed to find out the resources to meet the expenditure on the refugees.

I do not agree with the argument that the promulgation of the ordinance to levy tax has been necessitated because of the extraordinary situation prevailing in the country. It is not a situation that arose yesterday or today. This situation has been there for the last eight or nine months. When this situation has been in existence for the last eight or nine months I cannot agree that there was need for promulgation of an Ordinance to levy this tax. I do not know whether in our parliamentary history such an extraordinary action promulgating Ordinance to levy tax has been taken before.

Another reason given by the Government for promulgation of this Ordinance is that it will take time to streamline the administration and create more funds. Sir, when was this Ordinance promulgated? The date of this Session was decided and summons were issued to all hon. Members for assembling on the 15th of this month. It was after this that this Ordinance was promulgated. I should say that this is something not only very extraordinary but something by which this Government has brought down the dignity of this House.

In the statement of Objects and Reasons it is said that this levy has been imposed based on the recommendations of the Conference of Governors and Chief Ministers. If they had recommended only this tax on air tickets I would not have objected. We have already passed two Bills, one seeking to levy a tax on railway passenger fares

and another seeking to tax the postal articles. In addition to this, Sir, the States have been asked to levy their own taxes and raise more money to help the Bangla Desh refugees. Madhya Pradesh is going to levy additional taxes to raise Rs. 4 crores, Punjab is going to raise Rs. 1.25 crores by additional taxes, Himachal Pradesh is going to levy additional taxes to the tune of Rs. 22 lakhs and so on. Bihar is also going to levy additional taxes. In Kerala they are going to raise Rs. 12 crores by additional taxation. In Mysore an Ordinance will be issued and that will be discussed in this House. Similarly, Sir, the Ordinances issued in Bengal and Gujarat also will have to be discussed by this House. Ordinances promulgated in those States seeking to impose a heavy burden on the people will be discussed in this hon. House. That is the extraordinary situation which we are going to face.

Sir, nobody says that we need not find the money for helping the refugees. But is it necessary to tax the 66 lakhs poor railway passengers? Instead of doing that why should not the Government impose more taxes on some 66 big-monied people? It is estimated that Rs. 94 lakhs will be collected from those who travel by air during this current year. Who are the people who travel by air in our country? It is mostly the bureaucrats who do not spend from their pockets. For their travel the Government pays and therefore it is only a question of book adjustment. The Government need not hope to get anything by the levy of this tax because from one account the money will be transferred to another account in the books of the Government and they will not get much extra money.

Therefore, Sir, I oppose the manner in which levies have been imposed by promulgating Ordinances.

SHRI S. N. MISRA (Kannauj) : At the very outset I must say that I am supporting this Bill because it is a tax on those who can afford to pay it.

There are two important factors which must be brought before the House by the hon Minister. He did not reply in spite of my earlier question. There was, according to him, a conference of the Chief Ministers of the States and then these ordinances were

**The original speech was delivered in*

Malayalam.

[Shri S. N. Misra]

promulgated. If there was a conference, why was this matter not put before the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir so that there could no exclusion...

SHRI. K. R. GANESH : He was there.

SHRI S. N. MISRA :...so that there might not have been any exclusion of the taxation in respect of Jammu and Kashmir. If he was there, then the burden of the refugees should have been equally borne by Jammu & Kashmir and not only by the rest of India because Jammu & Kashmir forms part of India. I remember that in this very House a statement was made by the State Minister for Law and Justice on 18th November 1971. It was said :

"There was no doubt that Shri Nehru had given the assurance that Art. 370 will be gradually eroded. The position was that the Entries in the Union and Concurrent Lists can be extended to Jammu & Kashmir after consultation and with the concurrence of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. The various Presidential Orders issued under Art. 370 have extended various laws passed by this august House to the State of Jammu & Kashmir."

My submission before the House is that it is now nearly 25 years that we have not yet been able to attain the in fact and factual integration of Kashmir. It is necessary that in respect of this burden which we are bearing in respect of the Bangla Desh refugees, the Central Government should have insisted upon the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir to agree that this tax should have been leviable in respect of those who are in Jammu and Kashmir also.

There is another aspect which has not been made clear. Though an assurance was given by Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi that it was a temporary measure, I understand that if it is intended to be a temporary measure, in spite of there being a temporary tax, it should have been mentioned that it was initially for a period of one year and it may be extended further for a period of one year and not exceeding one year. Then the position would have been clear that the intention of

the Government is to keep it as a temporary measure and that they do not want to extend it for all time to come, and that they will come with a Resolution or a Bill to delete these provisions. These are the two matters which are necessary, and the hon. Minister, I respectfully pray, should make it absolutely clear that the Bill is for a temporary purpose initially for one year, extendable to a maximum period of 2 years. This should have been extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir should have been prevailed upon that this taxation should be co-extensive in that State also. With these words I support the Bill still.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we support this Bill which has been brought before the House for approval.

The first reason is this, that for the first time, people who can pay taxes, moneyed people, are being asked to pay some taxes. But, having said this, I want to know as to how much the Government will get as money. After all, what we have been noticing is this, and as far as our information goes, more than 60 per cent of the people who travel by air do travel only at the expense of the Government. So, what does it actually amount to ? It is simply a question of book-keeping or book-adjustment. This is our point number one.

My second point is this. Quite a large number of people who are employed in the business houses and business executives travel and they cheat the public exchequer from payment of income-tax. Only those sections of people will be taxed. So, I doubt very much whether Rs. 2.50 crores will be realised. I do not know how this calculation has been made.

Therefore, what I say is this, that though it is a correct move for taxing richer people, who are in a position to pay, the Government should have gone in for getting money from certain other sources, like getting the black money that exists in the country today to the tune of thousands of crores of rupees, taxing richer people, taxing business houses and taxing the monopolies which have sprung up in this country, thanks to the policy of the Congress Government pursued during the

last 24 years. This is just a piecemeal attempt of taxation, just in order to help the Bangla Desh refugees and the total amount of money that will be realised will be about Rs. 70 crores or Rs. 80 crores.

I want to know what is the purpose. If daily about Rs. 2 crores or Rs. 3 crores are being spent, for meeting the barest necessities of these hapless people of East Bengal, then this amount of Rs. 70 crores or Rs. 80 crores will last for how long? Is there any proposal in the offing to bring in certain other tax proposals also? Generally, the people want to know this because, due to the taxation on the railway fares and also higher postal charges, the common people are affected. Therefore, people are a little apprehensive of the Government's taxation measures as to whether any more taxes are coming after a month or so. May be in the next budget there will be heavier taxation measures. Therefore, Government should explain clearly as to what was the necessity for this sum of Rs. 70 crores or is it just an augury of new taxation on old lines in the name of providing relief to Bangla Desh refugees.

The third point that I would like to make and to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister Dr. Karan Singh also is this. There are passengers who travel in the norther-eastern side of India. They have no other means of communication. Assam, Tripura, Cachar, Manipur etc. have no other means of communication with the outer world. So, it has to be realised that this tax measure will effect even the poorer people. I do not know whether Government have gone into this question or not.

In the Calcutta airport we find that very poor people who somehow or other find some money want to go to Tripura or Cachar by air. The fares have increased very rapidly these days and they are finding it difficult to travel. Therefore I would like to know whether Government would be prepared to grant some exemption to these people. There are people in Bihar or in Calcutta who have to go to these places by air. For instance, there are people from Ranchi and other places in Bihar who have got to go to Assam to Mohanbari or Tezpur. They cannot travel by train; even if they want to travel by train, it would take about seven days to go to Cachar or Manipur or Tripura from

Ranchi or Hazaribagh and other places in Bihar. So, in the interests of justice to these people, I would beg of Government to think over this matter. If they impose the tax in the present form, then it would mean taxing very poor people. I hope our hon. Minister Dr. Karan Singh knows it. And I think he must have seen these poor people and these ordinary people who have to travel by air because they cannot travel for seven days by train. Since there is power to exempt given in clause 5, I hope Government will consider this point and try to exempt this type of passengers travelling in that particular area from this tax, by special notification or otherwise. Otherwise, these people will be put to a lot of harassment. We had been to Meghalaya recently, and we had been sent there by the Rehabilitation Ministry, and we saw people from Calcutta going to meet their relatives who had come from Bangla Desh and who were staying in Myla or Balat just across the border. They had taken the trouble of seeing their parents and other relatives who had come very recently from Bangla Desh. They had to take the whole family there and bring them back to Calcutta or Bihar or elsewhere. If this tax is there, it will put those people to a lot of hardship. Therefore, I would request Government to consider this point and give exemption to such passengers.

Then, I would like to say a word about the improvement of the Dum Dum airport, although I know that it is not connected with this Bill. A number of foreign planes are coming there for the last few months, carrying all sorts of materials for the relief of the refugees. But the Dum Dum domestic airport is absolutely dark in the night. There are very few flashlights there. I have seen passengers coming from outside, from Delhi, Bombay and other places; if there is rain, there is splashing of water on them, because there is very little light there...

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : The hon. Member was mentioning about the foreign planes. But do they not use the international airport?

DR. RANEN SEN : They do use the international airport and that is well-lit. But I am talking about the domestic side. The passengers who are travelling in the domestic area find the domestic area

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

absolutely dark. If only four or five flashlights could be installed there, it would help the passengers very much and the people will appreciate this little generosity shown to them.

Therefore, with these words, I extend my party's support to this Bill and I hope all other sections of the House will do likewise. As I have stated earlier, this is a little attempt to tax the people who can pay and therefore deserves our support.

***SHRI C. CHITTIBABU (Chingleput) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister of State for Finance has brought before this House the Inland Air Travel Tax Bill to replace the Ordinance issued by the President during the inter-session period. To my point raised during the debate on the Railway Passenger Fare Bill, the Deputy Minister of Finance replied that this tax was only a temporary measure to give relief to the suffering millions of Bangla Desh refugees. I welcome her statement. While I opposed the Railway Passenger Fare Tax and also the tax on postal articles, I welcome the inland air travel tax. It is common knowledge that only rich people, who are engaged in the business of making money, travel by air to fulfil their engagements. As this tax on inland air travel will not affect the poor people of the country, this Bill has been unanimously welcomed by the members of the Ruling Party as also by the Members belonging to the Opposition parties in this House.

While I extend my support to this Bill, I would like to say a few words. It has been acknowledged by different sections of the society that one-third of the total national income is consumed by the high officials in the Government, who day in and day out undertake rail and air journeys on one pretext or the other while they could easily discharge that kind of urgent functions by talking over the telephone. This way one third of the national income is availed of by them in the form of Travelling Allowance and Daily Allowance for the journeys performed by them on Government duty. I am sure that the country's economy will go to dogs if this is permitted for long. I don't think any Minister can refute this point.

So far as the Indian Airlines is concerned, of late it is showing losses. During the year 1969-70 a sum of Rs. 30.54 crores was given to the Government by the I. A. C. as excise duty. But, to my dismay, I find that the Government have advanced in this year itself a sum of Rs. 3.50 crores to the I. A. C. in the form of equity capital and loan. I do not understand why the excise duty should be taken from the I. A. C. and as a result of which when the finances of the I. A. C. were in a bad shape why the Government should pay back a sum equivalent to that of excise duty to the I. A. C. To my mind, these two issues are inter connected.

Then, the I. A. C. represented to the Government that it should be exempted from the excise duty if it has to stand on its own legs, but the Government in their wisdom turned down the request of I. A. C. but continue to replenish the diminishing finances of the I. A. C.

All of us are aware that 90% of the seats in the Boeing service of I. A. C. is going empty. I do not know whether it is due to the increase in the air fare or it is due to the fact that the Boeing does not touch all the important cities in the country. I would request the hon. Minister, Dr. Karan Singh to appoint a Committee to go into this question.

I would like to point out to certain regional issues now. In the Meeambakkam Airport, the arrival and departure of the planes are announced only in English and Hindi. There is no announcement about the arrival and departure of the planes in the regional language, and in consequence the air travelling public from the region are greatly handicapped.

As is done in the northern region where Hindi announcements are given about the arrival and departure of the planes, in Meeambakkam also the announcements should be made in Tamil.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is about the levy on inland air travel, which has nothing to do with language.

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : My submission to the hon. Minister, Dr. Karan Singh,

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

is in connection with the anxiety of the Tamilians in the Madras State. That is why I wish to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister, in this connection. I hope he will agree that the language of the State should be employed in the announcement about the take-off and touch-down of the planes. It is the ideal of the people of the Madras State. I request that the hon. Minister should consider this matter.

I also request him to provide water facilities at the Meenambakkam airport as is done in Delhi.

AN HON. MEMBER : Other languages also.

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : You can have it in Telugu at the Hyderabad airport in Andhra Pradesh. You can have it at Nagpur airport in Marathi. I have no objection.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why not all the languages ?

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : How is it possible ? You can have it at Delhi. Now, we want to have it done in Tamil in Madras. I request the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation to consider my request.

I support the Government in this measure.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the mover of the motion disapproving this measure, has laid great stress that the Government has brought this tax through an ordinance and that the Government is by-passing the Parliament. In my submission earlier, while speaking on the Tax on Postal Articles Bill, I had made it clear that we are in a very extraordinary situation and it is in this situation that the resources have got to be mobilised. As a result of the discussion and consultations between the Chief Ministers, the Governors and the Central Government, it was agreed to raise resources both at the Centre and in the States.

In relation to this particular tax, the administrative requirements are so large that it was necessary to give a time-lag before these taxes were coming into effect. I will just give a few details about the requirements that were necessary because action had to be taken earlier on all those points. Air journeys are normally booked in advance

and often a few weeks before the actual commencement of the journey. It was necessary to give the airlines time to collect the tax in respect of journeys which may have already been booked. Administrative and staffing arrangements both at the headquarters and in the air-fields had to be made. Rules had to be framed and the notification for assessment and collection of taxes and other matters had to be synchronised also with the railway fares ; because the air fare being of a more expensive type, it had to be implemented along with the railway fares. These are some of the administrative requirements which necessitated that a time-lag should be there between the date of promulgation of the ordinance and the date on which it comes into effect. For every day, there could be a loss of Rs. 1 lakh if there is delay in implementing the proposals that are contained in this Bill.

There is another point which I would like to submit. It has been argued that has been no precedent as far as taxation through ordinance is concerned.

I would submit for the benefit of the House that the Mineral Products Additional Duties Ordinance was introduced in 1958. There are one or two other examples such as the U. P. Passenger Fares Ordinance and certain other things. My contention in making this statement is that it is wrong to say that there has been no precedent and there were situations in which taxation had to be resorted to through Ordinances.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone) : The objection is for the flood of Ordinances.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : You were not here when I explained with reference to earlier Bills that we were in an extraordinary situation. It will be necessary to take note of that situation and the Government has to do its duty by raising resources.

The point about Jammu and Kashmir was raised by Mr. Misra. He is aware that under article 370 it will not be possible to extend this Bill automatically to Jammu and Kashmir. The Home Ministry has approached the Kashmir Government and as soon as their concurrence comes in, this will be made applicable to them.

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH (Jhunjhunu) : Does not Government want to apply this Bill to Jammu and Kashmir or not ? What is in its mind ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The Home Ministry has already written to the Jammu and Kashmir Government. As the hon. Member knows, the Constitutional requirements under article 370 have to be met.

The hon. Member has also mentioned that this was a temporary measure. The Government had levied the taxes to meet the requirements of the Bangla Desh refugees. He suggests that it should be valid for one year or for two years. To do so it will create a lot of complications. Besides the Government can always repeal the Act when there is no need for it. It can be less than one year also, it may be solved within a couple of days. We do not know.

Some hon. Members have asked why other steps have not been taken, namely, economy in expenditure, recovery of arrear taxes and black money, checking smuggling etc. As I submitted earlier these measures had already been taken right from the time the Bangla Desh crisis has been on our hands. Various steps for economy in non-planned expenditure, collection of arrears on income tax and other measures have already been placed before the House from time to time; those steps have already been initiated. These taxation measures are additional efforts of Government at resource mobilisation. Since this tax affects only the more affluent and better placed people in society the House has given its support and I commend this Bill.

DR. RANEN SEN : I referred to the exemption of passengers travelling in the north-eastern area of India.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The hon. Minister is also here. He has taken note of the point made by hon. Members. There is already provision in the Act to remove any hardships that may arise. That provision is already there.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"This House disapproves of the Inland Air Travel Tax Ordinance, 1971 (Ordinance No. 19 of 1971) promulgated by the President on the 30th October, 1971."

The Resolution was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the levy

of a tax on inland air travel, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clause 2. Amendment Nos. 3 and 4.

SHRI S. N. MISRA : I am not moving.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clauses 3 to 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 3 to 9 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clause 1. Amendment Nos. 1 and 2.

SHRI S. N. MISRA : I am not moving.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.43 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: STAMP
AND EXCISE DUTIES (AMENDMENT)
ORDINANCE AND STAMP AND
EXCISE DUTIES (AMEND-
MENT) BILL

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं संकल्प पेश करता हूँ कि
यह सभा राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 22 अक्टूबर, 1971
को प्रख्यापित स्टाम्प और उत्पादन-शुल्क
(संशोधन) अध्यादेश, 1971 (1971 का
अध्यादेश संख्या 16) का निरनुमोदन करती
है।

सभापति महोदय, अब अध्यादेश क्यों
जारी करना पड़ा, इस के विषय में मंत्री महोदय
ने जो वक्तव्य भी दिया, वह कोई समाधान-
कारक नहीं है, क्योंकि आज देश में जो स्थिति
पैदा हुई है, जिसका वर्णन अभी मंत्री महोदय
ने किया—एक्स्ट्राऑर्डिनरी सिचुएशन—में
समझता हूँ उड़ीसा में जैसी परिस्थिति पैदा हुई
है, जैसा प्रकोप आया है, वैसी स्थिति तो पैदा
नहीं हुई है। The situation is no doubt
extraordinary, but it is a man-made
tragedy. मार्च-अप्रैल के महीने के अन्दर ही
वास्तव में जो कदम लेने थे, वे कदम लिये नहीं
गये। कारण क्या है—यह तो वे ही जानते हैं,
जिन की वजह से यह स्थिति पैदा हुई है, लेकिन
शुरू में ही मंत्री महोदय ने जब बजट पेश
किया, उस समय इन विस्थापितों के लिए 60
करोड़ रुपया रखा गया था, उस समय भी
हमने आपत्ति उठाई थी और कहा था कि यह
धन-राशि कम है, क्योंकि स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री जी
ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया था कि आने-
वाले 6 महीनों के अन्दर लगभग 180 करोड़
रुपये लगेंगे। उस समय शायद हमारी कल्पना
यह थी कि बाहर से पैसा आयेगा। किन्तु
जो भी यहां से बाहर गया, यही कहा कि हम
कोई मदद लेने के लिए नहीं गये, हम तो बंगला
देश की स्थिति पर ठीक से प्रकाश डालने गये।

इयूमैनिटेरियन कन्सीडरेशन में, मानवता की
दृष्टि से यदि कोई दिल खोल कर सहायता दे,
तो ठीक है। किन्तु यह आपत्ति तो अपनी ही
राजनीतिक गलती के कारण आई थी, जिसका
अन्दाजा हम उस समय नहीं कर पाये। इस
बात को स्पष्ट रूप में सरकार को स्वीकार
करना चाहिये। क्योंकि जब पहले 60 करोड़
रुपये की राशि के लिए आप हमारे सामने आये,
हमने उसी समय कहा था कि आप फिर आयेंगे
उसके बाद आप 200 करोड़ रुपये का सप्ली-
मेंट्री बजट लाये, उसके द्वारा भी आप एक
सौ करोड़ रुपये की घाटे की मुद्रा पैदा करने
वाले थे। उसमें से केवल 50 करोड़ रुपया
पुराने प्रपोजलज के लिए निकालेंगे, ऐसी कल्पना
थी। जब 150 करोड़ रुपये की घाटे की मुद्रा
आप तैयार कर सकते हैं और जहां लगातार
घाटे की मुद्रा से काम चलता है, एक तरह से
आप की आदत पड़ गई है, तो फिर यह 70
करोड़ रुपया भी आप उसी में मिला देते तो
इससे कौन सी मुसीबत आनेवाली थी। जब हर
समय, हर प्लान में घाटे की मुद्रा पर निर्भर
करने की आपकी आदत पड़ गई है तो केवल
70 करोड़ रुपये के लिए अध्यादेश निकालने
की क्या आवश्यकता थी और वहां भी लोक-
सभा के अधिवेशन से केवल 15 दिन पहले—
यह समझ में आनेवाली बात नहीं है। एक्स्ट्रा
ऑर्डिनरी सिचुएशन 10-15 दिनों में होनेवाली
नहीं थी, 15 नवम्बर से लोक-सभा और संसद
के सब सदस्य आनेवाले थे, इसी समय इसकी
स्वीकृति आप ले सकते थे, इसमें ऐसा कौन-
सा आसमान टूटनेवाला था—यह मेरी समझ
में नहीं आता है। ज्यादा से ज्यादा इतना ही
अन्तर पड़ता कि इसको 15 दिन बाद लागू
किया जाता, अब आपने 15 नवम्बर से लागू
किया, फिर दिसम्बर में लागू होता।

अभी कहा गया कि पैसे की जरूरत थी,
इसलिये इसको लागू किया गया। ठीक है,
जिम्मेदारी निभाने के लिये पैसे की जरूरत है
और पूरी ताकत के साथ इस को निभाना भी

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

चाहिये, किन्तु सवाल यह है कि इस बिपत्ति के मुकाबले के लिए जो कदम आप को सुझाये गए थे, क्या वे कदम आपने उठाये? मुझे याद है जब कामराज योजना के अन्तर्गत मोरारजी भाई त्याग-पत्र देकर बाहर आये तो उन्होंने कहा था कि अगर हम हर डिपार्टमेंट में 10 प्रतिशत की कटौती कर दें तो नये टैक्स लगाने की जरूरत न पड़े। क्या तब से लेकर आज तक ईमानदारी से इस दिशा में हमने कोई प्रयास किया। हमने अब तक कितनी कटौती की है, अगर इसका आप कुछ उल्लेख इसमें कर देते तो हमें भी अन्दाजा हो जाता कि आप कुछ कर रहे हैं। आज भी यह कहा गया है। राज्यों के गवर्नरों और मुख्य मंत्रियों की कॉफ़ेंस में इसके बारे में चर्चा हुई। मैं पूछता हूँ—गवर्नरों और चीफ़ मिनिस्टर क्यों कहेंगे कि मत लगाओ। आज हम देखते हैं कई राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों के पास अपने स्वयं के हवाई जहाज हैं और उस विमान से केवल अपने दल-गत भगड़ों को निबटाने के लिए वे इधर से उधर घूमते रहते हैं, हफ्ते में दो-दो, तीन-तीन बार वे दिल्ली के चक्कर लगाते हैं—यह फिज़ूलखर्ची नहीं तो क्या है? अगर प्रदेश के या प्रशासन के किसी काम के लिए सलाह-मशविरा करने के लिए वे प्रधान मंत्री जी के पास आये तो वह बात समझ में आ सकती है, लेकिन यहां तो भगड़ों को निबटाने के लिए आते हैं, फोरम-एन्टी फोरम के भगड़े के सिलसिले में आते हैं, यह फिज़ूलखर्ची नहीं है तो क्या है?

आपने यह टैक्स किस चीज पर लगाया है—न्यूज-पेपर्स पर, हमारे देश में तो न्यूज-पेपर्स पढ़नेवालों की संख्या ही बहुत कम है। धीरे-धीरे अब लोगों में पढ़ने की रुचि पैदा होने लगी है, ऐसी स्थिति में यदि आप टैक्स लगायेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बिलकुल “इममोरल” है। इससे कितना पैसा निकलेगा, शायद 7 करोड़ रुपया निकलेगा, तो क्या केवल इतने के लिए ही यह टैक्स लगाना जरूरी था। मैंने

अखबार में पढ़ा कि छोटे न्यूजपेपर्स का एक डेपुटेशन आप से मिलने आया था और उस समय स्वयं वित्त मंत्री ने कहा था कि जिस की खपत 15 हजार से ज्यादा नहीं है, उन को एक्सक्लूड किया जायगा, लेकिन इस बिल में तो ऐसा कुछ भी नहीं है। छोटे-छोटे न्यूज-पेपर्स जो जिला स्तर पर या तहसील स्तर पर निकलते हैं, अगर उन पर भी दो पैसा लगा दिया जायगा तो इसका क्या परिणाम निकलेगा, जो सामान्य आदमी थोड़ा पढ़ा लिखा होने के बावजूद भी इसमें रुचि लेने लगा था, उसकी रुचि समाप्त हो जायगी, इसलिए *It is nothing but a disincentive*—अगर आप अखबारों को इससे निकाल देते और पीरियोडिकलज़ पर ही इसको लगा देते, तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं थी। लेकिन अखबारों को आप ने इसमें इन्क-लूड कर लिया है, इसलिए मैं इसको इममोरल कहता हूँ, वास्तव में इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं थी। फिज़ूलखर्ची आपने रोकी नहीं। इतना ही नहीं पिछले साल तक अनरियलाइज्ड टैक्स जो थे उनकी राशि कम से कम 556 करोड़ मुझे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताई गई थी। वह राशि अब और बढ़ गई है, कम नहीं हुई है। जो मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि हम सब उपाय करते हैं तो यह भी एक उपाय था। क्या यह जो सात सौ या साढ़े सात सौ करोड़ की बकाया राशि टैक्स की है उसमें कुछ वसूली नहीं की जा सकती? क्या उसमें से 70 करोड़ निकालने नहीं जा सकते हैं? क्या फिज़ूलखर्ची को रोका नहीं जा सकता है? तमाम मन्त्रीगण हफ्ते में दो तीन बार दिल्ली आकर जो फिज़ूलखर्ची करने है क्या उसको रोका नहीं जा सकता है? मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि बंगला देश को लेकर इस देश के कितने लोग विदेशों में हो आये लेकिन उसका नतीजा क्या निकला? यदि प्रधान मन्त्री को ही बाहर जाकर ठीक प्रकार से प्रकाश डालना था तो फिर बाकी लोगों के जाने की क्या

आवश्यकता थी ? विदेशों में हमारे इतने दूता-
वास हैं लेकिन फिर भी कितने ही लोग इस
देश से दुनिया भर में गये। इतनी फिजूलखर्ची
की क्या आवश्यकता थी जबकि एक-एक पैसा
वसूल करने के लिए आर्डिनेंस निकालने पड़ रहे
हैं ?... (व्यवधान)... लाभ तो जरूर होता है
लेकिन जब दो, दो, पांच-पांच और दस, दस
पैसा वसूल करने के लिए अध्यादेश निकाले
गए, हमारे यहां जब ऐसी स्थिति आ गई तो
कुछ उसका प्रतिबिम्ब भी हमारे व्यवहार में
दिखाई देना चाहिए।

ऐसी स्थिति में मेरा यह कहना है कि
केवल इससे काम नहीं चलेगा, कब तक यह
स्थिति चलेगी ? इसमें रेफ्यूजी रिलीफ लिखा
गया है, इसमें बंगला देश का कोई जिक्र नहीं
है। तो भारत में कई प्रकार के रेफ्यूजी हैं।
यह समस्या कब तक हल होगी ? कहीं पर
तेलंगाना की समस्या है तो गुट्टर वाला
वारंगल में रेफ्यूजी बनता है। बना है, हमने
देखा है। कहीं पर बेलगाम में कन्नड़ और
मराठी की समस्या पैदा होती है तो बेलगाम
का कन्नड़ बोलने वाला रेफ्यूजी बनता है या
कहीं मराठी बोलने वाला रेफ्यूजी होता है।
आखिर क्यों ? आपने क्यों यहां पर गोल मोल
रेफ्यूजी रिलीफ का शब्द रखा है ? Ultimately
this government will have to become a
refugee and will have work for the relief
of that. इन रेफ्यूजीज के आने पर बड़ा दुख है
लेकिन बर्मा से पिछले साल रेफ्यूजी क्यों आये ?
लंका से स्टेटलेस बनकर 5 लाख आदमी आये,
पूर्वी अफ्रीका में भी लोग तैयार हैं और इंग्लैंड
में भी ऐसी स्थिति है। तो अपनी राजनीतिक
गलती के कारण ऐसा होता है। इसलिए जब
तक आप राजनीतिक ठीक ढंग से नहीं चलाते
तब तक वह समस्या हल नहीं होती। पहले
आपने 60 करोड़ की मांग की थी और अब
170 करोड़ हो गया। आखिर यह कब तक

चलेगा ? इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि आपको
राजनीतिक गलतियां नहीं करना चाहिए
जिसकी वजह से यह रेफ्यूजी यहां पर आये हैं।
That hole will have to be plugged. उस विषय
को आप बंसे ही छोड़ दें और यहां पर रिलीफ
के लिए चिल्लाते रहें। रिलीफ देनी पड़ती है,
कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है कि रिलीफ नहीं है परन्तु
If it is an extraordinary situation created not
by man, नैसर्गिक प्रकोप से कोई पलड़ आता
है, बाढ़ आती है या भूचाल आता है तो
यह बात समझ में आती है। यदि
इस प्रकार की कोई आकस्मिक घटना
होती है तो उसके लिए सभी को मिलकर पूरी
ताकत के साथ उसको निभाना पड़ता है लेकिन
यह कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है। मार्च अप्रैल से लगा
तार यह चालू है, पूर्व बंगाल से रेफ्यूजी आने
का सिलसिला जारी है। कोई न कोई ऐसी बात
होती रहती है जिससे अपने देश में रेफ्यूजी
आते रहते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में अध्यादेश जारी
करना और यह भी जब 15 तारीख से संसद्
बैठने वाली थी, तथा वह अखबार जैसी चीज
के लिए जो कि सबके काम में आता है, धीरे-
धीरे सभी उसको पढ़ने लगे हैं, उस पर टैक्स
लगाना बिल्कुल अनैतिक है। इसलिए मेरी
प्रार्थना है कि पीरियाडिकल्स, मैग्जीन्स के
अलावा कम से कम दैनिक पत्रों के लिए जो
आश्वासन दिया गया था कि 15 हजार से
ज्यादा जिनकी खपत नहीं है उन पर टैक्स नहीं
लगाया जायेगा—यह आश्वासन दिया जाये।
इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका डटकर विरोध
करता हूं।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI
SUSHILA ROHATGI): Sir, I beg to
move* :

"That the Bill further to amend the
Indian Stamp Act, 1899, the Central
Excises and Salt Act, 1944, and the

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1962, be taken into consideration."

Hon. Members are aware that the question of raising additional resources to meet the expenditure for relief of Bangla Desh Refugees was discussed at the last meeting of the Governors and the Chief Ministers of States held on the 12th October, 1971. It was agreed at this meeting that both the Centre and the States would raise additional resources for meeting the above expenditure by the levy of tax, duty or surcharge on certain instruments of mass circulation. The representatives of the States had also agreed that the revenue realised therefrom would be entirely placed at the disposal of the Centre for the above purpose.

In the light of the above decision, the Stamp and Excise Duties (Amendment) Ordinance, 1971 (16 of 1971) was promulgated by the President on the 22nd October, 1971. The said Ordinance provided for the levy, with effect from the 15th November, 1971, of—

(a) an additional duty at a flat rate of 10 paise per instrument on Bill of Exchange, Bill of Lading, De-banture, Letter of Credit, Policy of Insurance, Promisory Note, Proxy, Receipt and Transfer of Shares falling under Entry 91 of the Union List. The additional duty will be collected by means of special adhesive stamps bearing the inscription "Refugee Relief". Under Article 268(2) of the Constitution, the proceeds of this additional stamp duty would accrue to the States. Since the decision is that the States would make available to the Centre the additional revenues so raised, it was decided to collect the additional excise duty by means of special adhesive stamps referred to above as it would facilitate accounting and subsequent transfer of the proceeds by the States to the Centre. The additional stamp duty is likely to yield a revenue of about five crores of rupees in a full year and Rs. 1.9 crores in the current financial year.

(b) An excise duty at the rate of two paise per copy on newspapers and

other printed periodicals. In order to save small newspapers and other printed periodicals from this levy, by a notification, it has been provided that such newspapers and periodicals whose average circulation does not exceed 15,000 copies per publishing per day, will not be liable to pay the above excise duty. By another notification, newspapers and periodicals which are not ordinarily intended for sale have also been exempted from the levy. This would ensure exemption from duty of school and other college magazines, etc. which are distributed free to the students. As in the case of other excisable commodities, the facility of export under claim for rebate or alternatively under bond has also been extended to this item.

In order that there is no interruption in the smooth functioning of this excise duty, certain procedural relaxations like the extension of Self Removal Procedure, simplification of licensing formalities, requirements of gate passes and acceptance of the licenses' records, etc. have also been made.

The above duty on newspapers and other printed periodicals is expected to yield a revenue of Rs. 7 crores in a full year and of about Rs. 2.6 crores in the current financial year.

Under the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1962, the proceeds of Union duties of excise are distributed amongst the States on the basis of the distribution formula laid down in that Act. Since the excise duty on newspapers has been levied for meeting the expenditure on relief of Bangla Desh refugees, it has been provided by amendment of the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1962, that the proceeds of this duty shall not be distributed to the States and will accrue to the Centre.

Sir, it became necessary to impose these

levies through an Ordinance for the following reasons :

- (i) Parliament was not then in session ;
- (ii) Action had to be taken immediately to raise maximum resources, as delay would have impeded our efforts in this direction ;
- (iii) Steps were to be taken to make the special adhesive steps available to the general public before the 15th November, 1971, the date from which additional stamp duty on certain instruments was to be levied ;
- (iv) For the purposes of imposition of excise duty on newspapers and other printed periodicals, it was necessary to initiate licensing formalities and to make the prospective licensees familiar with the excise procedure including the formalities under the Self Removal procedure ;
- (v) It was also necessary to make all other administrative arrangements for the collection of the duties from the appointed date ;
- (iv) The date of effect of the levies had to be kept as 15th November, 1971, as the above preparatory steps were required to be taken to avoid inconvenience to the public.

Sir, I commend the present Bill which seeks to replace the above Ordinance as the objective underlying the Bill is for a laudable purpose, namely, meeting the expenditure for relief of Bangla Desh refugees. I request the House to unanimously accept the Bill.

I move.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"This House disapproves of the Stamps and Excise Duties (Amendment) Ordinance, 1971 (Ordinance No. 16 of 1971) promulgated by the President on the 22nd October, 1971."

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 and the

Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1962, be taken into consideration."

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu—absent ; Shri Bhogendra Jha—absent. Shri Chittibabu.

*SHRI C. CHITTIBABU (Chingleput) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Deputy Minister of Finance has placed before the House the Stamp and Excise Duties (Amendment) Bill to replace the Ordinance issued by the President on 22nd October, 1961. She also referred to the salient features of the Bill.

[SHRI SEZHIYAN *in the Chair*]

17.00 hrs.

So far as I am concerned, I support the additional stamp duties, as they have been levied with the express intention of giving relief to the Bangla Desh refugees. But I oppose the levy of 2 paise as excise on the newspapers. The Government do expect to collect a substantial sum from this levy. But I do not know how they are going to collect this from the newspapers owners. By giving a fictitious figure of circulation, the big newspapers try to get excessive quota of newsprint, which they sell later in black market and make huge profits. If the circulation is 2,00,000, they show it as 5,00,000 and thereby hoodwink the Government. Immediately on the levy of 2 paise, they have raised the price of the newspaper by five to ten paise. I would request the hon. Minister to enquire how they have raised the price 5 to 10 paise when the levy is only 2 paise. I would also like to know on what basis the Government is to collect the excise levy—is it going to be on the real circulation or on the fictitious circulation figures given by the newspapers.

It is common knowledge that there is acute scarcity of newsprint in the country. Taking advantage of this scarcity, the big newspapers are selling the excessive newsprint, which they got by showing fictitious figures of circulation, in the black market and they are amassing wealth. I would like the Ministers to go into this question also and take effective steps to curb this unhealthy trend among the big newspapers. It is to be appreciated that the small newspapers cannot stand in competition with these big newspapers. I request that this

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri C. Chittibabu]

industry should be brought under the purview of the Essential Commodities Act. The poor people are not in a position to go to a cinema by spending Rs. 5 or go to other entertainment programmes by spending Rs. 10. They spend their leisure in reading the newspapers which give them an idea about the happenings in the country and abroad. These people are now being deprived of even this petty pleasure. This levy of 2 paise will, as it has happened already, unduly hit the common people.

The Government could have taken recourse to some other method of collecting revenue from the newspaper. If you happen to open an all-India newspaper, say for example, *The Hindu*, *The Times of India* or *The Statesman*; out of ten pages, at least six pages carry only advertisements. For each by advertisement the newspaper gets Rs. 10,000 or more. A particular paper in Tamil Nadu gets an annual income of Rs. 4 crores from advertisements alone. The big newspapers corner all the advertisements issued by the Central Government and by the public sector undertakings. It seems that the public sector undertakings are determined to fatten the belly of big newspapers by giving all their big advertisements to them, at the cost of smaller newspapers which are struggling hard to survive. If the Government had levied a surcharge on the advertisements, then they would have been able to realise the same amount, if not more, which they are likely to get from this 2 paise excise levy.

All the Members of Parliament are given at regular intervals the copies of Annual Reports and other allied documents of the public sector undertakings. One is amazed at the superior quality of printing and the fine paper used in such Reports. There is also glossy cover, which can be seen from a distance lying at the Publication Counter. When the public undertakings, almost all of them, are incurring losses every year, I cannot understand this extravagance. It is also understood that these Reports are printed in private presses who charge exorbitant rates for printing. If the Government give a directive to the public undertakings that all their Reports should be got printed in the Government Presses, then the Government will be able to effect enormous savings. Instead of

levying this 2 paise excise on the newspapers, they could have done this. Here, also, I feel that it is the undeclared policy of the public undertakings to give all unencouragement to private presses.

There are innumerable money-lenders in the country who charge usurious rate of 25% interest on the poor people who have no other go except to approach them in times of need. They roar in wealth exploiting the poor people. Similarly, in almost all the States there are any number of Chit Funds whose primary function is to loot the public and to cheat the Government of income tax. The Government could have taken recourse to levy taxes on these money-lenders and the chit-fund organisers in which case they would have got enough funds to give relief to the Bangla Desh refugees.

Similarly, there is an all-India racket of dealing business in Hundis. With mutual connivance they innovate ways and means to deprive the Government and the public exchequer of the tax dues. The rich business men frequently indulge in this pastime. This source has also not been tapped by the Government so far.

I would now come to the plight of small newspapers existing in the different regions of the country. They neither get adequate revenue from advertisements, nor get enough newsprint quota. As I stated earlier, both these items have become the prerogative of big newspapers. As I am myself an Editor of a small paper, I am fully acquainted with the problems of small newspapers and the shady deals of the bigger ones. I have taken pains to narrate the woes of small newspapers because the Ministry may not be so fully acquainted with their problems. The bigger newspapers, especially the English newspapers, have got all-India readership. But the regional language paper caters to the requirements of the local people who are eager to get acquainted with the different problems faced by the country. I am afraid that by this levy of 2 paise, more than the bigger newspapers, the smaller ones will be deprived of readership and having no other support except the readership, they may be forced to wind up. When ignorance is so wide-spread in the country, we cannot afford to harm the interests of

the smaller newspapers, especially the regional language papers.

I have a few suggestions to make on this Bill. The two paise excise levy may be imposed on the papers having a circulation of 50,000 and above. But for the papers having a circulation of 50,000 to 20,000 this levy of 2 paise should be reduced to one paise. The loss of revenue on this score can be compensated by levying a surcharge on the advertisements which the big newspapers get. The newspapers having a circulation of less than 20,000, the weeklies and the monthlies in the regional languages should be completely exempted from this levy. I would also add here that newspapers like NAVAMANI in Tamil Nadu which is run on cooperative basis should be exempted from this levy of 2 paise. I would also appeal to the Minister that an investigation has to be made as to be how the big newspapers have raised the price by 5 paise to 10 paise while the levy is only 2 paise.

As the newspapers in the eastern region of the country have closed down, there is black-out of important news in this sensitive area for the people of this region. When the country is faced with an emergency, when the security of the country is threatened by external aggression, the people living in the border States like Assam, West Bengal, Orissa in the East and in States like Rajasthan, Gujarat in the West, should be kept well-informed of the day to day developments in the country. The economy of the country has not developed so much that the people living in far corners of the country can possess a radio set to get information. The only mass media available for the poor people of the country living in interior and in remote corners are the small regional language papers.

I would once again appeal to the hon. Deputy Finance Minister that she should bring forward amendments incorporating the suggestions made by me earlier. I would conclude by appealing to her that the smaller newspapers having a circulation of 20,000 and less should be exempted totally from this levy, as also the newspapers run by cooperatives.

With these few words, I conclude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Before I start speaking, may I draw your attention to the fact that at

least we expect some Minister from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to be presented here, because we shall be saying things about that Ministry and we expect some replies in regard to those points. Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi is competent enough to talk about finance and money matters, no doubt, but we shall be talking about the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting too.

As far as the first part of the Bill is concerned, I would not like to say very much, because here is a position where initially and primarily they are touching people who can afford to pay more. But why is it that they are confining the amount to 10 paise and not increasing it to Rs. 5? If a Bill of lading or a railway receipt is valued at Rs. 2000 or Rs. 3000 or Rs. 5000 or a Bill of exchange is valued at a lakh of rupees, why is it that Government are fighting shy there and confining their heroism to 10 paise only?

I had suggested to Government many a time that in many countries, cheques are taxed. In Britain from which we have borrowed and learnt the banking system, they have a two penny stamp on each cheque. Why is it that our Government are hesitant to put a tax on cheques at least above Rs. 500? When Government need money for a good cause, why is it that they are unwilling to come and present a budget for the purpose? Why is it that they have been underplaying it from the beginning? We understand that the Government and their party are very good at gimmicks. But you feel that your gimmicks are paying you at all? If you ask me—No. You have miserably failed not because your machinery is not there but because of the policy you follow, because of the class character of the Government. I have referred to this in the morning, yesterday and day before that according to the Auditor General, the tax arrears, which Ministers have been trying to mislead the House by quoting lower figures, are to the tune of Rs. 900 crores. Out of that, 92 per cent involves the corporate sector and high personal income groups. Are you afraid of touching them? If you ask me—Yes. So you have to go back to the poor to fleece them.

From 1967 onwards I have been saying here time and time again about the necessity of putting a stop to the evil of over-

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

invoicing and under-invoicing. There was a committee appointed under Shri Kaul. I am sorry to say either with a motive or without knowledge, they have grossly underplayed the evil which is depriving the country of—I am not talking about smuggling of currency notes, gold etc.—a foreign exchange of Rs. 400 crores a year. It is not only depriving you of much needed foreign exchange; it is also affecting the internal tax structure. You have not been able to lay your hands on these people. You have just made a feeble attempt and brought out a report which is rather not helpful; on the contrary, it diverts your mind.

Why is it that the recommendation for a tax on advertisements in newspapers has not been accepted? I suppose you are afraid of the big newspapers monopolists lest they may ignore you. They say the truth about you and they refuse to black us out. That is why you are touching the monopolists. I would like to have a reply on this from the Minister.

About the strike by newspapers hawkers in Calcutta, what has been stated is incorrect. This is what they have said:

"... that the Calcutta papers have increased prices in 1966 from 16 to 18P, in 1970 from 18 to 20P, in 1971 February from 20 to 22P and in November 1971 the contemplation was from 22 to 26P and this 2 P added to make it 28".

What happened? The moment it was announced, the hawkers were told by their subscribers that they did not want papers. Many of them said that they would like to have their paper once or twice a week because the policy of the Government in the last 15 years has reduced the purchasing power of the common man, in actual fact. May be the rupee value might look impressive to Government, but in terms of the purchasing power it is reduced.

They feel that by this action 10,000 newspaper hawkers would be out of job which means 50,000 people who would starve and be pushed on to the streets, because Government have no scheme to absorb them anywhere so that they could work and live.

There was no reasonable ground for increasing the price as such of the news-

papers. The hawkers were willing on 13 November to sit down with the owners for a discussion and settlement on this question.

But another department of Information and Broadcasting, namely, All India Radio (AIR) had wrongly broadcast that the poor hawkers, because they have been demanding a commission, had gone on strike. This is nothing but a wrong propaganda made by the owners through the All India Radio which is most unfortunate. Today, in India, the press is in the hands of the monopolists, and the Government keep them alive in a healthy state, and in a big way allow them to grow and prosper in its own interests.

We talk about the price-page schedule. The Supreme Court—we know the character of your judiciary had struck it down. But why no ordinance was brought out then? You could bring out ordinances for so many things. But why an ordinance was not taken out to enforce the price-page schedule? Then, why a Bill was not brought subsequently to make it into an Act? This shows that your promises and your utterances are all hollow.

Then there is widespread malpractice in the distribution of newsprints. And you know that newsprint which costs in the controlled market about Rs. 1,400 a tonne, is sold in the black market at Rs. 2,300, and immediately before the elections, it touched even a price-range of Rs. 3,200 per tonne. I am quite sure my hon. colleagues here will agree with me there.

There is one paper in Calcutta—*Anand Bazaar Pat-ika*. Sometime ago, they were caught red-handed and this Government had struck a deal that "you do not write against us, and we shall not proceed against you." That deal has prevented them from prosecuting a paper which was involved in black-marketing in newsprint.

Then we had a Congress MP, Shri Premchand Verma. He was running a paper. I had been told many times that he drew newsprint but never published a paper. That is your party. We would like to hear what you have done on that.

Then, the ABC—Audit Bureau of Circulation. It is nothing but a big joke. There is such a lot of corruption among those who try and deal with this ABC;

they do not know the ABC of honesty. Therefore, I have forwarded a letter to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, wherein the details of corrupt practices which are adopted by those staff working for this newsprint control have been given. But this Government are not willing to disturb the newsprint monopolists, because there is some understanding among them : a mutual admiration society—scratch each other's back. So, they cannot do it.

I then come to another Bengali Paper, *Basumati*, the editor of which is the former Law Minister of the Congress Government, and a sitting Member of this House, Mr. Asoke Sen. Serious charges have been brought against the *Basumati* in respect of black-marketing in newsprint and unaccounted money to the tune of Rs. 22 lakhs. A CBI enquiry was instituted in May, 1968. Three and a half years have passed, but nothing has happened, because he belongs to the Congress. He is a former Congress Law Minister. If you ask me, he was a Congress unlawful Minister. That is all.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Can such remarks be made when the concerned Member is not present in the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is his job to be present here. The Member is expected to be present here. You must know the rules.

In the last three decades, in Calcutta, not a single new daily paper worth its name has come out. What is the reason ? The readership figure for the eastern region, on the basis of a thousand in population, is very low. If I remember aright, it is 26 per thousand. In the southern region it is about 68. That is the condition.

Today, Mr. Chairman, these newspaper-owners are in a fix. They have shown a highly inflated figure in the ABC, the big joke. Now, the Government will be asking them to pay the paise per newspaper as per the circulation figure of the ABC.

They are finding it difficult to pay that money. Therefore all this trouble is created.

Any newspaper is initially given newsprint enough for printing 10,000 copies. Have we ever worked the economics of

newspapers ? Why not raise it to 20,000 at least to start with if you really mean business ? What has happened with the Newspaper Corporation Finance Bill ? Has a decent burial been given or some other brand of socialism is being tried in the big monopoly press ?

The big newspapers enjoy subsidy from the LIC. Why is that ? There is liberal bank lending to big newspapers. The *Anand Bazaar Patrika* has taken on over draft of not less than Rs. 65 lakhs ; that is what I understand. Newsprint for black-market, advertisement for prosperity and bank finance for survival—a wonderful congregation. They must keep you too alive and prosperous. It is very nice.

The biggest weapon is advertisement and it is used by Mrs. Gandhi in her own interest. What happened ? The *Ananda Bazaar Patrika* had written an article on her visit to Calcutta. The article was found to be bitter for the ruling party. One of the owners was summoned to Delhi and he was rebuked. He was threatened : if you continue to write like this your advertisements will be cut. I do not know what they have done. They must have surrendered.

Take another instance from *Jugantar*. Mr. Vivekananda Mukherjee wrote an article on Bangla Desh refugees. One telephone call went from Delhi to Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh saying : you are a congress man and the father of a congress Minister, what is happening to your paper and why are you publishing such articles ? Vivekananda Babu was told by Tushar Babu : you better stop writing for us. That is the freedom of the Press in this country under Mrs. Gandhi's rule.

The amount of money that is given in the shape of subsidies and advertisements to newspapers is a closely guarded secret, as if it is the personal property of the Ministers and the Government. Many times I want to know the amount given to different newspapers. They have denied me that information and I do not think that they are justified in doing so.

Is it true that advertisements to the tune of Rs. 50 crores are given, out of which only 4 per cent are given to smaller newspapers ? Is it also true that 85 per cent of the public sector advertisements go to the big newspapers and only 15 per cent to the smaller papers ? Is it also true that 10 large newspapers alone consume 75 per cent

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

of the total advertisement in value ? What about having agencies which could cater to all the languages ? I have suggested telex and teleprinter machines for different languages. You are not interested in all these things.

The AIR. the All India Radio is fully under Delhi's control, Mr. Chairman, you might be interested to know this because your party was talking about more power for the State Governments. One station director regrettably told me that he had no power over the news editors of the All India Radio. The news editors take directives from Delhi and the State Governments have no say in the matter.

There is a huge monster, the Press Information Bureau, I call it the Press Interference Bureau. It is constantly suppressing the truth and functioning wholly for the Ministers and the Government.

I want to ask another question. What about the Second Press Commission promised on the floor of this House on 28th August, 1969 ? In spite of all these wonderful deeds what might has this Government to ask this House to approve proposals for levying taxes on the people who are groaning under sever pressure today due to the wrong and motivated fiscal measures.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : सभापति जी, अभी जो हमारे सामने विधेयक है जो अन्ध-देश के स्थान पर आया है वह इस उद्देश्य के लिए रखा गया है कि जो बंगला देश के शरणार्थी हमारे देश में आए हैं उसके कारण जो बोझ हमारे ऊपर बढ़ा है उसका एक हिस्सा इससे पूरा किया जाय। इस उद्देश्य के बारे में कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकती हैं। न इस सदन के भीतर दो रायें हैं और न सदन से बाहर अपने देश के अन्दर दो रायें हैं। सवाल यह उठता है कि जो अतिरिक्त धनराशि की आवश्यकता है उसको कहां से लिया जाय। अभी तक जो कुछ भी जो कदम उठाये गये हैं जो अध्यादेश आए हैं या जो विधेयक पारित किये गये हैं या अभी आने वाले हैं उनके आकार पर यह निश्चित माझूम पड़ रहा है कि भारत सरकार केवल

धन अर्जन की बात नहीं कर रही है जिसके काफ़ी और स्रोत हैं जिनको वह छू नहीं रही है, बल्कि जन साधारण पर चोट करने का इसने निर्णय कर लिया है। हम सभी जानते हैं कि लगभग 4 हजार करोड़ रुपया ऐसा हमारे देश में है जिसे काला रुपया कहा जाता है, जिस का कोई हिमायत नहीं है। आज की स्थिति में जो बार बार आह्वान करने पर भी, अपील करने पर भी, चोरी का रुपया सामने नहीं आया उसके लिए कोई कानून बनाया जा सकता है, ऐसी सख्ती की जा सकती है, जो कानून है उसको लागू करके उनको मजबूर किया जा सकता है कि वह जो रुपया इस प्रकार का है उसका बड़ा हिस्सा सरकार के हाथ में आ जाय। लेकिन न ऐसा कोई प्रयास सरकार कर रही है और न ऐसा करने का कोई एलान सरकार कर रही है जिसमें धन की यह आवश्यकता बहुत हद तक पूरी हो सकती है। जो यह छोटे-मोटे कर लगा कर धन हासिल किया जायगा उससे कई गुना ज्यादा धन उभरने मिल सकता है। इसी तरह से आयकर का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा बाकी है। 5 लाख से ऊपर आयकर जो बाकी रखे हुये हैं ऐसे दर्जनों परिवार हमारे देश में मौजूद हैं जिनकी सूची भी पिछली लोक सभा के सामने सदन में आ चुकी थी। ऐसे लोगों से वह राशि निर्ममता से बसूल की जाय। या अगर उनमें भी थोड़ी बहुत देश भक्ति है, मानव-भक्ति है तो उनको मजबूर किया जाय कि जो देश का धन वह बाकी रखे हुए हैं, उनके धन की बात में नहीं करता, जो देश का धन और जो कर की चोरी का धन वह रखे हुए हैं उसे वह दें। इसके लिए उन्हें मजबूर किया जाय। लेकिन ऐसा कोई संकेत नहीं आ पाया है कि सरकार ऐसा करने वाली है।

इस तरह से जो अभी कुछ समय पहले श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी कह रही थीं, शायद उनको भ्रम है कि जो भी वह कदम उठा रही

हैं वह करोड़पतियों के हित में नहीं है या वह आम जनता के ऊपर चोट करने वाला नहीं है, इसीलिए शायद वह बड़े जोर से बोल रही थीं कि ऐसा होता तो वह उधर न बैठे होते और हम लोग इधर न होते। लेकिन जो यह ठोस कदम उठ रहे हैं, एक तर्फ वह आम लोगों पर जनसाधारण पर चोट की जा रही है और एक-तरफा करोड़पतियों को बचाया जा रहा है जो देश का धन चुरा करके बैठे हुये हैं और देश का धन जवर्दस्ती अपने पास रखे हुए हैं। देश मृमीवन में है। हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण का खतरा है। उसके लिए सारा देश तैयार है। लेकिन उनके द्वारा जवर्दस्ती रखे हुए उस धन को छूने की ओर कोई प्रयास नहीं हो रहा है। यह जो तीन अध्यादेश और उनकी जगह विधेयक आए हैं उनमें साफ यह सामने आ रहा है कि मौजूदा सरकार बंगला देश के शरणाधिकारियों का एक बहाना बना कर आम जनता पर यह चोट कर रही है और करोड़पतियों के अन्यायपूर्ण हित, उन देश विरोधी हित के संरक्षण की कोशिश कर रही है। यह आम जनता के ऊपर जो कर का बोझ सरकार लाद रही है शायद यह समझ कर लाद रही है कि लोग बर्दाश्त कर लें। यह सही है कि ऐसे मौके पर जो बोझ दिया जा रहा है उससे भी ज्यादा बोझ बर्दाश्त करने के लिए देश तैयार है और तैयार होना चाहिए। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि जो धन हमारा पड़ा हुआ है, जो करों की चोरी का रुपया पड़ा हुआ है वह नहीं लाया जा रहा है और आम जनगण पर जैसे रेलभाड़ा बढ़ा कर, तीसरे दर्जे के मुसाफिरों पर ज्यादा भार डाल कर और इस विधेयक के द्वारा अकल के ऊपर भी टैक्स लगा कर रुपया जुटाने की बातें की जा रही है। तो ऐसी स्थिति में यह सदन के सामने विचारणीय प्रश्न है कि क्या सरकार सोचेगी कि धन अर्जन के लिए दूसरे स्रोत वह खूएगी या नहीं जो उस के अपने धन के स्रोत हैं, जो उसका अपना रुपया चोरी करके रखा हुआ है, उसको लाने की कोशिश करेगी या उसको छोड़ कर आम जनता पर चोटें करने

का काम करेगी ? यह सही है कि आज बंगला देश की जो स्थिति है उसमें देश एत-राज करके भी शायद इसको बर्दाश्त कर ले। लेकिन यह जो जमा होता जा रहा है इससे इनका नग्न चित्र सामने आता जा रहा है और लोग यह कहने लग गये हैं कि यह गद्दी की तब्दीली हुई लेकिन आम जनगण के लिए आर्थिक नीति का जहां तक सवाल है उसमें कोई तब्दीली नहीं आ रही है। एक तरफ तो हम संवैधानिक अधिकार खोज रहे हैं जिससे कि हम प्रगतिशील कदम उठा सकें, दूसरी ओर जो अधिकार संवैधानिक हैं, जो कानून हैं, उनका इस्तेमाल नहीं कर रहे हैं जहां तक कि करोड़पतियों का मामला है। ऐसी जो स्थिति है उसमें मेरा सदन से यह आग्रह होगा और अगर सरकार अभी भी समझ ले तो अच्छा है कि आगे खतरे को घंटी है, देश इस नीति को बहुत दिनों तक बर्दाश्त नहीं करेगा, भले ही संकट की घड़ी में देश इसको बर्दाश्त कर ले।

जहां तक अखबार का मवाल आता है यह अखबार का पैसा किसको देना पड़ रहा है ? अभी श्रीमती नन्दिनी सत्पथी का कलकत्ते में भाषण हुआ। उन्होंने बड़े-बड़े अखबार के मालिकों के सामने भाषण दिया कि अखबार की कीमत न बढ़े। तो उनके लिये तो भाषण हो रहा है और पाठकों के लिए टैक्स लग रहा है। यह पूंजीवाद का हमेशा का गुण है। पूंजीपति के लिए थैली, करोड़पतियों के लिए थैली और आम जनता के लिए मीठे-मीठे शब्द, मीठे भाषण। जो दुनिया की सभी पूंजीवादी सरकारों का चरित्र है उसी चरित्र में नंगे रूप में यह सरकार आ रही है। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं इस विधेयक का पूरा विरोध करता हूं।

मैं विशेष तथ्यों में जाकर सदन का अधिक समय नहीं लूंगा। लेकिन यह आग्रह करूंगा कि अगर सरकार चाहती है कि सभी पक्षों की राय से वह इस विधेयक को पारित कराए तो यह मुनासिब होगा कि इस विधेयक का वह हिस्सा जहां अखबारों की बिक्री का मामला

[श्री भोगेन्द्र भा]

है, दस हजार बहुत नाकाफी है, उसके लिए संशोधन भी दिया गया है, उसको वह 30 हजार रखे, उसके ऊपर वालों पर लगाए और उसको कड़ाई से वसूल करे। उसमें वसूली का खर्चा भी जो सरकार अधिक बता रही है, वह भी बच जायेगा और छोटे अखबारों पर चोट भी नहीं पड़ेगी। दूसरी तरफ जो विज्ञापन का एक जरिया है जिसके लिए अभी हमारे मित्र ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने हिसाब दिया है, और सरकार को मालूम भी है कि कितना अधिक सरकारी पैसा उन करोड़पतियों के हाथ में अखबारों के विज्ञापनों के जरिए जाता है और उस विज्ञापन की आवश्यकता हर हालत में हो, ऐसी बात नहीं है। बहुत से हमारे उपक्रम हैं, राष्ट्रीय सस्थान हैं जिन के अपने पत्र और पत्रिकाएं हैं, बहुत से मासिक पत्र निकलते हैं उनमें सरकार विज्ञापन नहीं छपाती है, करोड़पतियों के अखबारों में देती है। इसमें भ्रष्टाचार भी होता है। अखबारों के मालिक अफसरों को नीचे से पेशगी के रूप में कुछ देते हैं। इस तरह से यही एक कायदा बना लें और उस में यह भी होता है कि अखबारों की नीतियों पर भी दबाव आता है, जहां तक अखबारों की नीति का सवाल है, पूंजीपतियों के अखबार सरकार के मंत्रियों की तस्वीर छापते हैं, मंत्रियों के भाषण भी छापते हैं लेकिन एक भी प्रगतिशील कदम उठाएं तो देश के सभी करोड़पतियों के अखबार उसके खिलाफ हो जाते हैं। सरकारी पैसे पर चलने वाले, आम जनगण के पैसे से चलने वाले ये अखबार आम जनगण के खिलाफ हो जाते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या सरकार विज्ञापन में कटौती नहीं कर सकती है या यह जो अपने राष्ट्रीय उपक्रम हैं उनके पत्रों में विज्ञापन नहीं दे सकती है? उससे खर्चा बच सकता है और छोटे पत्रों और पत्रिकाओं को बढ़ावा मिल सकता है।

क्या सरकार यह कर सकती है या नहीं? मेरा आग्रह होगा कि इसमें यह परिवर्तन

सरकार करे और एक परिवर्तन यह कर ले कि एक पैसा या दो पैसा जो बढ़ाया जा रहा है वह पाठकों से न लिया जाय और यह बड़े अखबारों तक ही सीमित कर दिया जाय। 30 हजार या 25 हजार तक इसको रखें और पाठकों से यह पैसा वसूल न किया जाय, यह रोक सरकार लगा दे तो बात समझ में आ सकती है कि जिनके पास फिजूल पैसा है अखबारों के जरिए भी उनसे लेने का प्रयास सरकार कर रही है और सिर्फ आम जनगण पर चाहे वह रेलभाड़ा बढ़ाकर हो या पोस्टल स्टाम्प, लिफाफा इनलैंड लैटर पर बढ़ा कर हो, केवल आम जनगण पर लोट नहीं कर रही है। अगर यह थोड़े से परिवर्तन सरकार करे, आम लोगों पर जो चोट कर रही है उससे थोड़ा बचाव करे कि अखबारों के बड़े हुए पैसे आम लोगों से वसूल न किए जायें, अखबारों की कीमत न बढ़ाई जाय इस दौर में इस पर अगर वह रोक लगा दे तो ठीक है और अगर यह नहीं कर सकती तो सदन से मेरा आग्रह होगा और इस विधेयक के खिलाफ मत देने के लिए हम मजबूर हो जाएंगे। सरकार अभी भी सोच सकती है तो सोचे नहीं तो जनता एक ही नारा लगायेगी और लगाना चाहिए, देश एक ही मतलब निकालेगा कि करोड़पतियों को संरक्षण दे कर आम जनता पर चोट करने का बंगला देश के नाम पर एक बहाना ढूंढ रही है। जो एक जायज बात है जिसके लिए सारा देश साथ देगा, वह न करके, आम जनगण पर चोट करके उसके उत्साह को कुष्ठित करने का वातावरण यह सरकार पैदा कर रही है।

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj) : Sir, in all my parliamentary life of 35 years, 18 years in UP Assembly and 17 years in this Parliament, I have never seen an instance where 13 Ordinances were passed within the course of one month. These Ordinances are, in the language of the late Speaker, Shri Mavalankar, a negation of democracy.

Secondly, never before have I known of such huge taxes being imposed by Ordinance. Most of these 13 Ordinances impose taxes on the poorest of the poor.

Thirdly, these Ordinances were promulgated on the 22nd October, when Parliament had already been summoned to meet on the 15th November. Heavens would not have fallen if government had waited for three weeks and more and imposed these taxes through legislation. Sir, I consider these Ordinances to be an insult to this Parliament.

Fourthly, Sir, I oppose these Ordinances because they impose taxes in the name of Bangla Desh refugees. Bangla Desh refugees are our guests and we should meet the expenses on them from our general revenues and we should not have imposed these taxes in their names on the poorest of the poor to make refugees unpopular.

Fifthly, Sir, I am sorry that most of these taxes are on the poorest of the poor. Except the tax on air travel, which I approve of, all the other taxes, like taxes on railway fares, postal articles and newspapers are taxes on the most essential needs of the poorest people. In fact, the tax on newspaper is a tax on knowledge. These taxes should never have been imposed. The sum of Rs. 70 crores, which these taxes will yield, could have been obtained by practising austerity and savings in all departments of Government.

Sixthly, it has been said that these taxes are temporary and will last only till the refugees are here. But how and when will the refugees go back? The Government first said that world opinion will force Yahya Khan to come to terms with Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his Awami League. But nothing like that has so far happened and instead the Pakistan army is stationed on our border and is bombarding our territory every day and our citizens and soldiers are being killed. Yet, our Government is still hesitating to call Pakistan's bluff and to teach it a lesson. I say that the refugees will go back to their homes in Bangla Desh only when we send our forces inside to conquer the Pakistan army and establish the Awami League Government in independent Bangla Desh. Since all the properties and land of the refugees have been looted, our forces may have to help them in getting back the possession of their lands and property in their villages.

To make these taxes really temporary and to enable the refugees to go back at the earliest possible time, I think the time has come to extend immediate recognition to the sovereign independent government of Bangla Desh and to defeat the Pakistan army once for all by teaching it a lesson which it may never forget both on the eastern front and the western front. This time there should be no Tashkent and the whole of occupied Kashmir should be liberated by our forces in a short and swift blitzkrieg. Further delay will be suicidal.

Sir, our government missed the bus in April last. If we had recognised Bangla Desh Government at that time and had sent our troops on a mission of mercy into Bangla Desh then, a million people would not have been butchered and these ten million refugees would not have been uprooted from their hearths and homes. Let us not miss the bus a second time now. Our army should now be given orders to march and conquer the enemy once and for all.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Allpore) : Mr. Chairman, I would like to supplement what my colleagues on this side of the House have said about this Bill. You will find from the Statement of Objects and Reasons, not only of this Bill but of the other two Bills relating to postal articles and railways fares, that the general justification for these measures is that it was agreed at the meeting of the Governors and Chief Ministers of States held at new Delhi on the 10th October, 1971 that both the Centre and the States should levy taxes, duty and surcharge at appropriate rates on instruments of mass circulation falling within their respective fields.

What has attracted the notice of these rulers of ours is instruments of mass circulation. That means, from the very conception of this, the real mentality of this Government, when it comes to levying burdens, becomes quite clear. Articles of mass circulation means and must mean articles of mass consumption or the type of articles which the common people and the poorer sections of the people have to consume or use. It is very clear in their own statement. This formula itself implies that the richer sections of the people, the big owners of property and so on will be exempted from the scope of these taxes. They have already

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

selected their target, that is articles of mass consumption or instruments of mass circulation, as they call it. It shows the anti-people outlook behind these series of measures. Therefore, we are opposing it totally. Not because we are against raising of resources to meet the requirements of Bangla Desh refugees—that is something we all want—but as my other colleagues, on this side, have pointed out, it is the procedure, the attitude, the mentality of the Government and the type of measures they are introducing. We are totally opposed to it.

They will not touch the richer sections. They are not called upon to make the sacrifices at this hour of emergency in the country. All the lectures of patriotism, sacrifice and everything are only meant for the middle-class people, the poorer people, the working people and so on. The richer people are not required to do anything.

As my hon. friend said, it is a tax on knowledge. You are compelling people to cut down their reading of newspapers and periodicals. This is what it comes to. There are many people who keep two newspapers, in many places, in my cities. This will compel them to give up at least one paper. This is what it comes to. In many cases, the people will not be able to afford the luxury of keeping newspapers at all.

Here, I would like to seek one clarification from the hon. Minister. At the time of the introduction of the Bill, I had raised this point also and, at that time, if I remember aright, she had said that, later on after the Bill is passed, it is the Government's intention to frame certain rules and make certain exemptions and, she said, as a result of that, 90 per cent of the newspapers will eventually not have to pay anything, that this tax will not fall on them. This is what she said.

Now, they have circulated a statement explaining the reasons which necessitated the promulgation of the Ordinance. In that statement, you will find that they have calculated that the income that they will get, that they expect to get, from the levy on newspapers is Rs. 7 crores in a year. I am not much of a mathematician. But as far as I understand—if I am wrong, you Sir, will kindly correct me; I was working

it out while sitting here—Rs. 7 crores means 700 crores paise. 700 crores paise is what they expect as income from tax. 700 crores paise divided by 2, at 2 p. per copy, works out to 350 crore copies. There are 365 days in a year. So, roughly, with a little margin, of course, you can say it works out to 1 crore copies per day.

She says that they are going to make rules and give exemptions which will leave out 90 per cent of the papers in the country. So, only the remaining 10 per cent accounts for 1 crore copies per day. I do not know if this is the position. I am very much surprised. I would like her to explain 10 per cent of papers in the country account for 1 crore copies of circulation per day.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It can be the number of papers, not the number of copies. Suppose there are 100 papers. 10 papers may contribute about 90 per cent of the circulation.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I do not know. Let her tell us. And then if 90% of the papers are going to be left out, but there is nothing in the Bill to indicate that. I do not know whether we can call them assurances, what she is giving us. There is nothing in the Bill. In the Bill there is a uniform levy on all papers, big, small, medium and everybody. But if 90% of the papers are going to be left out, then what was the great necessity, I would like to know, of picking on this particular type of impost when so many other types of levies could easily be imposed on those sections of the people who would not be hurt so much?

For example, in the private corporate sector in this country there are firms, big firms, medium-sized firms and small firms. Why could not a cess, a particular cess, a special cess in the name of refugee relief be imposed on the invested capital, the reserve fund and the dividends of these companies? You can exempt some companies, if you like. You could make a graded cess, if you like, according to the size of the company. I don't mind. But why should not the private corporate sector, at this hour of emergency, be called upon also to make some sacrifice and since it is supposed to be a temporary duty which we have been promised, will be withdrawn

once this refugee problem is no longer there, they could easily afford to pay a cess and that cess can be calculated without any difficulty on their declared invested capital, their accumulated reserves and their dividends from year to year. Why don't the Government think of that ?

Why don't you levy a tax on imported liquor and imported alcohol ? May I know ? This is a great State and Government which talks about abstinence from consumption of liquor. What about a cess on imported liquor which is found available everywhere in the country and flowing like water ? Why don't they think of placing a cess on that ?

Why don't they place a cess on rich landlords per acre of land ? You decide whom you would call rich landlords. You decide and we don't mind and then say per acre of land, they will have to pay this much cess for the Bangla Desh refugees.

All this sacrifice all the tears and all the patriotism must be only the monopoly of the poor of this country ? And you expect us to support this kind of measure ?

I am sure the hon. Minister will not reply to these points but I have to go on record because our Party is totally opposed to this.

I do not wish to add to what Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has said as to what goes on in the newspaper world. But, about black money, at least there is one specific form of black money earnings which goes in this industry, this newsprint business. Everybody knows about it. But that does not attract the attention of the Government.

Then, why not a tax on advertisements which I always support ? Why not tax the advertisements which these big newspapers receive ? Bulk of their revenue comes from advertisements. Nowadays the newspapers are hardly worth reading, some of them, because on each page the reading matter is probably not even 10% of the page. 90% is nothing but advertisements. Why could not you put a cess on that ? It is simpler and easier to collect.

Sir, I do not wish to take much time of the House because this series of Bills are all of a piece. They all betray the same mentality and if this is the way you propose to finance either the refugee relief or the

war preparations or war expenditure, if it is thrust upon us by Pakistan, then all I can say is that this is not the way that you can rouse the people's enthusiasm and morale in this country. If you talk big and if you expect people to sacrifice, then the sacrifice must be spread out in such a way that those people who could afford to sacrifice more, must be called upon to sacrifice more.

But, here, the process is being reversed. Therefore, we totally opposed this Bill and we call upon the Government to try to realise even at this late hour that this is not the way. We are paying all sorts of tributes which are rightly deserved by our heroic Armed Forces fighting on the front but the people in the rear are no less important at a time of emergency. You cannot help the front while the rear gets disrupted and the people in the rear made to suffer unnecessarily or are allowed to be fleeced and exploited by rich, profiteering and propertied classes.

Therefore, I warn the Government that if they persist on following this path, they are going to disrupt the unity of the people. The national unity which is required at this time will be weakened and disrupted if they follow such an inequitable path of forcing and imposing burdens on those sections who can least bear them. Therefore, I ask the Government to withdraw this Bill. If they do not withdraw it, we will continue inside and outside the House to oppose it lock, stock and barrel among the people.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, May I make a submission ? The Minister from the Information and Broadcasting Ministry should be present when reply is given. We have said many things which involve this Ministry. It is no use hearing the repetition of the same thing from the Minister of Finance which really cuts no ice so far as we are concerned...

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not for me to compel; it is for the Government to take note of.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will you kindly convey the feelings of the House, Sir ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is on record; Government should know it. The hon. Minister.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : Mr Chairman, Sir, when we took up earlier the Railway Passenger Fares Bill, we had met with some of the objections and charges brought about by hon. Members from the opposition. I do not think it is necessary for me to repeat all of them or to unduly take the time of the House, but just to put the record straight, I wish to say this. Shri Indrajit Gupta himself said that he does not expect me to answer some of the allegations but that he wanted to put them on record. So, I may follow the practice. I wish to say that it is with utmost reluctance that the Government had to bring forward this ordinance; that is due to the extraordinary situation and the exigencies of the situation; it was only due to the compulsion of the circumstances that we have been compelled to have these ordinance promulgated. I am sure the entire House will realise that never was there a greater necessity for this than it is now.

I can understand the objection of the hon. Members that there had been taxation by ordinance. That is not a very palatable idea, but this has been necessitated by the peculiar circumstances and compulsion of events. I would like to mention that there have been similarly six other occasions when taxes have been imposed by ordinances. For the information of hon. Members, I just want to mention them. They are :

1. Mineral Oil (Additional Duties of excise and Customs) Ordinance, 1958.
2. Sugar (Special Excise Duty) Ordinance, 1959.
3. Indian Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1965.
4. Indian Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966.
5. Mineral (Amendments) Additional Duties of Excise and Customs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966.
6. Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1967.

That does not mean that we would like to have ordinances; that only shows that we have done this earlier. Some Members said that never before has there been taxation by ordinances. That is why I am saying this. . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : That was in the inter session period.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Shri Shibban Lal Saxena, who hails from U. P., said that never before in his life has he seen such a spate or flood of such ordinances. But I would like to ask; has there been, in his or in our life-time, such conditions as are prevailing now, the flood or the spate of the refugee of one crore, which is a novel type of aggression, which is perpetrated on our country ?

AN. HON. MEMBER : In the world.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Yes, in the world. Have we ever seen before the calamity of a flood of devastating nature which has been calculated roughly at the cost of Rs 525 crores in this particular year ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : That shows your lack of planning, lack of action.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : If you have the power and the capacity to stop flood that is a different matter but we do not have the capacity. Have we ever witnessed the type of cyclone damage that we faced recently in Orissa ? These are things which have never been witnessed before. In spite of this, in spite of floods and the spate of refugees who have come from there...*(Interruption)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order please. Let the Minister continue.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : I have heard hon. Members with great respect. May I be given 5 Minutes ? I will not take much time of the House, just to put it on record, nothing more, nothing less.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You are a lady; we will expect you to talk unmixed untruths.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : If there is anything in your dictionary which is absolute truth...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am talking about your unmixed untruth.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I am sorry our dictionaries do not tally together; the definitions are not the same.
(Interruption)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, when you are talking, you expect others to listen. When others are speaking you must also be patient.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: So, Sir, what I have said just now answers the point as to why ordinances had to be promulgated.

Apart from that, certain relevant fears have been expressed by some hon. Members, and I would like to put them at rest if possible. The first point is that there had been no assurance or there had just been an assurance which had not been put into effect, as mentioned by Shri Indrajit Gupta in regard to exemptions. I may tell him for his information that a notification has already been issued on the 5th November, I am speaking subject to correction in regard to the date under which this exemption has been given to newspapers publishing 15,000 copies per day.

18. hrs.

For his information, I may also say that the proposal has been that about 75 per cent of newspapers will be wholly exempt from the payment of the duty...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: From 90 per cent it has now come down to 75 per cent?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I do not know what has come from what. 75 per cent of the newspapers will be wholly exempt, and out of the remaining 25 per cent only...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point that Shri Indrajit Gupta had raised was this. Does the 90 per cent represent 90 per cent

of the copies circulated or 90 per cent of the number of newspaper? Has the hon. Minister got that information?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I am afraid I cannot give a categorical reply to that just now. But it will be conveyed to hon. Members. It can be calculated at the same time that even...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Since a very important point has been raised, namely whether 90 per cent represents the number of copies circulated or the number of newspapers, she can reply tomorrow after going into it further...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: She may explain how they have calculated that Rs. 7 crores would be raised, because that is the figure given in the financial memorandum as being the anticipated revenue from the tax on the newspapers. If she can explain this calculation, it would become clear.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is already past six o'clock. We are to be free after six o'clock. It is already one minute past six o'clock.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I would like to clarify this point...

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much time is the hon. Minister likely to take?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I shall take quite some time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: She may continue her speech tomorrow.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, November 26, 1971| Agrahayana 5, 1893 (Saka).

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LOK SABHA

*Friday, November 26, 1971/Agrahayana 5,
1893 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Conference of Income Tax Commissioners

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*271. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
SHRI B. R. SHUKLA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether at a Conference of Income-tax Commissioners held in New Delhi in August 1971 some decisions were taken to check tax evasion and to speed up assessments ;

(b) if so, the decision arrived at ; and

(c) by what time these measures will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). At the annual Conference of the Commissioners of Income-Tax held in August 1971 various administrative and technical problems were discussed. These included measures for checking tax evasion and speeding up of assessments.

No final decision about the measures for checking of tax evasion was taken at the Conference. At present, the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee (under the Chairmanship of Shri K. N. Wanchoo, ex-Chief Justice of India) have been deliberating on the various steps suggested to them for combating tax evasion.

The Government will take suitable action on receipt of the report, which is expected shortly.

As regards the speeding up of assessments, the following decisions were taken :

- (1) The new procedure for making assessments without calling for the assessors or their books of account introduced, with effect from 1-4-71, under the amended provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 143 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, would be followed in the bulk of the cases, pending and current.
- (2) Separate counters for receiving returns of Income would be opened for scrutinising whether these are accompanied by copies of accounts and documents necessary for a speedy disposal of the assessments.
- (3) The Income-tax Officers engaged solely in the assessments coming under the new procedure would be expected to dispose of a substantially larger number of assessments than done by them hitherto.
- (c) The measures for speedy disposal of assessments are being implemented.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : In view of the present difficult economic situation in the country, the hon. Finance Minister was pleased to direct the Income-tax Commissioners in the conference to show dynamism and leadership in the collection of revenues and also in devising ways and means to see that evasion is stopped. When Government are trying in all possible manner of ways to raise additional resources by fresh levies on the people, may I know whether after the conference was over, according to the direction of the Hon. Minister, whatever targeted amount for collection was fixed for the current year was realised, whether any new and fresh drive was launched, and if so, whether it has shown any result to collect more than Rs. 500 crores of arrears of tax ? Has any progress been made in this

direction so that these arrears may be recovered at least by the end of the current year ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Sir, the Finance Minister has instructed the Commissioners that apart from speeding up all the current collections, at least about Rs. 60 crores of arrears should also be collected in this year as a drive to meet the financial stringency which we are facing. I agree with the hon. Member that in this context of serious financial stringency, we have to make a sustained effort to see that current dues as well as arrears are collected. The conference of the Commissioners took note of this and took various administrative and technical decisions. In the reply I have indicated that only in so far as the general question of evasion of tax which is now currently engaging the attention of a high-powered committee, and whose report is expected shortly, is concerned, they have not taken any decision ; they are deliberating on that. If the hon. Member wants, I can indicate various technical and administrative decisions which have been taken.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : My first question was not answered. I will come to the second question, and you do not also allow preambles. What I wanted to know from the hon. Minister is when the hon. Finance Minister has given specific directives that, in view of the financial constraints which the Government have at this moment, arrears including current dues should also be collected by the year end, what is the amount, and whether it is the targeted amount and how much was collected and how much of arrears has been collected. That has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER : He says why not the whole amount, and why this targeted amount of Rs. 60 crores. That is what you mean.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : No, Sir. He wants to know the progress of the collection. As I had indicated, it will not be possible for me to say it immediately. If the hon. Member wants, I will find out what has been the progress of collection. But the real figures will be available only at the year-end. The determination and the drive to collect as much of current dues as well as arrears have been indicated. I have also indicated the targeted amount of collection which the Finance Minister had indicated.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Sir, you will have to help us. Why I am pressing this so much is because of this. Now, by the various measures being taken, we are asking the people to pay Rs. 70 crores a year, and rightly so. Are we not entitled to know what specific steps have been taken at least to convince the people, in view of the spiralling of arrears and the situation which the Government are facing ? And I wanted to know the amount which should be a sizeable collection, so that the people will also be prepared to pay even Rs. 100 crores more.

Secondly, the hon. Minister has just pointed out that specific measures for preventing tax evasion have been taken, on which they had deliberations previously also on the reports from another committee. They have sent it for suitable action to the Wanchoo Committee. I would like to know from the hon. Minister one thing. All these years the measures to check tax evasion have been gone into by various committees, and the hon. Finance Minister told this House that very soon the measures by which tax evasion could be checked would be placed before the House. I would like to know whether they will lay on the Table of the House the report of the committee to check tax evasion which has been before them, and what specific measures they have again suggested to the Wanchoo Committee for avoiding tax evasion.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : This question of tax evasion has been generally under consideration, and various suggestions have been made, and we had placed also before the House from time to time various administrative, legislative and other measures that have been taken to plug the loopholes. It is a long list of various administrative and legislative measures taken from time to time. If he wants, I can place it on the Table of the House. There is no difficulty about that.

The only point is that because the committee is also deliberating, and it has also examined witnesses, and it has the advantage of all the reports that are there, and since their report is coming very shortly, I am only trying to point out that the Commissioners did not come to any specific conclusions which I can place here. But the Commissioners also discussed out of their own experience what are the new administrative and other measures that have got to be taken and initiated.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : May I know whether there has been any appreciable improvement in the position of tax collection after these measures have been taken ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Yes, Sir. From time to time, as far as current collections and arrears are concerned, there has been appreciable improvement. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Shri Ram Gopal Reddy.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : There are three aspects of this question : tax evasion, arrears and under-assessment. I want to know from the Government whether there is any under-assessment by the income-tax officers and whether anything has come to the notice of the Government. If so, what steps do the Government propose to take ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : This is a very specific question. There is also under-assessment, there is evasion and there is concealment. All these evils are being tackled.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Government be good enough to say what is the definition of arrears ? What is included in arrears ? Does it mean the amount assessed, and will it include anything that is questioned ? What exactly is the precise definition of income-tax arrears to which he has referred ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : What the hon. Member is referring to—and I have on a previous occasion also greed with him—is that there is a difference between the gross demand raised and the net arrears. For instance, the gross demand raised is about Rs. 800 crores ; the net collectable arrears that is there is Rs. 500 crores which I have indicated.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह सत्य है कि इस सम्मेलन में यह भी सुझाव दिया गया कि कुछ आयकर अधिकारी सीधे पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के माध्यम से ले लिए जाते हैं, जिन्हें कोई अनुभव नहीं होता है और जो बीस साल का अच्छा अनुभव रखने वाले अधिकारियों के ऊपर अक्रूर बना कर बिठा दिये जाते हैं और इस कारण विभाग में असंतोष पैदा होता है और वह काम करने में तथा टैक्स वसूल करने में

असफल रहता है ; यदि हां, तो मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल टैक्स इवेजन्स के बारे में है। आप ने कहाँ से कहाँ जोड़ दिया ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : As you have remarked, Sir, this question does not arise. The main question is about evasion, arrears and black money. He is referring to direct recruits which is a larger question.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : It is very true that the Revenue Board and the income-tax officers are very vigilant to collect as much money as possible. But may I know whether it is not true that some of the parties are willing to compound the cases but the cases are not compounded for some reasons ? Are you willing to have the cases compounded so that as much money as possible may be collected as quickly as possible, to give you more money, taking into consideration the emergency ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : It is precisely the compounding of cases that requires a very detailed examination.

MR. SPEAKER : This has already taken 15 minutes. Next question.

Decline in Profit of the Nationalised Banks

*272. **SHRI VEKARIA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a decline in the profit of the 14 nationalised banks ;

(b) how it compares with that of the other scheduled banks ; and

(c) the reasons for this decline ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. There has been no decline in the aggregate net profit of the fourteen nationalised banks, taken as whole, in the year 1970 compared to that of 1969. The aggregate net profit of the banks for the period 19-7-1969 to 31-12-1969, the whole year 1969 and the year 1970 were Rs. 3.25 crores, Rs. 5.98 crores and Rs. 6.90 crores respectively. There has thus

been a significant increase in the aggregate net profit of the year 1970 compared to the profit of the year 1969 and this increase compares favourably with that of the other scheduled banks.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री बेकारिया : क्या यह सत्य है कि बैंकों की ऊपर वाली नौकरशाही अपने पहले मालिकों की सलाह पर इस तरह से काम कर रही है कि डिपॉजिट घटते जा रहे हैं और यद्यपि एक साल मुनाफा बढ़ा है, लेकिन धीरे धीरे वह घटता जायेगा ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : मैं नहीं जानता कि आनरेबल मेम्बर को कहां से यह इत्तिला मिली है। मैंने कहा है कि डिपॉजिट मोबिलाइजेशन बढ़ता जा रहा है और चूंकि डिपॉजिट मोबिलाइजेशन बढ़ता जा रहा है, इसीलिए प्रॉफिट भी बढ़ता जा रहा है।

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : The question was in respect of the profit ratio of the 14 nationalised Banks as compared with the private commercial Banks, but the hon. Minister has replied about the aggregate profit. Aggregate profit is different from profit ratio. I would like to know whether the profit ratio of the nationalised Banks has declined as compared with the other Scheduled Banks. Secondly, the hon. Minister has said that in the year 1970 there has been decline. Is it due to the fact that large advances have been made by the nationalised Banks to the Government for meeting its non-productive expenditure ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The hon. Member has now raised another aspect of the question. The question does not mention the profit ratio as compared to the other Scheduled Banks.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : It is printed.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : May I read the Question which I am answering ?

"whether there has been a decline in the profit of the 14 nationalised banks ;"

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry, they are correct. There is a correction slip on this question.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The correction slip was not with me; but I am prepared to answer the Question. Certainly this was not before me when the Question was there. I would request the Lok Sabha Secretariat to keep us informed properly about it.

MR. SPEAKER : May I say that the word "ratio" was deleted from the question.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Deleted by whom ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is the correction slip in which the word "ratio" is deleted from the Question.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : That is exactly what I am saying. I do not want to take cover under a technicality, I am prepared to answer the question.

What is the concept of profit ratio ? The profit ratio is the relationship between the profit and the totality of the working capital of the Banks. This is what, really speaking, it is. If we take this fact into consideration, then as compared certain categories of Banks, particularly the foreign Banks which are functioning in India, the ratio of the nationalised banks is less. In the case of the nationalised banks, it is from .1 to .4 per cent. In the case of foreign banks, it is from .4 to 1 per cent. We will have to find out the reasons. The reason is, most of the foreign banks are confined only to metropolitan cities. Their facilities for foreign exchange operation are more. The overhead expenditure of nationalised banks is increasing, because we have accepted certain social priorities in our objectives and we are increasing the number of branches. We are giving increasing attention to small accounts and naturally servicing of small accounts creates more responsibility involving proportionately larger expenditure. Foreign banks are having big accounts and those who only work on big accounts in metropolitan cities, where there are better chances of mobilising greater deposits, naturally get more advantage.

AN HON. MEMBER : That is all the more reason why foreign banks should be nationalised.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : That is a different matter. Really speaking, this is an unfair comparison, because we are asking the nationalised banks to undertake certain specialised functions and not merely look to the profits. The nationalised banks are certainly expected to improve upon the profits they are making before, but at the same time, also look to our social objectives and serve the neglected sector of society, which they are doing. Therefore, I would not take the profit ratio as the final criterion to compare the functioning of the foreign banks and nationalised banks.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : He did not answer the second part of my question, namely, whether the decline in 1970 is due to the large advances made by the nationalised banks to the Government for meeting its non-productive expenditure.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have said that even in the case of profit ratio of the nationalised banks, there is no decline. The difference is only between foreign banks and nationalised banks.

Requirements and estimated Production of Fertilizers during Fourth Plan

*273 **SHRI BHOGENDR JHA :**
SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI :
SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total requirements of fertilizers and estimated production in the country during the Fourth Plan ;

(b) how the gap between demand and production is going to be narrowed down ;

(c) whether there is any Scheme to attain self-sufficiency in fertilizers in the near future ;

(d) if so, the broad outline of such scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The following are the total requirements of fertili-

zers by the end of the IVth Five Year Plan in terms of nutrients :

(in lakh tonnes)

Nitrogen	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O
32	14	9

It is presently estimated that by 1973-74 the indigenous production of fertilizers would be 18 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 4.58 lakh tonnes of P₂O₅. There are no known sources for production of K₂O in the country.

(b) The gap between total requirement of fertilizers and indigenous production is being reduced by maximising capacity utilisation in the existing units and by creation of additional capacity which in turn, is being achieved by setting up new fertilizer factories and expansion of operating units, where feasible.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. A capacity of 16.68 lakh tonnes of 'N' and 5.31 lakh tonnes of P₂O₅ is currently under construction. Further, a total capacity of 15.96 lakh tonnes of 'N' and 6.82 lakh tonnes of P₂O₅ has been approved or approved in principle. Besides, a few proposals for establishing fertilizer projects are also under consideration of Government.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, उस से कुछ ज्यादा तथ्य की आवश्यकता है। इस समय हमारी जो स्थिति है उस में मांग और राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन में कितना फर्क है, इस समय हमें विदेशों से कितना मंगाना पड़ रहा है? क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक हम आत्म-निर्भर हो सकेंगे, इसके लिए कोई योजना है? इस समय हमारी जो आवश्यकता है और जो कमी है, इन दोनों को देखते हुए तथा इस के बाद जो मांग बढ़ती जायगी, उस बढ़ती हुई मांग को दृष्टि में रख कर, हम क्या उपाय करने जा रहे हैं? विदेशों से इस समय हमें जो मंगाना पड़ रहा है, उस को कम करना हमारे लिए संभव है या नहीं?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री पी. सी. सेठी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय नाइट्रोजन

फर्टिलाइजर का जो उत्पादन है, हालांकि हमारी कैपेसिटी 13 लाख 40 हजार टन की है, लेकिन इस वर्ष उत्पादन करीब 10.28 लाख टन का हो रहा है। 1970-71 में फर्टिलाइजर की जो खपत हुई है, हालांकि टारगेटेड-कन्जम्पशन 20 लाख टन रखी गई थी, लेकिन 14 लाख 87 हजार टन की नाइट्रोजेनस फर्टिलाइजर की हुई है और 4 लाख 62 हजार टन फास्फोरस फर्टिलाइजर की हुई है। इसी वजह से हम को विदेशों से मंगाना पड़ रहा है और पहले भी मंगाते रहे हैं। लेकिन इस को हम घटाते जा रहे हैं। 1968-69 में 162 करोड़ रुपये का आया था, जबकि 1969-70 में 117 करोड़ का आया। फर्टिलाइजर उत्पादन की हमारी कैपेसिटी में 5 मिलियन टन का इजाफा इस साल और 5 मिलियन टन का इजाफा अगले साल होगा, 1975 तक हम इन दोनों में आत्म-निर्भर हो जायेंगे।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : विदेशों से जो फर्टिलाइजर आ रहा है, क्या उस को ऐसे देशों से मंगाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है, जहां हम रुपयों में व्यापार कर सकते हों? क्या ऐसा सम्भव है, जिस से कि हमारे ऊपर विदेशी मुद्रा का बोझ न पड़ने पाये?

श्री पी० सी० सेठी : फर्टिलाइजर की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए फर्टिलाइजर के आयात के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा भी रिलीज की जाती है। हालांकि कोशिश यह है कि रुपि-एरिया से भी मंगाया जाय, लेकिन विदेशी मुद्रा से भी मंगाया जा रहा है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : सरकार ने रुपि-एरिया से मंगाने का प्रयास किया है या नहीं, यदि किया है तो उस का क्या परिणाम निकला है? क्या वहां से नहीं आ सकता है, इसी लिए विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करनी पड़ रही है?

श्री पी० सी० सेठी : ज्यादातर फर्टिलाइजर अमरीका, जापान, ईरान आदि देशों से आ रहा है, जहां कौ-फोस्फोरस-एक्सचेंज देना पड़ रहा है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मैंने पूछा था कि रुपि-वाले एरिये से प्रयास किया है या नहीं?

श्री पी० सी० सेठी : प्रयास का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, अगर रुपि-एरिये से मिल सकता है तो वहीं से लेने की कोशिश करते हैं। अगर नहीं मिलता है, तब दूसरी जगह जाते हैं।

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : While we are spending so much valuable foreign exchange on importing fertilizers, it is a sad fact that vast deposits of fertilizer minerals which are available in our country like potash, rock phosphates and pyrites have neither been properly prospected nor have they been properly exploited. The Pyrites and Phosphates Development Corporation has been sitting tight over the pyrite resources with the result that the cost of production at Ajmer has gone up from 100 to 300 per cent. At Saladipura the work has not started.

MR. SPEAKER : This is giving information, not asking a question.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : I want to go into the substance of the question. How could they increase fertilizer production when at Dehra Dun they have given up work for prospecting rock phosphate? At Udaipur also the position is not different. When such is the state of affairs, how will they increase fertilizer production?

MR. SPEAKER : When he asks a question, let him not give the answer. A question which gives the information is not permissible under the rules.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : How does the Minister expect to increase the production of fertilizers at a time when the basic minerals which are required for producing fertilizers are available in our country in large quantities but are not being exploited properly?

MR. SPEAKER : That is a very fine question. Now it is in proper shape.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the explanation of minerals required for the production of fertilizers is concerned, yesterday also the hon. Member had mentioned it to me. As far as gypsum is concerned, its exploitation is being done jointly by the Rajasthan Government and a private party.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : That is only for 2 lakhs tonnes ; not more.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him not interrupt like this.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as potash is concerned, I must make it very clear that there is no availability of potash in the country and we will have to continue the import of potash fertiliser. As far as the phosphatic fertilisers are concerned, certainly, the pyrites at Tanjore and at other places are being exploited. Their exploitation is not under this Minister. But I do agree that their exploitation has not been going on considerably well. At the same time, the hon. Member will agree that in the case of Mithapur Fertiliser Project of Tatas, we are not agreeing to the import of phosphatic acid only because we want them to use indigenous phosphates.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : How many fertiliser plants are under construction both in the private and public sector ? Are they making progress as per schedule ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the projects under implementation are concerned, there are about/project under implementation in the public sector and about 4 projects in the private sector.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : I would like to know from the hon. Minister, since the demand for fertilisers is of an elastic nature, whether the calculation of 32 lakh tonnes of nitrogen has been based on the basis of effective demand on the assumption that the present price structure will continue or on the basis of merely computed demand on the basis of acreage, etc. ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I do agree that as far as the consumption pattern of fertilisers is concerned, it has been varying. In one particular year, the growth rate was about 25 per cent. Now, the growth rate has gone down. Actually, the targeted consumption of the nitrogenous fertilisers was put at 20 lakh tonnes this year but the actual consumption has come down to 14 lakh tonnes. According to the survey which is being done from time to time, a re-appraisal is being done by the Agriculture Ministry and the concerned Ministry and the Planning Commission. The

present targeted consumption figures are being given a second look. They are being re-appraised. It is likely that in view of this fall in demand, the target of 1973-74 which was envisaged at 32 lakh tonnes might get revised and might become less.

श्री ओंकारलाल बेरबा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि विदेशों से आने वाला उर्वरक सस्ता बिकता है और हमारे यहां बनने वाला उर्वरक मंहगा बिकता है—इसका क्या कारण है ?

श्री पी० सी० सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात सही है कि विदेशों से आने वाले उर्वरक की कीमत हमारे यहां के उर्वरक से कम है लेकिन उसमें भी अलग अलग देशों की कीमतें अलग अलग हैं जैसे अमरीका से जो उर्वरक आता है उसका 50 परसेन्ट अमरीकी शिप्स में ही आता है और चूंकि अमरीकी शिप्स का भाड़ा ज्यादा है इसलिए उसकी कीमत ज्यादा पड़ती है। लेकिन फिर भी जहां तक इसको बचने का तात्लुक है, इंडीजिनस प्रोडक्शन और आयात किए हुए माल में यथासम्भव पैरिटी मेनटेन करने की कोशिश की जाती है और हमारे यहां का जो प्रोडक्शन है उसमें पोटाश को छोड़कर बाकी फर्टिलाइजर की कीमत फिक्स की हुई है।

सरकार द्वारा अपने अधिकार में ली गई
कोकिंग कोयला खानों पर आयकरों
की बकाया राशि

*275. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा अपने अधिकार में ली गई कोकिंग कोयला खानों के मालिकों पर करों आदि के रूप में भारी राशि बकाया पड़ी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक पर कितनी राशि बकाया है ; और

(ग) उक्त बकाया राशि वसूल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). The requisite information in respect of those owners of the Coking coal mines which have been taken over by the Government and against whom Income-tax arrears of Rs. 25,000/- and more are outstanding as on 30.9.71 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन पर सरकार का बकाया है उनसे बकाया वसूल करने का कोई प्रयास सरकार ने अब तक किया है या नहीं ?

दूसरे—क्या यह बात सच है कि जिन 214 कोयला खानों को सरकार ने अपने कब्जे में लिया है उनको मुआविजा भी दिया जाने वाला है ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या मुआविजे की रकम में से जितना भी आपका टैक्स बकाया है उसे वसूल करना चाहते हैं ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The hon. Member himself has indicated that there are 214 coal mines which the Government has taken over. Now, to collect the information about these 214 coal mines spread over various Commissioners will take time. It will require considerable time and we have indicated that as soon as the information is available, we will place it before the House.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : टैक्स तो बहुत दिनों से बकाया है।

SHRI K. R. GANESH : It is a suggestion. In fact, this question does not arise out of this.

MR. SPEAKER : He is giving some information.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या यह सच है कि सरकार के अपने नियंत्रण में इन खानों को लेने के पहले बहुत सारे कोयला खान के मालिकों ने अपने कैश-बाक्स हटा लिए, बैंकों से रुपया निकाल लिया, ड्रिलिंग मशीनें उठाकर ले गए, पंप्स और दूसरे सामान उठाकर ले गए ? यदि

इसकी जानकारी सरकार को है तो इसको रोकने के लिए सरकार ने कौन सी कार्यवाही की है और उनसे इन सब चीजों को वापिस लेने के लिए क्या करने जा रही हैं ?... (व्यवधान)... यह सब अखबारों में निकला है और स्टील एन्ड माइन्स के मिनिस्टर ने स्वीकार किया है कि मालिक लोग ये चीजें उठा ले गए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिस शक्ल में आप पूछते हैं गोया इन्फार्मेशन दे रहे हैं।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्थिति यह है कि दिल्ली से एक हफ्ता पहले ही यह चीज आउट हो गई थी और मालिकों को मालूम हो गया था इसीलिए वे सामान उठा ले गए। यदि सरकार को इसकी जानकारी है तो इस सम्बन्ध में वह कौन सी कार्यवाही कर रही है ?... (व्यवधान) ..

MR. SPEAKER : I think he wants to ask whether they were taken over along with the other machinery and equipment or not.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Actually, this particular question does not fall into this because he is asking about the arrears, it will be difficult for me to give this information. This information should be sought from the Minister of Mines and Steel..... (Inter-ruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order please.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister be pleased to state if the Government will take steps to realise the arrears before paying them the compensation ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : It is a matter for suggestion.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : It is not a suggestion. It is for the Chair to say whether it is a suggestion or not, and not for the Minister.

I wanted an assurance. Will the Government see to it that before the compensation is paid to the owners, the amounts that are due to the Government from these owners will be realised before paying them the compensation ?

MR. SPEAKER : On account of the outstandings against the owners.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Part (c) of the question is : 'the action taken by Government to realise the said arrears ?'. What I want to find out is : will the Government see to it that before the compensation is paid, the owners will be made to pay the arrears that were due to the Government ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a good suggestion. It is a suggestion for action. That cannot be a question. You are asking and you are suggesting something.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन खानों का सरकार ने राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है उन खान मालिकों पर सरकार का जो टैक्स बकाया है उसको कम्पेन्सेशन देते समय डिडवट कर लेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही बात तो वे पूछ रहे थे ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I want to know whether the attention of the hon. Minister was drawn to the news item which appeared in practically all the newspapers and especially, an article which came in the *Patriot* that this news was leaked out and that owners withdrew huge amounts from the various banks ? If so, I want to know as to what steps have been taken for investigating into this.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : This information I don't have now. We will investigate.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He says he has no information. But I have given him the information. Will he investigate into this ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is what he says. He has said already.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या जांच पड़ताल पूरी करके उसे इसी सेशन के अन्दर सदन में रखेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पता नहीं । माननीय सदस्य सब कुछ एक दम से ही खत्म न कर

दिया करें कुछ दूसरे सवाल के लिए भी छोड़ दिया करें ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हम क्यों छोड़े जब वह कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे छोड़ दें तो बड़ी मेहरबानी होगी ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I ask the Minister what policy they have adopted with regard to employees of this colliery which has been nationalised and also their head office staff in Calcutta ?

MR. SPEAKER : You can ask a separate question.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Taking into consideration the mood of the Government, compensation will be very little. May I know whether Government is going to contemplate any scheme to realise the arrears before the compensation is paid ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : There are certain steps that are provided in law for the recovery of arrears. Even if the Government does not pay them any compensation all the steps that are there will be taken against them for realisation of arrears. It has nothing to do with compensation.

दक्षिण बम्बई में करेंसी नोटों की बरामदगी

*276. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या माह सितम्बर 1971 के प्रथम सप्ताह में, दक्षिण बम्बई में उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग द्वारा मारे गये छापे में किसी इमारत से लगभग 15 लाख रुपये मूल्य के करेंसी नोट बरामद हुए थे ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : ON 1-9-71, on the basis of information received, the officers of the Bombay Custom House kept a watch on a bungalow situated at Warden Road and seized Indian currency valued at Rs. 15,70,000/- from two persons who were found to be leaving the premises and making their way towards a car.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह जो 15,70,000 रुपये मूल्य की भारतीय मुद्रा जिन लोगों के पास से पकड़ी गई है वह विदेशी व्यक्ति कौन थे और यह रुपया किस उपयोग के लिए लाया गया था ? इस सिलसिले में और कितने लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है ।

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The persons apprehended gave their names as Chandrakant Aminchand Choksy and Chandrakant Karshanji Shah. The matter is under investigation.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है । मैंने पूछा था कि वह रुपया किस उपयोग के लिए लाया गया था क्या इस की कोई खोज की गई है ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Are they of any political parties ?

श्री के० आर० गणेश : इसकी जांच हो रही है ।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वह सब घोटाला तो आप लोग ही करते हैं । अब अगर हम लोग आरोप लगायेंगे तो फिर आप लोग चिल्लायेंगे ।

MR. SPEAKER : Please don't annoy him. (Interruptions)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह रुपया जो आप ने पकड़ा है वह रुपया क्या आप के कन्जे में है और वह किस देश का रुपया था ?

श्री के० आर० गणेश : वह भारतीय मुद्रा थी ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात है कि इस प्रकार की विदेशी मुद्रा का धंधा करने वाले काफी लोग बम्बई आदि जैसे बड़े-बड़े शहरों में मौजूद हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक के बारे में जांच पड़ताल पूरी हो जाने दीजिए उस के बाद ही सार्वजनिक सदस्य आगे बढ़ें ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह लोग एक बड़े विदेशी ग्रुप से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं और वह बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में विदेशी मुद्रा का भी व्यापार करते हैं तो क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई खोज की है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य मंत्री जी से उन तमाम चीजों के बारे में जानकारी ले लें । अब उनके यहां पर और सवाल करने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस तरह का धंधा करने वाला एक बड़ा ग्रुप है जोकि बम्बई में धंधा करता है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा तो कि मंत्री महोदय से वह सब जानकारी ले लेंगे । क्वेश्चन ओवर में तो वह सारी जांच हो नहीं जाती है ।

Import of Crude Oil from Iraq

*277. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether crude is proposed to be imported directly from Iraq ;

(b) whether this crude will be refined in public sector Refineries ; and

(c) whether modifications will be necessary in the existing machinery to refine this Iraqi crude ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This will be considered after the crude specifications are examined.

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : What will be the cost of crude imports and what will be the value and quantity of the imports of crude from Iraq ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Nothing can be indicated about the price

Only under the agreement, Iraq has agreed to supply about one million tonnes of crude from next year, July 1972.

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : In view of the uncooperative attitude of the foreign oil companies in India and in Iraq, have Government explored other sources so that we may not be in difficulty in case Iraq cuts its supply of crude in the event of any trouble with Pakistan ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : So far we have had no such indication. Let us not go on a hypothetical basis.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I do not think Shri Chittibabu's question, which I also wanted to ask, has been answered. He wanted to know whether in addition to Iraq, any other countries are being approached for possible alternative sources of crude so that we may not be dependent for crude only on the foreign oil companies. If so, what progress has been made in that respect so far ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : We are approaching other sources. It would not be in public interest to disclose them.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : What is the answer to part (c) ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Tests are being carried out in the Petroleum Institute. It would depend upon the test results.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Have Government taken a decision about import without taking into account the specifications of crude oil ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : No. After all, the specifications may vary slightly. This is the Persian Gulf crude which is almost equivalent to Aghajari crude. Therefore there would be no difficulty in using it. The specifications can be with regard to gravity or sulphur content.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Have Government taken a decision without going into the specifications of the crude oil ? How can the price of crude be fixed without knowing the contents of the oil, and without that how can they decide about import ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I have not said that the price has been settled. We have agreed that we would take one million tonnes from next year because for our requirement at Haldia and Barauni, we require an additional quantity, apart from what we are taking from the oil companies. Therefore, additional quantities of oil have to be tied up.

With regard to specifications, they are being examined. Based on that, we shall settle the price.

MR. SPEAKER : Now Q. No. 282. Shri P. Gangadeb.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : I put the question, Sir.

SOME HON MEMBERS : This relates to the Ministry of Defence but there is no Minister from the Ministry of Defence present here to answer the question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Where is the Defence Minister ?

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members must know that the Minister of Defence is the busiest man now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I point that it is a breach of privilege of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : I am here, Sir.

Steps to strengthen Indian Navy in Indian Ocean

***282. SHRI P. GANGADEB :**
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to the situation prevailing in the Indian Ocean, Government are taking urgent steps to strengthen the Indian Navy ; and

(b) if so, broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The task of the Navy includes the defence of our coasts and island possessions and the safety of our sea-borne trade. Systematic efforts have been made in the past several years to build up our naval capability. Steps have been taken to strengthen the fleet, particularly the submarine arm and the anti-submarine naval air wing. A large programme of construction of naval ships in India, including major warships, has been under implementation. The Naval dockyard facilities on both coasts are being expanded and modernised. The Naval Commands and operational units have been strengthened and reorganised so as to provide one operational fleet each on the West and East Coasts.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : May I know whether our Navy today at this juncture is fully prepared to defend our country and to meet the challenge of threat to our security and national sovereignty ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Yes, our Navy is perfectly capable of defending our national sovereignty. We have been taking steps to see that the Navy keeps up with the modern trends and developments.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : Our *INS Cauvery* gave a hot chase to a Pakistani submarine sighted about 15 k.m. off Bombay coast in August last. Therefore, may I ask whether as a measure of safeguarding India's strategic and economic interests, our Government have any proposal to extend India's territorial waters, because some Latin American countries have already proposed their cases to international bodies to get their territorial waters extended, in some cases, even to 200 miles ?

MR. SPEAKER : Is this question within the scope of the main question in the hon. Member's own view ? The main question relates to strengthening the Indian Navy but the hon. Member is going beyond the scope of the main question and asking about territorial waters and their extension. I do

not think that the hon. Minister would be in a position to answer it.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : I am asking this as a measure of safeguarding our interests.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : As you know, the territorial waters of any country are regulated by international conventions. So, if there is any proposal before any international body to revise the conventions regarding the extent of the territorial waters, we shall definitely make our contributions. But at present, we have no such thing.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : May I know what steps Government have taken for modernising our Navy and making it self-reliant and whether nuclear power equipment has been made available to the Navy and whether industrial units have been for the purpose of producing the latest modern weapons to strengthen our fleet ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The hon. Member knows that at Mazgaon docks we are making the frigate kind or frigate class of destroyers which are very modern.....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Let him say 'frigates' and not destroyers. Frigate is not a destroyer.....

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Destroyers have various classes, and frigate is one of the destroyers ; it is not that it is not a class of ships, but frigate is one of the destroyers. This is being manufactured at the Mazgaon docks. One of the frigates manufactured there is undergoing trials, and two more are under construction. So, we are taking steps to modernise our Navy.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : From the statement I find that steps have been taken to strengthen the fleet, particularly the submarine arm and the anti-submarine naval air wing. In view of this, may I know how long it will take to strengthen our fleet ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The process of strengthening is a continuing process, and, therefore, we cannot say that it will take such and such a time to strengthen

it. It is going on and it would go on with the advancement of scientific and technological knowledge.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Has the attention of the hon. Minister been drawn to a statement made by the Defence Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram, that the Indian Navy is going to be powered by nuclear propulsion and if it is so the nature and the units that are to be fitted so ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I have not seen the Raksha Mantri's statement to that effect.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : In America and the Soviet Union even ordinary cargo ships are so fitted ; it is nothing secret. That statement came in all the newspapers. Unfortunately the Minister of State has not seen it ; it is a major policy matter. I want to know whether he will enquire if such a statement was made by the Defence Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : Have you got some information on what the hon. Member wants to know.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : No, Sir.

Inclusion of Oil and Natural Gas Commission Affairs in Takru Commission

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*284. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :**
SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to include the affairs of Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the terms of reference of the Takru Commission ; and

(b) if so, when a notification in this respect is likely to be issued and if not, the reasons therefor when Government have received many complaints regarding irregularities in the ONGC ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :
(a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह इसलिए पढ़ रहा हूँ ताकि समय कम लगे। पाइप लाइन एन्क्वायरी के सम्बन्ध में श्री टकरू कमीशन मुकर्रर किया गया था। उससे सम्बन्धित कम्पनियाँ तथा श्री नायक के खिलाफ टकरू कमीशन मुकर्रर हुआ है। ओ० एन० जी० सी० द्वारा गुजरात में निर्मित गैस तथा कूड़ आयल पाइप लाइन भी इससे संबंधित है और वह पाइप लाइन भी बगैर टेंडर बुलाए इन्हीं कम्पनियों को दिया गया और इसी व्यक्ति श्री नायक ने दिया है। तो टकरू कमीशन जब पाइप लाइन्स की एन्क्वायरी कर ही रहा है तो उम में यह पाइप लाइन भी उम के साथ जोड़ दी जाय या इस पर कोई अलग एन्क्वायरी कमीशन ब्रिठाना चाहते हैं ओ० एन० जी० सी० पर ? अगर टकरू कमीशन के टर्मस बढ़ा कर उसी के साथ इस को भी जोड़ देंगे तो जल्दी एन्क्वायरी खत्म हो सकती है।

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक टकरू कमीशन का ताल्लुक है यह इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन की पाइप-लाइन की एन्क्वायरी से संबंधित है। जहाँ तक यह सवाल है यह ओ० एन० जी० सी० का है। अब ओ० एन० जी० सी० के कुछ मामले पाइप लाइन से संबंधित नहीं हैं बल्कि purchase of casing pipes from Czechoslovakia, import of seamless pipes from Czechoslovakia, placing of orders for Christmas trees, appointment of Shri Goel, case of Shrimati Leela Menon, purchase of Nazim Estate and Lakwa Estate. यह मामले हैं जो सी० बी० आई० और सेंट्रल विजिलेंस कमीशन के द्वारा एन्क्वायर किये जा रहे हैं। जहाँ तक श्रीमती लीला मेनन के केस का ताल्लुक है उन की रिपोर्ट आ चुकी है और उन का प्रासीक्यूशन हो चुका है। उनका केस चल रहा है। बाकी और चीजों की रिपोर्ट अभी सी० बी० आई० से नहीं आई है। जैसे ही रिपोर्ट आएगी उस पर कार्यवाही की जायगी। इसलिए टकरू कमीशन और ओ० एन० जी० सी० का मामला बिलकुल अलग है।

श्री शशि भूषण : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब गुजरात में पाइप लाइन बनी तो श्री नायक ही चेयरमैन थे और सेनाम साइपन ने ही बनाई और बगैर टेंडर लिए वह बनाई गई, उसकी रिपोर्ट आप तो एन्क्वायरी करायें उस में ज्यादा समय लगेगा। और अभी अगर उस को टकरू कमीशन को रेफर कर दें, जांच जल्दी खत्म हो जायगा। दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने समय में टकरू कमीशन अपना काम पूरा करेगा? कोई समय आप ने उसको दिया है?

श्री पी० सी० सेठी : सेनाम और साइपन द्वारा जो पाइप लाइन बनाई गई है वह टकरू कमीशन से संबंधित नहीं है। लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूँगा कि हम ने उस के टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस को वाइडेन कर दिया है। उन्होंने जो पाइप लाइन बनाई है और उसके निर्माण में जो देर हुई है जिसको कि आप की कमेटी ने उठाया था उसके अनुसार उस के टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस को वाइडेन कर दिया है और टकरू कमीशन उस में खुद डील करेगा।

जहां तक टकरू कमीशन के काम करने का ताल्लुक है हमारी तो इच्छा है कि वह जल्दी से जल्दी करें लेकिन अगर उन्होंने टाइम का एक्स-टेंशन मांगा तो मजबूरन उस को बढ़ाना पड़ेगा।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Private Air Companies operating on] more Routes

*274. SHRI S.A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether private Air Companies have been gradually extending their operations to more routes and more regions and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(b) the number of passengers carried by private Air-Companies, the amount of goods

transported and the distance flown by them during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Year	Hours flown (number)	Kilometers flown (000)	Passengers carried (number)	Freight carried (Tonnes)
1968	9,652	2,718	69,402	11,226
1969	9,613	2,783	54,583	10,425
1970	10,206	2,998	64,657	9,790

Repayment of Loans by Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal Government

*278. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Governments of Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal have remained largely in default in repaying the loans advanced to them by the Central Government ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the amount of the outstanding principal and interest at the end of the year 1970-71 against them ; and

(d) the total loss borne by the Central Government on these loans so far ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). On account of their financial difficulties, Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal could not meet their liability for repayment of Central loans and payment of interest. The outstanding in the case of Jammu and Kashmir was Rs. 22.94 crores (principal Rs. 14.59 crores and interest Rs. 8.35 crores) and in the case of West Bengal Rs. 12.24 crores (principal Rs. 2.82 crores and interest Rs. 9.42 crores) as at the end of 1970-71.

West Bengal Government have since paid their dues except a sum of Rs. 2.54 crores.

As no portion of the loan or interest has been waived by the Government of India, the question of any loss does not arise.

Closing of Silver Refinery, Calcutta

***279. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to close down Silver Refinery, Calcutta which was engaged in the extraction of silver from the quaternary alloy coins withdrawn from circulation and to absorb the surplus personnel of the Refinery in the Alipore Mint by introducing double shift working in Alipore Mint ;

(b) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Calcutta Mint Workers' Union protesting against the decision of Government ;

(c) if so, the main points thereof ; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The silver Refinery was set up in 1958 with the specific and limited task of extracting silver from quaternary alloy coins returned from circulation. As its work neared completion, the question was whether some other Ministry or Public Sector Undertaking could take over the Refinery as a going concern, and if this was not likely, whether the employees of the Refinery could be absorbed elsewhere without a break in their service, even if it took longer to come to a decision as to how best to use the Refinery's fixed assets. It became apparent that there was no likelihood of anyone taking over the Refinery as a going concern immediately on the completion of the work of silver extraction from returned coins, and that therefore the problem of utilising the Refinery personnel had to be delinked from that of the utilisation of the Refinery's fixed assets. The opportunity for using the personnel without a break in their service has arisen as a result of the urgent need for increasing coinage production in the Alipore Mint. Government therefore decided to transfer, with effect from 1.10.1971, all the employees of Silver Refinery, Calcutta to the Alipore Mint for increasing coinage production with a view to easing the coinage shortage. About

175 employees of the Refinery have already withdrawn to the Alipore Mint for utilisation of the full capacity of the Mint in a single shift working for the present. About 340 employees are still continuing with the residual work of extracting silver at the Refinery premises, but they also will go over to the Alipore Mint premises after this residual work has been completed. Thereafter, there will be no work left to be done by the Silver Refinery, so far as the Ministry of Finance are concerned. The question of finding alternative use for the fixed assets of the Refinery under the auspices of the Department of Mines and Metals is under discussion. If an industry is eventually set up at the refinery premises, based on the assets of the Refinery, the erstwhile employees of the Refinery would have the option to join that industrial undertaking.

(b) and (c). Prior to the transfer of the Silver Refinery employees to the Alipore Mint with effect from 1.10.71, the Calcutta Mint Workers' Union had represented against introduction of two-shift working in the Alipore Mint by absorbing the employees of the Silver Refinery and had also suggested the continued operation of the Refinery even after the work of extracting of silver threat would be completed.

(d) It is not the Government's intention to introduce two shift working in the Alipore Mint for the present. The immediate objective is to optimise the utilisation of the Mint's capacity in single shift operation and for this purpose the requisite number of persons has been shifted from the Refinery to the Mint, leaving the remaining work to be completed at the Refinery by the personnel still kept there. When they become available for deployment in the Mint, all the possible alternatives will be considered, including the feasibility of introducing two-shift working in the whole or parts of the Mint. As for the continued utilisation of the Refinery assets after the work of silver extraction will have been completed, this will be a matter to be decided by the Department of Mines and Metals. They have been approached in this behalf.

Indian Airlines Service between Amritsar and Kabul

***280. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Airlines have

stopped their service between Amritsar and Kabul ;

(b) the period for which this service was in operation ; and

(c) the reasons for its discontinuance ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A seasonal service was in operation from May 1967 until the suspension of Indian Airlines' overflights across Pakistan territory from 4th February 1971.

Steps to bring down the prices of Pharmaceuticals

***281. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether identical pharmaceutical items are being sold at different price level by different manufacturers ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to bring down their prices to a reasonable level with relevance to cost, profitability and other aspects ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) The prices of similar items vary from unit to unit depending upon the mark-up employed, within the limits prescribed under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, and the type and cost of packing material used.

(b) The main objective of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 is to ensure availability of drugs at reasonable prices. The prices in turn are fixed with reference to material cost, conversion cost, packing charges and an element of mark-up, etc., as laid down in the Order.

Capital invested in Industrial Ventures in Foreign Countries

***283. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Indian capital invested in industrial ventures in foreign countries ; and

(b) the dividends repatriated during 1969-70 and 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Out of the total approved joint ventures, 28 have already been set up with total Indian investment of the order of Rs. 448.5 lakhs.

(b) The total amount repatriated to India by way of dividends in the year 1969-70, as per information available with the Government, is Rs. 6.81 lakhs. It is too early to expect the dividends to be declared and repatriated to India for the year 1970-71.

Nationalisation of Colgate Palmolive (India) Private Ltd.

***285. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to nationalise Colgate-Palmolive (India) Private Limited in view of the fact that this Company has been earning huge profit and remitting it to U.S.A. in U.S. dollars ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) :

(a) and (b). No, Sir. However it has been the policy of Government gradually to increase the Indian shareholding in such companies.

Sale of Rustom Crude to Japan by India

***286. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :**
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Japan has agreed to buy Rustom Crude from India ;

(b) if so, the main terms of the agreement reached in this regard ; and

(c) the steps taken to find a permanent customer for Rustom Crude as also to make use of the same in Indian refineries ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) A Japanese trading company has entered into an agreement to buy about 200,000 long tons of Rustam Crude from Hydrocarbons India Private Limited, a fully-owned subsidiary of Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

(b) The crude will be lifted during last quarter of 1971 and first quarter of 1972. The Price is competitive.

(c) It is not advisable to make any long term sale commitment because of

(i) possible hardening of crude price in international oil market ;

(ii) election of National Iranian Oil Co. (who are 50% share holders), to lift their share of crude production in a particular year is not known well in advance, thus making it impracticable to assess quantity available to Hydrocarbons India Pvt. Limited for long term sale.

(iii) Feasibility of refining Rustom crude in public sector Indian refineries is being studied.

Disposal of Income-tax Appeals and Assessment Cases

***287. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA
GOWDA :**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in clearing Income-tax appeals and assessment cases ; and

(b) the administrative measures adopted for expediting disposal of such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The number of appeals disposed of by Income-tax Appellate Tribunal and Appellate Assistant Commissioners has gone up from 23,097 and 1,84,217 in 1967-68 to 33,600 and 2,38,231 in 1970-71 respectively.

The number of Income-tax assessments completed has similarly increased from 25,56,554 in 1967-68 to 34,28,924 in 1970-71.

Year-wise detailed statement of disposal of appeals and assessments for the last four financial years is given in the statement laid on the table of the House.

(b) The requisite information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) PROGRESS MADE IN CLEARING INCOME-TAX APPEALS AND ASSESSMENT CASES :

(i) Appeals before Income-tax Appellate Tribunal.

Year	Opening balance of pending appeals.	Institution during the period.	Disposal during the period.	Closing balance.
1967-68	47,558	31,042	23,097	55,503
1968-69	55,503	31,929	24,098	63,334
1969-70	63,334	39,429	28,092	74,671
1970-71	74,671	43,513	33,600	84,584

(ii) Appeals before Appellate Assistant Commissioners.

Year	Opening balance of pending appeals.	Institution during the period.	Disposal during the period.	Closing balance.
1967-68	1,61,092	2,09,336	1,84,217	1,86,211
1968-69	1,86,211	2,16,691	1,94,424	2,08,478
1969-70	2,08,478	2,39,792	2,31,485	2,16,785
1970-71	2,16,785	2,44,796	2,38,231	2,23,350

(iii) Income-tax Assessments.

Year	No. of cases for disposal arrear and current.	No. of cases disposed of.	No. of assessments pending at the end of the year.
1967-68	48,86,204	25,56,554	23,29,650
1968-69	49,99,237	34,14,580	15,84,657
1969-70	48,79,697	35,57,890	13,21,807
1970-71	47,80,992	34,28,924	12,38,823

(b) THE ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES ADOPTED FOR EXPEDITING DISPOSAL OF SUCH CASES :

The following measures have been adopted in the last few years for expediting disposal of assessment cases :—

- (i) Augmenting the strength of Income-tax Officers by 500.
- (ii) Introduction of Functional System of work in the Income-tax Department under which assessment work is segregated from the other work of the Income-tax Officer for quick and concentrated attention on this work.

- (iii) Progressive reduction in the statutory timelimit for completion of Income-tax assessments from four years to two years.

- (iv) Increasing the number of Income-tax Officers in Central charges so that the Income-tax assessments in important cases requiring investigation are disposed of expeditiously.

- (v) Increasing the number of company circles to quicken the pace of disposal of company assessments.

- (vi) Fixation of targets of disposal of assessments by the Commissioners of Income-tax and their review by the Central Board

of Direct Taxes. This is to ensure optimum output from the existing manpower resources at the disposal of the Income-tax Department.

- (vii) To quicken the pace of disposal of assessments still further, the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1970 has, with effect from 1st April, 1971, radically altered the procedure of assessments. Under this scheme it will be open to the Income-tax Officer, after receipt of the return of income to make a regular assessment in a summary manner in most of the cases by rectifying certain arithmetical inaccuracies and making certain statutory adjustments in the total income returned without requiring the presence of the assessee or the production by him of any evidence in support of the return of income.

Increase in the Business of Life Insurance Corporation

*288. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the anticipated increase in the Life Insurance business during the current financial year ;

(b) whether there are proposals to give relief to the policyholders by reducing premium ; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) New life business of Rs. 1750 crores is expected to be completed by the L. I. C. during the current financial year representing an increase of about 34.3% over the business completed during the last financial year.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Advertisement by Public Sector Undertakings

*289. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an article appearing in "*The National Herald*" of October 17, 1971 under the Heading 'Public Sector Advertising' ;

(b) the reasons for which the Bureau of Public Enterprises is not recommending for immediate establishment of a Public Sector Public Relations Consultancy Agency and also for an Advertising Agency in the public sector to serve public sector corporations and companies ; and

(c) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises has advised the public undertakings to make greater use of Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A suggestion has been made for the setting up of an independent and adequately staffed Public Relations Consultancy Organisation to advise the Public Enterprises on public relations strategy and its implementation. The merits and demerits of such a proposal are now being gone into, in consultation with the Ministries/Departments concerned with Public Enterprises. There is, however, no recommendation for the setting up of a central advertising agency in the public sector to serve public sector corporations and companies.

(c) Advertising normally falls within the purview of day-to-day management of the Public Enterprises. However, strict instructions exist that the Public Enterprises should utilise advertising agencies owned and controlled by Indians in entrusting their publicity work. A panel of advertising agencies approved by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity has also been forwarded to the Public Enterprises for their use. DAVP also figures in this panel, and some of the Public Enterprises are already utilising the Directorate for their advertising.

Target of Small Savings Under 4th Plan

***290. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHI :**
SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the Fourth Plan target for small savings in the country ;

(b) the total amount so far collected through small savings scheme ; and

(c) whether the Fourth Plan target for small savings is likely to be achieved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE : (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) The target for small savings collections during the Fourth Plan period is Rs. 769 crores. In view of encouraging trend in collections during 1970-71 and the need for additional funds for meeting the expenditure on refugees from Bangla Desh, raising the target to Rs 1,000 crores for the Plan period is under consideration.

(b) Rs. 357 crores approximately upto August 1971.

(c) Even the proposed revised target is expected to be achieved.

Drilling of Exploratory Well in Jammu

***291 SHRI N. E. HORO :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Asia's deepest exploratory well for oil is being drilled in Jammu by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission ; and

(b) if so, its depth and production capacity after the well is drilled ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b) : A deep well projected to a depth of 600 metres is being drilled on Surinmastgarh structure near Jammu city. It has so far reached a depth of 2450 metres. Production capacity of this well, if any, will be known only after drilling is completed and the well tested.

Work-to Rule Strike in the Reserve Bank of India, Madras

***292. SHRI B. N. REDDY :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of the Reserve Bank of India, Madras went on a work-to-rule strike in the month of October, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to redress the grievances of those employees ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) There was no such agitation in the month of 1971. However, the class III employees of the Reserve Bank's office at Madras resorted to work-to-rule agitation from 17th to 27th September 1971 (28th and 29th September 1971 were holidays at Madras).

(b) The work-to-rule agitation was started by the Reserve Bank Employees' Association, Madras representing class III (clerical) staff protesting against the Bank's decision to impose a wage cut for the days of strike from 7th to 14th June, 1971 sponsored by the Association.

(c) In order to reduce hardship to the employees on account of wage cut, the bank, as a gesture of good will, agreed to the following requests made by the Association viz.

(i) only a token recovery of half a per cent of gross emoluments of June 1971 may be made from September, 1971 salary of those who participated in the agitation in June 1971 ;

(ii) no recovery may be made in October 1971 ;

(iii) the balance amount may be recovered in four instalments commencing from November 1971.

The work-to-rule agitation was called off by the Association on 30th September 1971.

Production of Nitrogen by Durgapur Project

***293. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Durgapur Project for production of Nitrogen has started working ; and

(b) if so, annual production capacity thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The commissioning of the Durgapur Fertilizer Plant is in progress. The installed capacity of the plant is as follows

Ammonia	1,98,000 tonnes/Yr.
Urea	3,05,000 -do-
Niteogrn	1,51,000 -do-

Setting up of a Public Sector Undertaking for off-shore and deep-shore Drilling

***294 SHRI D. P. JADEJA :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the question of setting up a public sector undertaking for the offshore and deep-shore drilling ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Price of Lubricating Oils

***295. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government had permitted the Oil Companies to raise the price of lubricating oil ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to the increases in Excise and Customs duties with effect from 29.5.1971.

Financial Assistance to West Bengal and Orissa for Cyclone victims.

***296. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI R. P. DAS :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of financial aid given to the Governments of Orissa and West Bengal to meet the abnormal situation created because of the cyclone in those States ; and

(b) whether any team has been sent by the Central Government to assess the loss of lives and properties in these two States ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). A Central team has visited Orissa from the 16th to the 18th November, 1971 to make an on-the-spot assessment of the requirement of funds for various relief measures, for purposes of Central assistance. Pending the recommendations of the team, Central assistance amounting to Rs. 5 crores, including short term loan of Rs. 3 crores for supply of agricultural inputs, was advanced to the State Government. A further advance of Rs. 2 crores has been released on the 25th November, 1971. Further assistance will be given in the light of the progress of expenditure subject to the recommendations of the Central team are awaited.

No report or request for financial assistance has so far been received from the Government of West Bengal regarding cyclone relief measures.

Emergency Landing of Air India Boeing 707 Aircraft at Hongkong

***297. SHRI DASARATHA DEB :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the Emergency landing of Air India Boeing 707 at Hongkong on the 24th October, 1971 ;

(b) the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) While operating scheduled service AI-301 from Tokyo to Bombay on 24th October 1971, an Air India Boeing 707 made a scheduled landing at Hong Kong, with one engine shut down. The engine was shut down during flight before landing due to fluctuation and drop in oil pressure.

(b) The action of the pilot in shutting down the engine on observing low oil pressure was appropriate,

Stopping of Oil Supply by Iran in Case of war

***298. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :
SHRI NAGESHWAR RAO
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :**

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Iran has informed India of her intentions to stop oil supply to India in case there is a war with Pakistan ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Payments overdue from Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited and Fertiliser and Chemicals Travancore Limited

***299. SHRI FATEH SINGH RAO GAEKWAD :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of money overdue from Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited and Fertiliser and Chemicals Travancore Limited, separately, on the 31st March, 1971 ;

(b) the dates from which the payments are over-due ; and

(c) steps being taken to realise the over-due payments ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The total amounts due from the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. as on the 31st March 1971 are Rs. 1591.04 lakhs and Rs. 819.02 lakhs respectively.

(b) The details of the outstanding dues are as follows :

	Date	Interest	Working capital loans	Long term loans	(Rs. lakhs)
IDPL As on					
	31.3.69	—	574.00	132.84	
	31.3.70	—	150.00	237.84	
	31.3.71	182.52	—	313.84	
	Total :	182.52	724.00	684.52	

	Interest	Principal
FACT As on		
31.3.68	—	31.25
31.3.69	4.95	100.00
31.3.70	82.48	253.50
31.3.71	130.84	216.00
Total	218.27	600.75

(c) These are dues to Government and the matter is under consideration,

Air Space violations by Pakistan

***300. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA :**
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of violations of air space made by Pakistanis during the last three months ; and

(b) the measures that have been taken against those violations ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) There have been 54 violations of Indian air space by Pakistani planes since 1st August 1971.

(b) Every effort is being made to chase away, intercept or shoot down intruding Pakistani aircraft.

Central Government Employees on deputation to other Offices

1730. SHRI BABU NATH SINGH :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have to spend more as Deputation Allowance in case some deputationist is posted against some particular post instead of a member of staff of the borrowing Ministry/Department ; and

(b) if so, the Ministry/Department-wise number of Class II non-Gazetted Staff in the scale of Rs. 325-15-475-EB-20-575 who are working on deputation even after their original period of deputation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is being collected and will be furnished as early as possible.

Funds for Construction of Projects in Bihar undertaken in the Famine Years

***1731. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI :**
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to provide funds to complete works concerning roads, minor irrigation projects and soil conservation which were undertaken in Bihar during famine of 1967-68 ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to see that large amounts of money already spent on these works do not go waste ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). The State Governments are primarily responsible for taking up relief measures in the wake of a natural calamity. As per prescribed pattern, the Government of India provides financial assistance to meet the immediate requirements. The funds necessary in subsequent years for maintenance or completion, if any, of works taken up in such relief programmes have to be provided by the State Governments from their own resources.

Setting up Agencies in Co-operative Sector for sale of Kerosene Oil and Petrol in States and Union Territories

1733. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up any agency in Co-operative Sector to sell kerosene oil and petrol in various State and Union Territories ; and

(b) if so, the number of such petrol and kerosene selling units established or proposed to be established in various States and Union Territories ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). A number of Co-operative Societies/Super Bazaars are already functioning as JOC's agents for the retail sale of its products. It is proposed to expand such agencies and for this purpose the State Governments/Union Territories have been requested to promote Co-operative societies of unemployed engineers/graduates and actual workers. The further expansion of this scheme will, therefore, depend upon the response received from the State Governments/Union Territories.

**Raising of Royalty of Crude Oil by
Assam Government**

1735. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the demand of Assam Government for raising the royalty of crude oil ; and

(b) if, so, the increase per tonne of crude oil and if not, when a decision is expected in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No.

(b) This matter is under consideration and the decision will be taken after the views of various parties concerned are received.

Operation of Air-Taxis by Private Operators

1736. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3767 on the 2nd July, 1971 regarding proposal to start Air-Taxi Service and state :

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee, Departmental or otherwise, to examine the question of Air-Taxi Service ;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by this Committee and the type of aircrafts suggested for the purpose ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The question of establishing air-taxi services on routes not operated by Indian Airlines, particularly for the promotion of tourism is being examined in the Department of Tourism. No recommendations have yet been made.

**Steps taken to attract Tourists to Districts
Palamau in Chota Nagpur**

1737. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that Chota Nagpur Plateau in Bihar is very picturesque and beautiful and is popularly known as a "Tourist Paradise."

(b) whether he is also aware that Palamau is the most picturesque District in Chota-

Nagpur having beautiful hills, forests, waterfalls and hot springs ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to attract the tourists to District Palamau ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Government is aware of the attractions of the Chota Nagpur plateau. However, due to other priorities, it has not been possible for the Department of Tourism to take up any tourist schemes in this area.

**Selection of S. C. and S. T. Candidates in
Nationalised Banks**

1738. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates selected in the nationalised banks in class III and IV category in the different States during the last six months ;

(b) the number of applications received for the above posts and percentage of selection out of these applications received ; and

(c) the number of posts filled up by other candidates on account of non-availability of suitable candidates from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Information as available with the banks is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Arrest of smugglers in the Border Area of
Kutch in Gujarat.**

1739. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of smugglers arrested or detained in the border areas of Kutch in Gujarat from July, 1971 to 31st October, 1971 ; and

(b) the value of smuggled goods seized during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The number of smugglers arrested or detailed in the border areas of

Kutch in Gujarat from July, 1971 to 31st October, 1971 is 22.

(b) The value of smuggled goods seized during the above period is approximately Rs. 5,000/—.

Compensation Paid to Former Owners of Nationalised Banks

1740. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that bulk of compensation amounting to crores of rupees paid to the former owners of 14 nationalised banks still remain in Government Securities and ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Under the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, the 14 former banking companies whose undertakings were taken over by the Central Government were paid compensation in accordance with the options exercised by them to receive the same either in the form of Central Government Securities or cash or a combination of both. Most of the companies opted to receive the combination in the form of Securities. Accordingly, out of the total payable amount of Rs. 87.40 crores as compensation, the amount paid in the form of Securities accounted for Rs. 79,32,84,100 of which Securities of the value of Rs. 6.70 crores will mature on 19th July, 1979 and of the value of Rs. 72,62,84,100 will mature on 19 July, 1999. These amounts will remain as Government Securities till they become repayable on maturity on the respective due dates. These Securities are, however, negotiable instruments and the holders can sell them in the open market for cash, if they so desire.

Tax on Interest on Deposits held by Banks

1741. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Banks in India, including the nationalised banks, were not deducting any tax at source on interests earned on

deposits up-till the middle of September, 1971, as provided under the relevant amended Finance Act of 1968-69 ;

(b) if so, whether on finding that Government are losing revenue, the Central Board of Direct Taxes issued a clarificatory circular in the third week of September, 1971 saying that the interest earned on deposits held by the nationalised banks will qualify for exemption upto Rs. 3,000 under Income-tax Act ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for issuing this Circular and why it was extended to deposits with only the nationalised banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Under section 194A of the Income-tax Act, 1961 any person, not being an individual or a Hindu undivided family, who is responsible for paying to a resident any income by way of interest, is required at the time of credit of such Income to the account of the payee or at the time of payment thereof in cash or by issue of a cheque or draft or by any other mode, whichever is earlier, to deduct income-tax thereon at the rates in force. This provision came into force with effect from 1-4-1967. This was applicable even in the case of a Bank in India.

The Finance Act of 1970 has made an important change in Section 194A of the Income-tax Act by inserting a new clause [clause (vii)] in sub-section (3) of that section. As per this clause, the provisions of section 194A are not applicable to income by way of interest credited or paid in respect of deposits with a banking company to which the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 applies (including any bank or banking institution referred to in section 51 of that Act). All such banking institutions are, therefore, not required to deduct tax from interest paid or credited to the accounts of a resident depositor after 1-4-1970.

No specific information to the effect that deduction of tax at source was not being made by any bank has come to the notice of the Government. In any case, if any bank has defaulted in this regard, necessary penal provisions of the law would become applicable.

(b) and (c). The Circular issued by the Board on 25th August, 1971 was to the effect that the provisions of section 80L(1)(vi) of

the Income-tax Act, 1961 are also applicable in the case of Nationalised Banks. This Circular was issued only with a view to clarifying that the interest on the deposits with the nationalised banks would also qualify for inclusion in the categories of income exempt tax upto Rs. 3,000/—. Thus it is not correct to say that the Circular was issued on finding that the Government are losing revenue.

The provisions of section 80-L are applicable to all banking companies to which the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, applies (including any bank or banking institution referred to in section 51 of that Act) and not only to nationalised Banks.

Circular on Taxability of Bank Compensation Money

1742. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes had recently issued a clarificatory circular relating to taxability of Bank compensation money, because it was being treated as dividend as per special definition under Section 2 (22) of the Income-tax Act ;

(b) if so, whether he would lay a copy of it on the Table of the House ;

(c) the need for issuing such a clarification and whether legal opinion was sought on it from the Law Ministry ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Circular is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1137/71.*]

(c) It was considered necessary to apprise the share-holders of the nationalised banks the legal provisions about the taxability of distribution made out of the compensation received by those banks as a result of nationalisation. The Ministry of Law was consulted in the matter.

(d) The question does not arise.

Rules governing bringing of Personal effects from Abroad

1743. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indians returning from abroad are allowed under the Customs Regulations to bring their personal cars as part of their belongings ;

(b) if so, on what condition ;

(c) the present maximum limit, in terms of Indian currency, allowed to Indians returning from abroad for bringing their personal belongings under the Customs (Change of Residence) Rules ; and

(d) whether a copy of these Rules, as amended upto-date, will be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, issues Customs Clearance Permits, for the importation of cars by Indian Nationals under certain conditions. The conditions under which Customs Clearance Permit for importation of cars by Indian Nationals are issued are listed in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1143/71.*] Customs duty is charged on such cars.

(c) There is no maximum limit, in terms of Indian currency for personal belongings which are admissible for import free of customs duty under the Transfer of Residence Rules.

(b) An up-to-date copy of the Transfer of Residence Rules, 1969, issued *vide* Notification No. 98/F.No. 7/40/69—Cus. VI dated the 21st June 1969, published in the Gazette of India of the same date, has already been laid on the Table of the House. A copy is also given in statement—II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1143/71.*]

Housing and Office Accommodation for Income-tax Officers in U.P.

1744. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are no buildings for housing the Income-tax Officers and for resi-

dential purposes of the officers concerned in many of the Districts of Uttar Pradesh ; and

(b) whether Government propose to take steps to provide housing accommodation for offices and residences for the Income-tax Officers in Bahraich and Gonda ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Departmental office buildings are available at eight stations ; departmental residential accommodation for Income-tax Officers is available at one station, and at another, departmental building is used as office-cum-residence of the Income-tax Officer. At other places, accommodation for offices has been hired in private buildings some of which are used as office-cum-residence of Income-tax Officers.

(b) At Gonda, accommodation has been hired and is used as office-cum-residence of the Income-tax Officer. The Income-tax Officer, Bahraich, is at present functioning at Gonda. At Bahraich, the hiring of a building for office-cum-residence for the Income-tax Officer has been negotiated. Income-tax Officer, Bahraich, is likely to start functioning from Bahraich itself from 1-12-1971, the date from which the building is expected to be ready for occupation.

Uniform Rate of Central Excise Duty on Tea

1745. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering steps for introducing a uniform rate of Central Excise Duty on tea ; and

(b) if not, the reason for maintaining varying rate of Central Excise Duty which is very high in upper Assam ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present.

(b) Varying rates of Central Excise duty were introduced in September, 1958 with a view to spreading to total Central Excise Tax burden equitably among different tea growing

areas on the basis of their capacity to bear the incidence as measured by the prices fetched and other natural factors which affected quality, yield per hectare, cost of production per kilogram price realisation per kg. etc. Varying rates of excise duty on tea had also been initially fixed and revised from time to time keeping in view the export performance of Indian tea in the world market. Assam tea produced in Zone I pays duty at the rate of 25 paise per kg., in Zone II at the rate of 50 paise per kg. and in Zone V (Upper Assam) at the rate of Rs. 1.15 per kg. The rate of duty on Upper Assam tea falling in Zone V is less than that on Darjeeling tea (Rs. 1.50 per kg.) produced in Zone III. After abolition of export duty and introduction of *ad-hoc* rebate of excise duty on export of tea in 1970, the net incidence of duty on Assam tea, even after taking into consideration the increased rate of excise duty, has reduced, since much larger quantity of tea produced in Upper Assam is exported as compared to teas produced in other areas except Darjeeling. The higher rate of excise duty on Upper Assam teas consumed internally is justified by the higher prices they fetch and also serves as an inducement for diverting quality tea from domestic consumption to export.

Cut in Non-Plan Expenditure

1746. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister wrote to the State Governments suggesting cuts in Plan/non-Plan expenditure during the current financial year in view of the extraordinary situation created by the Bangla Dosh developments and the widespread floods ;

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto ; and

(c) the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir. In the context of the massive expenditure consequent on the influx of refugees from Bangla Dosh, the Prime

Minister wrote to the State Governments inviting their attention to the need for reducing expenditure and creating a climate of austerity. Among other things, an immediate review of the Plan and non-Plan expenditure was suggested with a view to achieving economies on non-essential and non-priority items.

(b) The State Governments are generally agreed on the need to step up efforts to raise additional resources to meet their Plan and non-Plan obligations, both through fresh measures and through economies in expenditure on non-essential and non-priority items.

(c) Action on the necessary measures is to be taken by State Governments. It is not possible at this stage to indicate the precise outcome of these measures.

पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों द्वारा गोली चलाये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप मारे गए भारतीय नागरिक और सैनिक कर्मचारी

1747. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री ए० एम० बनर्जी :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एक जून, 1971 से अब तक पाकिस्तानी सेना द्वारा गोली चलाये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप बंगला देश के साथ लगते भारतीय सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में कुल कितने भारतीय नागरिक और सैनिक कर्मचारी मारे गए हैं ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में पाकिस्तान ने कितनी बार सीमा का उल्लंघन किया है ; और

(ग) पाकिस्तानी सेना की इन आक्रामक कार्यवाहियों की रोकथाम के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख). 1 जून, 1971 से आज तक पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा 1392 सीमा उल्लंघन किए जाने की सूचना है। इस अवधि में 184 सुरक्षा सेना कर्मिकों (जिसमें थल सेना तथा सीमा

सुरक्षा दल शामिल है) तथा 111 जर्सेनिकों की पाकिस्तानी गोलाबारी के फलस्वरूप मारे जाने की सूचना है।

(ग) माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान 15-11-1971 को ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के उत्तर में रक्षा मंत्री द्वारा दिए गए वक्तव्य की तरफ आकर्षित किया जाता है।

Visiting of Bangla Desh Border by a Party of Foreign Military Attaches

1748. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a party of foreign Military Attaches, including representatives of USA and UK, went from Delhi and visited the Bangla Desh border last August/September ;

(b) if so, the purpose of the visit and the authorities who sanctioned it ; and

(c) whether Government are aware that the West Bengal authorities were kept unaware of the visit prior to its taking place and were not even consulted in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) A party of 15 foreign Armed Forces Advisers/Attaches in India, including representatives of UK and USA, visited Salt Lake and Amdanga Refugee Camps in Calcutta areas on 3rd and 4th September 1971.

(b) The purpose of the visit duly authorised by competent authorities was to provide to foreign attaches an opportunity to obtain first hand information regarding the refugee problem.

(c) The Chief Secretary, West Bengal Government had been informed telegraphically a few days in advance of the visit.

IAS Officers on Deputation to Public Undertakings

1749. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to stop the deputation of Indian Administrative

Service Officers to Public Sector Industries ; and

(b) if so, when Government are going to implement this decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) pursuant to the Administrative Reforms Commission's recommendations made in their Report on Public Sector Undertakings, Government have decided to reduce the dependence of the Public Undertakings on deputationists from the Government Services. Accordingly, the deputationists to the Public Undertakings from the Civil Services (excluding the officers of the Industrial Management Pool) and deputations from the Defence Services other than those employed in Defence Production undertakings have been required to exercise an option, within specified time-limits, either to be permanently absorbed in the undertakings where they are working or to revert to their parent cadres. These orders apply also to officers of the Indian Administrative Service.

(b) The orders referred to in the reply to part (a) of the Question are under implementation.

Impact of Problem of Refugees from Bangla Desh on National Development

1750. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the problem of refugees from Bangla Desh has been responsible in throwing our national development into jeopardy ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to ensure that the development of the country is not hampered ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The substantial expenditure on refugees from Bangla Desh has undoubtedly thrown a considerable strain on our resources. Certain measures have already been initiated for raising additional resources, increasing revenue and effecting economies in expenditure wherever possible. Steps have also been

initiated to improve Plan performance by speeding up the execution of Plan programmes.

The Planning Commission is at present engaged in conducting mid-term appraisal of the Plan including the resources for it.

Setting up of Industries in Backward Areas of Maharashtra

1751. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loans given for setting up industries in backward areas in the Maharashtra State by the Industrial Finance Corporation ; and

(b) the number of such industries set up in the backward areas of the Maharashtra State ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The Industrial Finance Corporation of India has sanctioned Rs. 825.00 lakhs and disbursed Rs. 756.87 lakhs of financial assistance to 13 industrial units located in the notified backward districts of Maharashtra State, since its inception on 1st July, 1948 upto the 31st October, 1971.

(b) Out of the 13 industrial units to whom financial assistance has been given, 11 industrial units have already gone into production.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के मन्त्रियों और अन्य अधिकारियों के विदेशी दौरों पर व्यय

1752. श्री हुकम चन्द कछाव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच महीनों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कितने मंत्रियों, राज्य मंत्रियों, उप मंत्रियों, सचिवों और उप सचिवों ने विदेशों का भ्रमण किया ; और

(ख) इन दौरों पर सरकार को कितनी भारतीय तथा विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय करनी पड़ी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी. के. आर. गणेश) : (क) तथा (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

World Bank meeting with some countries to Assess Impact of Refugee Problem in India

1753. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a few countries together with the World Bank met recently in Paris to assess the impact of refugee problem on India and the quantum of assistance required for this ;

(b) whether India has sent any estimate of assistance required for consideration by these countries ; and

(c) the outcome of the talks ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). In keeping with its interest in India's economic development, the World Bank recently undertook a study of the impact of the refugee burden on India's development plans. Based on this study, and on data supplied by us, the World Bank had produced a report on the cost of refugee relief. The main conclusion of this report was that it will cost nearly Rs 525 crores during 1971-72 to maintain a refugee population in camps, which might increase to 9 million by the end of December, 1971. This report formed the working paper of a special meeting of the Aid India Consortium in Paris on October 26.

The Paris meeting endorsed the World Bank estimates and unanimously recognised the need for special assistance to offset the burden of refugee relief. The meeting acknowledged that the problem of refugees in India was an international responsibility and urged the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees to continue efforts to seek contributions from the international community to cover the entire cost of relief. The countries represented at Paris also agreed that they would themselves make efforts to meet a substantial part of this total need.

Measures taken to improve Management-Labour Relations in Indian Airlines

1754. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the measures taken by Government to improve the Management-Labour relations in the Indian Airlines ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : One of the terms of reference of the Sen Committee was to examine the personnel policies and practices in Indian Airlines. The Committee's report is under consideration. Wage negotiations have been finalised by the Management with Unions / Associations representing the majority of the employees, and efforts are being made to conclude settlements covering the remainder. The Management is making every effort to ensure that cordial labour relations are maintained.

Submission of Report by the Third Pay Commission Question

1755. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the evidence before the Pay Commission has concluded ;

(b) if so, when the Pay Commission is likely to submit its report ;

(c) whether certain All-India organizations of the Central Government employees have threatened mass action in case of further delay ;

(d) if so, whether the Pay Commission has been asked to submit its report within the shortest possible time ; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) It is not possible to indicate at this stage as to when the Commission are likely to submit their report.

(c) Government are not aware of any such threat.

(d) The Pay Commission have been requested to submit their recommendations as early as possible.

(e) Does not arise.

Family Planning Projects with the Assistance of World Bank

1756. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a World Bank technical mission had arrived in Delhi in October, 1971 to work out the details of two family planning pilot projects in Uttar Pradesh and Mysore ;

(b) if so, what are the findings of the Mission ;

(c) whether any scheme was discussed by this Mission with the Ministry of Health and Family Planning ; and

(d) if so, the outcome of the discussions ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). A project consisting of two Family Planning pilot schemes for U.P. and Mysore has been posed to the Internal Development Association (soft loan affiliate of the World Bank) for assistance. An Appraisal Mission visited India in October 1971 and held discussions on the project with the officials of State Governments concerned and the officials of the Government of the India including those of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning.

The Mission will submit its report to the Association, after which final proposals for the IDA credit will be discussed.

Aid by Agricultural Refinance Corporation for Backward Areas

1757. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI CHINTAMANI
PANIGRAHI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had discussions with Agricultural Production Commissioners of backward States on the schemes aided by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation for the development of backward areas on the 14th September, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed ;

(c) whether backwardness of Orissa in this respect was also discussed ;

(d) the number of schemes sanctioned by the Corporation so far ;

(e) the number of schemes still under consideration of the Corporation ; and

(e) the reasons for slow progress of scheme and the steps taken to accelerate their progress ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWATRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the meeting, the following subjects were discussed :

1. Present position with regard to Agricultural Refinance Corporation schemes in the backward States ;
2. Difficulties experienced by these States in taking up adequate number of schemes for refinance from the Corporation ; and
3. Steps needed for speedy sponsoring of ARC Schemes in these States.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(b) & (e). The Agricultural Refinance Corporation sanctioned 505 schemes involving financial assistance of Rs. 326.19 crores (with the Corporation's commitment of Rs. 278.33 crores) upto November 15, 1971. Besides, the Corporation had under consideration 279 schemes with a total financial outlay of Rs. 247.87 crores of which its commitments are likely to be Rs. 212.75 crores as on 30th September, 1971.

(f) In these States, the weak cooperative credit structure right from the primary level and slow progress in the rehabilitation reorganisation of these institutions have been

mainly responsible for the poor progress in formulation and implementation of ARC schemes.

For improving upon the existing level of flow of ARC schemes in these States, the Corporation has set up a Technical Consultancy Service at Lucknow to help formulation of projects in the Eastern States where there is a backlog of development. State Governments are being urged that plans for rehabilitation of weak central cooperative and land development banks should be drawn up and implemented. States have also been requested to strengthen their ground water organisation, to have more effective coordination between project authorities and commercial banks to involve the latter in the development works, particularly in areas ill-served by the land development banks, and to bring in speedy legislation on the recommendations of the Expert Group on State Enactments having a bearing upon agricultural lending by the commercial banks.

Financial Assistance to Drought Affected Areas

1758. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred during the current year by the Central Government in helping the drought affected areas in the country, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : A statement is laid on the Total of the House.

Statement

The expenditure incurred by the Government of India so far during the current financial year by way of financial assistance given to State Governments towards drought relief measures is as follows :-

(Rs. in crores)

	Loan	Grant	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	2.00	—	2.00
2. Assam	0.01	—	0.01 +

	1	2	3	4
3. Gujarat		0.20	0.40	0.60 @
4. Jammu and Kashmir		1.62	0.75	2.37 @
5. Maharashtra		13.00*	5.50	18.50
6. Mysore		3.00	—	3.00
Total.		19.83	6.65	26.48

Further assistance will be released on the basis of the progress of expenditure reported by the State Governments as against the accepted ceilings.

+ Released by Ministry of Agriculture for agricultural inputs.

@ Assistance released as arrears. Amount for Gujarat includes assistance towards flood and earthquake relief expenditure.

* This includes Rs. 7 crores sanctioned by the Ministry of Agriculture as short-term loans for agricultural inputs.

Enquiry into death of Major Bahuguna

1759. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Inquiry Committee to go into the causes of death of Major Bahuguna of the International Expedition to Everest has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, what are its recommendations ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to protect the life and general welfare and other interests of Indians participating in similar international expeditions in future ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In accordance with the Terms of Reference, the Committee has enquired into the circumstances leading to the death of Major H.V. Bahuguna. The Committee has come to the conclusion that Major Bahuguna's death was due to exhaustion and prolonged exposure to extreme cold and severe wind-chill. The Committee ruled out wilful foul-play on any one's part, but it did state that Major Bahuguna might not have lost his life if Mr. Axt had with him his essential safety equipment and travelled close to Major Bahuguna, who was his rope-mate.

(c) After examining the report of the Committee, the Indian Mountaineering Foundation has decided to adopt the following policy with regard to participation of Indian mountaineers on an International Expedition :

- (i) participation should be by a team comprising more than one Indian member.
- (ii) participation of Indian team should be on Leadership/Co-leadership basis.

The Government of India have set up a Committee to make a full review of the training syllabii, lesson plans and methods of instruction followed by the Mountaineering Institutes at Darjeeling and Uttar Kashi, as well as for a study of techniques and steps which are necessary to ensure better safety standards on future expeditions.

PL. 480 Agreement for Supply of Soyabean Oil and Cotton

*1760. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there had been any progress in the negotiations between India and USA for a new PL. 480 agreement for the supply of substantial quantities of soyabean oil and cotton ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Our request for the supply of cotton and soyabean oil under a new PL. 480 agreement is under consideration by USA. Negotiations

on the new PL. 480 agreement will be commenced as soon as the Government of USA inform us of the quantities of cotton and soyabean oil which they can provide under the new agreement.

Loans Given to Co-operative Societies by Nationalised Banks

1761. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loans given to Co-operative Societies by each Nationalised Bank since nationalisation to 1st October, 1971, State-wise ; and

(b) the percentage of such loans given to the Co-operative Societies in Bihar State ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Aid given by Agricultural Refinance Corporation

1762. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) total financial aid given for agricultural development by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation during the current year ;

(b) various purposes for which this aid was utilised ; and

(c) the boost which such aid has given to the agricultural development in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) During the current year viz., from July 1971 to 15th November, 1971, the Agricultural Refinance Corporation has sanctioned 52 Schemes involving financial assistance of Rs. 35.76 crores with the Corporation's commitment of Rs. 31.86 crores.

(b) The purposes for which financial assistance has been extended by the Corporation are ; (i) minor irrigation, (ii) land development under major irrigation projects, (iii) farm mechanization (iv) poultry farming,

(v) dairy development, (vi) fisheries, (vii) construction of godowns and (viii) plantation and horticulture.

(c) The physical agricultural development which had already been taking place or was under progress under the schemes sanctioned upto June 1971 (latest available) with the help of financial assistance provided by the Corporation was sizeable. In case of minor irrigation works, 42244 tubewells and 52797 dugwells had been constructed or were under construction as at the end of June 1971 and finance for installation of 1,14,860 pumpsets, both electric as well as diesel, on new wells and existing wells was provided under ARC Schemes. In a number of cases, assistance was provided for construction of field channels, for supply of bullock lifted buckets or erection of mechanical lift irrigation units. Rs. 1.07 crores was passed on to the State Electricity Boards as deposits from cultivators out of the Corporation's loans under minor irrigation schemes. It is expected that these schemes would bring 685000 acres of land under double cropping.

Under land development, schemes refinanced by ARC had helped to level and develop 7,21,000 acres and make them fit for receiving irrigation from major irrigation works. Apart from this, finance was provided for bunding 5,17,000 acres under soil conservation.

The Corporation has provided assistance for development of plantations and orchards, covering new plantations as well as re-planting and maintenance of old plantations. Under these schemes, 12,494 acres under coconut, 10,321 acres under coffee, 6,150 acres under apples, 3,409 acres under rubber, 3,117 acres under tea, 2,927 acres under cardamon and 7,254 acres under citrus and other orchards like mango, orange, grapes etc. had been or were being developed with financial assistance provided under ARC schemes up to the end of June 1971.

Under the fisheries schemes sanctioned by the Corporation, 360 mechanized boats have been provided to fishermen in North and South Kanara Districts of Mysore, Madras and Chingleput Districts of Tamil Nadu, Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra and Calicut

District of Kerala. Finance was provided to cultivators for purchase of 513 tractors and combine-harvesters in Uttar Pradesh, 335 tractors in Haryana, 181 tractors in Kosi in Bihar, 14 tractors in Madhya Pradesh and 6 tractors in Punjab. In regard to storage facilities provided under ARC schemes, as many as 129 godowns were constructed in Punjab with a storage capacity of 2,06,000 tonnes and 4 in Gujarat with a storage capacity of 2,000 tonnes.

I.D.A. Loan for Pochampad Irrigation Schemes

1763. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :
SHRI D. KAMAKSHIAH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the International Development Association has sanctioned a credit of \$ 39 million to India for the first phase of Pochampad Irrigation Schemes in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the credit ; and

(c) how it is proposed to be utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The credit is repayable over 30 years including a grace period of ten years, carrying no interest, but only a service charge of 3/4 of one per cent per annum to meet the I.D.A.'s administrative costs.

(c) It is proposed to utilise the credit in the following ways :

(i) For importing equipment and materials costing about \$ 4.8 million (Rs. 3.60 crores) required for the project, and

(ii) For financing a part of the expenditure on the dam, canals and other civil works.

Establishment of Fertiliser Projects

1764. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and location of fertiliser projects approved by the Central Government which are likely to be established in the near future ;

(b) the extent to which they will be able to meet the demand of fertilisers of the country ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to see that these fertiliser projects start functioning within the stipulated period ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1139/71*]

(c) Government is extending all possible assistance to enable the projects being completed in time.

Closure of Coking Unit of Barauni Oil Refinery

1765. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the loss caused to Government due to shut down of the Coking Unit of the Barauni Oil Refinery and thereafter its partial operation ; and

(b) the period and causes of the shut-down ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). During August to October, 1971 there were only three emergency shut-downs of brief durations in the coking units. These reduced the actual throughputs of coking units but on loss was caused on this account as the coker feed was transferred to the refinery storage temporarily. This did however reduce the throughput of the Barauni refinery, which was well above the normal rate of crude processing. The details of the emergency shut-down are as under :

Period of Shut-down	Reasons	Remarks
21-8-71 evening to 29-8-71 noon	Fault in main feed pump.	Unit on one block operation
4-9-71 evening to 9-9-71 evening	Rope of coke cutting/Drilling kelly snapped	—do—
22-9-71 morning to 2-10-71 noon	Fire in furnace due to leakage	Unit was complete shut-down for first 2½ days and on one block operation for the remaining period

Foreign Capital Investment in India

1766. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the investments made by foreign Companies in our country by way of equity during the last three years ;

(b) the year-wise repatriation by way of royalties ; and

(c) the amount of profits re-invested by such Companies ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The available information relates to the allotment of shares to all non-residents, i.e. companies, partnerships, proprietary firms and individuals and not separately to foreign companies. The following amounts represent the allotment of equity capital to non-residents during the

year 1967-68 to 1969-70 :

Year	Amount
	(Rs. in crores)
1967-68 *	24.7 (12.6)
1968-69 (tentative estimates)	16.0 (15.0)
1969-70 (-do-)	10.0 (7.0)

Note 1. Figures in brackets show the gross inflow of foreign equity in foreign controlled rupee companies which comprise of (a) subsidiaries of foreign companies. (b) companies in which 40% or more of the share capital is held outside India in any one country, (c) companies in which 25% or more of the share capital is held by a foreign company or its nominee etc.

Note 2. The allotment of equity share is in the form of cash, equipment and against supply of know-how.

(b) Dividend remittances to all non-residents including foreign companies during the years 1967-68 to 1969-70 were as under :

Year	Amount
	(Rs. in crores)
1967-68 (Prel.)	32.7 (29.3)
1968-69 (Prel.)	30.3 (25.4)
1969-70 (Prel.)	31.4 (27.6)

Note. Figures in brackets show the remittances abroad on account of dividends of foreign controlled companies.

The above figures of dividend remittances are relatable to the total outstanding foreign private equity investments as at the end of the

three years mentioned above, and not to the inflow of foreign equity *during* the three year period.

(c) Information is available only in respect of profits retained by foreign controlled rupee companies. Figures in respect of these companies were as under :—

Year	Amount
	(Rs. in crores)
1967-68	18.2
1968-69 (tentative estimates)	18.0
1969-70 (do)	21.0

Overcharging for Petrol and Kerosene Oil in the Capital

1767. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have detected some cases of overcharging for petrol and kerosene oil in the capital since May, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the persons involved in such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). No case of overcharging for kerosene has been detected in the Capital since May 1971. As regards Motor Spirit, some dealers overcharged for a few days from 29.5.71 by 2 paise per litre on Motor Spirit sold in the Capital. As a result of the steps taken by Government and the oil companies, this levy was withdrawn on 10.6.71. As the price of Motor Spirit is not statutorily controlled, no legal action was taken.

Appointments in Public Sector Undertakings

1768. SHRI R. R. SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a report appearing in the

"Statesman" dated the 23rd September, 1971 under the heading "Curious logic of public Sector Appointments"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main point made in the Report, referred to, is that in certain cases appointments to top posts in Public Enterprises are made from outside the panels of persons specifically drawn up for this purpose. It is confirmed that Government's policy is that appointments to top posts in Public Enterprises should ordinarily be restricted to persons, who are empanelled by the screening machinery set up in this regard. However, in individual cases, where considered necessary, the condition about empanelment is relaxed by the Government.

Cottage Industry Sector of Washing Soap Industry being Severely Hit

1769. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the cottage industry sector of washing soap industry is being severely hit by a distinction established at the behest of Hindustan Lever Limited between washing soap and detergent bar or tablet ;

(b) whether Government are aware that it is because of this distinction that the consumer has to pay high prices for detergents whether in the shape of powder, bar or tablets ; and

(c) the action being taken in this matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Manufacture of washing soaps is based upon oils and fats of vegetable as well as of animal origin. On the other hand, synthetic detergents are manufactured from Alkyl Benzene and other chemicals. Synthetic detergents are substitutes for washing soaps. In order to conserve vegetable oils for edible processes as also to cut down import of tallow, manufacture of synthetic detergents is being encouraged by the Government. The consumer is free

to show his preference for washing soap or synthetic detergent.

(b) Synthetic detergents are by and large sold at higher prices as compared to washing soaps. This is due to higher cost of production of the farmer.

(c) Does not arise.

Loans to Industries

1771. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Industrial Development Bank of India propose to advance money for saving the dying industrial concerns in West Bengal ; and

(b) whether any such attempt has already been made and to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). To meet the problem of sick and closed industrial units, particularly in the eastern region, the Industrial Development Bank of India has in April, 1971 set up a new institution—the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India with headquarters at Calcutta. Although the Corporation is ultimately intended to function as an all-India Corporation, in the initial stages it will concentrate its activities in the eastern region. The rehabilitation and reconstruction of industrial units, which have recently, closed down or are facing the risk of closure will be the main concern of this Corporation.

Upto the 31st October, 1971, the Corporation has sanctioned assistance of the order of Rs. 4.26 crores in respect of 23 industrial units, Four industrial concerns which had remained closed for various periods have since been reopened with the assistance given by the Corporation.

Since its inception in July, 1964 upto the 31st October, 1971, the Industrial Development Bank of India of its own has sanctioned and disbursed financial assistance of the order of Rs. 54.14 crores and Rs. 34.66 crores respectively to industrial concerns in West Bengal. The assistance includes loans to 3 industrial units for enabling them to set right the imbalance in their current position.

Short and Irregular Supply of Soda Ash to Glass Industry

1772. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been complaints about inadequate supply of Soda Ash by glass factories :

(b) if so, the nature of complaints and the action taken thereon ; and

(c) whether any representation has been received from the All India Glass Manufacturers Federation about short and irregular supply of Soda Ash to Glass Industry and, if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). Complaints about inadequate supply of Soda Ash from glass factories and representation from All India Glass Manufacturers' Federation have been received.

A meeting was held in Bombay on 25.11.70 between the representatives of Glass Industry and representatives of Alkali Manufacturers to discuss the problem of supply of Soda Ash to glass manufacturing units in the country. To meet the shortage in the availability of indigenous Soda Ash, it was suggested that some quantities of Soda Ash may be imported. The State Trading Corporation has already effected import of 10,000 tonnes of Soda Ash. Out of the first consignment of 5000 tonnes of heavy Soda Ash, 2000 tonnes have already been sold to the manufacturers of glass borne on the list of Directorate-General of Technical Development. 3000 tonnes have been sold to Small Scale users under the charge of the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries. The distribution of the second consignment of 5000 tonnes is under way.

Acute shortage of Kerosene Oil in Assam

1773. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is an acute shortage of Kerosene oil in Assam ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Shortage of kerosene oil in the Assam region was felt for a very short period and was mainly due to disruption of rail communication due to breaches. The State Government of Assam was requested to exercise control over the distribution of the product till such time the rail transportation position was normalised. This short term shortage as per the advice received from the State Government, did not cause any inconvenience to the common people. The position is now normal.

Imposition of Taxes on Newly Rich Farmers

1774. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any agreement amongst the Chief Ministers regarding the imposition of taxes on the newly rich farmers ; and

(b) if so, what is the definition of the 'newly-rich' farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). At the Conference of Governors/Chief Ministers which was held on the 12th October, 1971, there was a general consensus regarding the need to raise adequate resources from the more affluent sections of the rural population. The Conference did not go into any details regarding the basis or criteria to be adopted for taxation of income from agriculture.

515 आर्मी वेस वर्कशाप, बंगलौर के कर्मचारियों की शिकायतें

1777. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बंगलौर स्थित 515 आर्मी वेस वर्कशाप के कर्मचारियों ने अपनी कठिनाइयों के संबंध में सितम्बर 1969 में सरकार को एक ज्ञापन भेजा था ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कर्मचारियों की शिकायतें क्या हैं और इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). सितम्बर, 1969 में शिकायतों का कोई ज्ञापन पत्र प्राप्त हुआ प्रतीत नहीं होता है। यद्यपि, एक ज्ञापनपत्र दिनांक 4 अप्रैल, 1969 का, आल इंडिया ई० एम० ई० सिविलियन परसोनेल एसोशिएशन की बंगलौर शाखा, जो 515 आर्मी बेस के असैनिक कर्मचारियों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, से प्राप्त हुआ जिसमें यह आरोप लगाया गया था कि कमांडर को प्रेषित पहले के कुछ अभिवेदनों पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया था। इसकी जांच की गई तथा एसोसिएशन ने एक लिखित अभिपुष्टि की कि उनके पहले के अभिवेदनों पर यथोचित ध्यान दिया गया।

Unemployment due to Closure of Companies

1778. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of companies were closed during the last two years in the country ; and

(b) if so, the number of persons rendered unemployed as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) Five hundred and twenty three companies during 1969-70 and 472 companies during 1970-71 ceased functioning either by going into liquidation or by getting struck off under Section 560(5) of the Companies Act 1956. The number of such closures has shown a declining trend over the last several years.

(b) The information regarding the number of workers employed by companies is not required to be disclosed by them in their statutory returns filed under the Companies Act. Hence, the information is not available.

Supply of Cigarettes for Jawans

1779. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain brands of cigarettes supplied to the soldiers in the military are very unpopular in the market and not consumed otherwise, such as, Number Ten and National Gold Flake ;

(b) if so, the reasons for supplying such unpopular cigarettes to our Jawans ; and

(c) whether Government would ensure that popular brands and good quality cigarettes are supplied to them ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir. Cigarettes issued free to troops are procured out of brands a proved after user trials. They are required to confirm to the prescribed ASC Specification and are subjected to scientific inspection and analysis before acceptance.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Arrears of Income-tax

1781. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of tax arrears at present as compared to the tax arrears at the end of the last three financial years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R. GANESH) : The net arrears of income-tax outstanding at the end of Financial year 1970-71 as compared to the arrears outstanding at the end of financial years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 are given below :—

Financial years	Net arrears outstanding (In crores of rupees)
1967-68	374.52
1968-69	435.49
1969-70	507.91
1970-71	499.68

India's Foreign Debt

1782. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the loan that India owes to foreign countries country-wise upto-date ;

(b) how does it compare with the loan at the end of financial years during the last three years ; and

(c) what will be the debt servicing burden on India during next two years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). A statement showing details of outstanding debt of India (Loans which India owes to foreign countries/institutions) as at the end of March 1971 and as at the end of each of the last 3 financial years is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1140/71*].

(c) Debt service payments in foreign exchange and through export of goods are expected to be about Rs. 469 crores and Rs. 472 crores in 1972-73 and 1973-74 respectively.

Shortage of Accommodation for Tourists at Junagarh, Gujarat

1783. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is shortage of accommodation for tourists at Junagarh in Gujarat ; and

(b) if so, the reasons why Government are not opening a tourist hotel there despite repeated requests ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). It is recognized that there is a general shortage of good hotel accommodation at almost all places of tourist importance in the country. Because of other priority demands, however, the Government of India have no plans to set up a hotel at Junagarh.

Contract between Jorhat Office of Indian Airlines with Broadway Hotel

1784. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Jorhat office of Indian Airlines has entered into contract with a hotel named Broadway for supplying meals and tiffins to the passengers ;

(b) if so, the terms of the contract ;

(c) whether passengers of flights which are cancelled are sent to this hotel for taking their meals and whether they have made any complaints against this hotel ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Broadway Hotel, Jorhat, provides Indian Airlines with packed lunches for service in flight at Rs. 4/- per lunch box.

(c) and (d). On occasions of delayed flights passengers are taken to Broadway Hotel where the packed lunch is served to them. There have been some complaints about the inadequate quantity of food, and this is being taken up with the caterers for remedial action.

Unsuccessful Oil Drilling in Surnisar, Jammu

1785. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether oil drilling in Surnisar in Jammu has not been successful ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether the Jammu region promise any bright future for oil drilling ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The well is still under drilling. Unless the well is completed and tested, it is too early to say whether it will be successful or not.

(c) whether the Jammu region promised any bright future for oil drilling would depend on the results of the well now under drilling.

Security Deposit by Customers for Supply of Indane Gas

1786. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount required to be deposited as security by the customers for the supply of Indane gas ;

(b) the approximate total amount lying with the suppliers on account of such deposit ;

(c) if interest is paid to the depositors, the rate of interest and if not, the reasons for non-payment ;

(d) whether the interest accruing to the suppliers on this account is reckoned for the purpose of calculation of taxes ; and

(e) whether Government propose to ask the suppliers to accept the deposit in form of Savings Certificates ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :
(a) Presently a refundable deposit of Rs. 90/- per Cylinder and Rs. 10/- per Pressure Regulator is recovered from customers to whom these equipments are supplied on loan basis.

(b) As at end March 1971, IOC was holding a deposit amounting to Rs. 2,16,14,030/- against cylinders and pressure regulators loaned to customers.

(c) No interest is paid to the customers on deposits recovered from them. Apart from one cylinder, which remains permanently with the customer, provision has to be made to take care of the cylinders required as working/transit stock etc. Thus, per customer the Corporation has to make an investment of about Rs. 200/- against which a deposit of only Rs. 100/- is recovered from the customer. Since the equipment costing more than Rs. 100/- lies in possession of each customer, the question of paying any interest does not arise.

(d) Interest on the deposits recovered from the customers forms part the Corporation's income which is subject to tax, if otherwise taxable.

(e) No, Sir, in view of answer to part (c) of the question.

सोवियत वायु सेना के वायु सेनाध्यक्ष की यात्रा

1787. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री डी० बी० चन्द्र गोहा :
श्री बनमाली पटनायक :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सोवियत वायु सेना के मुख्य सेनापति ने अपने हाल के भारत के दौरे में उनके साथ दिल्ली में भारत की सुरक्षा को सुदृढ़ बनाने के संबंध में बातचीत की थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बातचीत के क्या परिणाम हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख). सोवियत वायुसेना के सेनाध्यक्ष सद्भावना यात्रा पर आए थे। उनसे पारस्परिक हित संबंधी विषयों पर चर्चा हुई थी।

इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा हवाई उड़ानों में विलम्ब

1788. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री विश्वनाथ मुनमुनवाला :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विलम्ब से विमानों के उड़ने की बुराई इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स में भी फैलने लगी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या निवारक उपाय किये गये हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). यद्यपि इन्डियन एयरलाइन्स को सेवाओं में खराब मौसम, इंजिनियरी त्रुटियों, इत्यादि के कारण कुछ देरियां अवश्य होती हैं, उन से बचने का हर प्रयत्न किया जाता है।

(ग) देरी के हर मामले की पूरी जांच की जाती है और उसकी उपचारी कार्यवाही भी की जाती है।

राज्यों के सचिवों द्वारा विकास बैंक खोले जाने का सुझाव

1789. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री आर० बी० बड़े :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्यों के विकास सचिवों ने सरकार को सुझाव दिया है कि राज्यों द्वारा बड़ी परियोजनाओं की क्रियान्विति के लिए राज्यों में विकास बैंक खोले जाने चाहिए ; और

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :
(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) यह प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

बाढ़ से प्रभावित केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को भ्रूण

1790. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल के निवासी केन्द्रीय सरकार के उन कर्मचारियों को, जो बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुए हैं आसान किस्तों पर भ्रूण दिए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक राज्य के कर्मचारियों को दिए गये भ्रूण को न्यूनतम और अधिकतम राशि क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) जी हां। केन्द्रीय सरकार के जिन अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों की चल अथवा अचल सम्पत्तियां, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा पश्चिम बंगाल के कुछ जिलों में हाल ही में आयी बाढ़ों से पर्याप्त रूप से प्रभावित व क्षतिग्रस्त हुई है, उन्हें ब्याज मुक्त पेशगियां मंजूर करने के आदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं।

(ख) पेशगी दी जाने वाली रकम, पांच सौ रुपये अथवा तीन महीने का वेतन, इनमें जो भी कम हो, वह रकम है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Setting up of a Corporation for air charter as a subsidiary of Air India

1791. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up a Corporation for air charter work as a subsidiary of the Air-India ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether the introduction of charter flights will affect the passenger traffic of Air-India ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :
(a) and (b), Air-India has constituted a

wholly owned company with a capital of Rs. 5 lakhs, known as Air-India Charters Limited, for charter operations.

(c) The introduction of charter flights is not expected to effect the passenger traffic of Air-India to any substantial degree.

Impact of Stoppage of U.S. Foreign Aid

1792. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U.S. Senate has recently voted out the U.S. Foreign Aid Bill ;

(b) if so, its effect on India ; and

(c) how Government propose to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The U.S. Senate after having rejected the U.S. Foreign Aid Bill of \$2900 million on 29-10-1971, passed subsequently two bills authorising a total of, \$ 2300 million. The U.S. House of Representatives has passed a continuing resolution authorising foreign aid expenditure at last year's level upto early December, 1971. Discussions in the U.S. Congress on the US Foreign Aid Bill are still continuing and the final outcome will be known only after some time. The Government of India are following the developments closely and will take appropriate steps as and when necessary.

Loans and advances outstanding against Government Corporations

1793. DR. KARNI SINGH :
RAJMATA KRISHNA KUMARI
JODHPUR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loans/advances outstanding against Government Corporations and non-Government institutions on the 31st March, 1971 ;

(b) whether the repayment schedule has been strictly adhered to so far ;

(c) if not, the total amount overdue ; and

(d) the steps taken to realise the same ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The total amount of loans/advances outstanding against Government Corporations and non-Government institutions on 31st March, 1971 amounted to Rs. 2879 crores approximately.

(b) and (c). While by and large repayment schedules have been adhered to, there have, however, been a few cases of defaults. The total defaults on 31st March, 1971 amounted approximately to Rs. 48.97 crores on account of principal and Rs. 23 crores on account of interest.

(d) To discourage delays in repayment, a higher penal rate of interest is charged on overdue payments. Moreover, the recovery of such dues is immediately taken up with the Ministries administratively responsible to ensure early recovery.

Outstanding Audit Objections in the Ministry of Finance

1794. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of outstanding Audit objections in his Ministry and its Subordinate Offices according to the latest report on the subject ;

(b) total amount of money involved therein ;

(c) how many of them were outstanding on 1st April, 1968 ; and

(d) the reasons for not expediting their settlement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) According to the Audit Report (Civil) for the year 1969-70, which is the latest report on the subject, the total number of objections raised upto March, 1970 is 11,774.

(b) Rs. 82.58 lakhs.

(c) and (d) Complete information is not readily available and is being collected. It will be laid on the table of the House as early as possible.

Proposal to set up Regional Research Laboratories to encourage research in Drug manufacture

1795. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up Regional Research Laboratories jointly by Government and pharmaceutical industry to encourage research in drug manufacture ; and

(b) if so, the salient points thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :
(a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Letter of intent issued to Tata Fertilizer Project at Mithapur

1796. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI D. P. JADEJA :
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the letter of intent issued to the Tata Fertilizer Project at Mithapur has lapsed ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not utilising the letter of intent ;

(c) whether the Tatas have made a fresh application for the renewal of the letter of intent ; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (d) : The letter of intent granted to M/6 Tata Chemicals Ltd. for setting up of a fertilizer factory at Mithapur has not lapsed because

the company applied for extension before the date of its expiry. The request for extension is under consideration of Government.

Steps to improve to working of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited

1797. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total investment in the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited in the form of :

- (i) authorised and paid up share capital,
- (ii) long term loans granted by Government,
- (iii) short term loans from Government,
- (vi) further enhancement of the share capital of the company,
- (v) financial assistance from the USSR Government ;

(b) whether the Company has been continuously incurring heavy losses since its inception and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the working of the Company ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The details are furnished below :

Total investment as on 31-3-1971 :—

(i)	Authorised capital	Rs. 3,000 lakhs
(ii)	Long terms loans	Rs. 3,120.60 lakhs
(iii)	Short terms loans	Rs. 2,399.00 lakhs
		Rs. 5,519.60 lakhs

(iv) Further enhancement of share capital during 1971-72 is Rs. 120 lakhs.

(v) A credit of 18 million roubles was made available to the Government of India by the Government of USSR

as per agreement entered into in May 1959.

(b) Yes. The reasons for the losses being (i) the company has not yet reached its full rated capacity (ii) it has suffered from certain technological difficulties including lower efficiencies, yields and deficiencies in the equipment ; and (iii) difficulties in the marketing of the products due to the availability for some time of imported drugs at cheaper prices.

(c) The following steps are being taken by the company to overcome the losses :

- (i) The company's efforts are now concentrated on attaining rated capacities and achieving the norms of production and consumption as indicated by the collaborators within the time stipulated therefor. These efforts are intended to stabilise the production of antibiotics and synthetic drugs and bring down the costs to the level of standard estimates ;
- (ii) With a view to obtain lower costs by attaining the economies of scale, the capacities are being enhanced for phenacetin, sulphanilamide, analgin, amidopyrin, vitamin B1, Vitamin B2, Folic acid and phenobarbitone, by marginal additions of equipments.
- (iii) Production of new drugs like paracetamol, and PAS for production with the available facilities of the Synthetic Drugs plant ;
- (iv) In the surgical instruments plant, efforts are continuing to increase the order level both for the existing product mix and newly developed instruments at the plant and also for job orders with a view to utilise fully the capacity.
- (v) Distribution of drugs imported by the STC and which are in the programme of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd at pooled prices in order to remove the duality of the prices operating to the detriment of indigenous producers.

Proposal to set up a Public Sector Project for the Manufacture of Various Types of Toilet, Laundry and Carbolic Soaps

1798. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK** : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices have completed the study of the question of soap prices and the profitability of this industry ;

(b) whether it is proposed to set up a public sector project for the manufacture of various types of toilet, laundry and carbolic soaps with a view to make available good quality soaps at reasonable price to the average consumer ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government of India do not have any proposal at present for setting up a central public sector unit for manufacture of various types of soaps. However, two State Government undertakings, one in Mysore and the other in Kerala, are already engaged in the production of soap. A letter of intent has also been issued to the Punjab Industrial Development Corporation for the manufacture of Toilet Soap.

Losses suffered by Indian Airlines

1799. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK** :
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether after joining of some senior officers in the Personnel Department of Indian Airlines, New Delhi, Indian Airlines have been constantly incurring losses due to their negligence ; and

(b) whether Government propose to hold an inquiry through C.B.I. for the causes of such losses ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Drugs and Pharmaceuticals imported during the last three years

1800. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of the drugs and pharmaceuticals of large and medium scale imported during the last three years ; and

(b) the efforts made to increase the indigenous production of these items and replace the imported intermediates and chemicals by indigenous material ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Separate figures for imports of drugs and pharmaceuticals by large and medium-scale units are not available. However, the total value of drugs and pharmaceuticals including drug intermediates imported during the last three years were as under :

1968-69	—	Rs. 24.05 crores
1969-70	—	Rs. 26.19 crores
1970-71	—	Rs. 27.87 crores

(b) All possible assistance is being given to the drugs and pharmaceutical industry for taking up production of bulk drugs, as well as their intermediates, from indigenous raw materials wherever practicable, with a view to eliminating/reducing the dependence on imports. Further, parties applying for licences for production of formulations based on imported bulk drugs are advised to undertake the production of the concerned drugs on a phased basis.

भारतीय वायु सेना के विमानों का दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होना

1801. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत 6 महीनों में भारतीय वायु सेना के कितने विमान दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हुए और ये दुर्घटनायें किन किन स्थानों पर हुईं और इसके परिणामस्वरूप जान और माल की कितनी हानि हुई ; और

(ख) मृतकों के नाम और पते क्या हैं, प्रत्येक मामले में की गई जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले और इस संबंध में क्या प्रभावी कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख). इस सूचना का दिया जाना लोकहित में नहीं होगा। ऐसी सूचना सामान्य तौर पर दूसरे देशों द्वारा भी नहीं दी जाती है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों से हमारी कुल दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या में कमी होती रही है।

प्रत्येक दुर्घटना की अदालत द्वारा जांच की जाती है। उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जाती है और उपचारिक कदम भी उठाये जाते हैं।

Rules on Foreign Travel Tax

1802. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have circulated the draft rules on foreign travel tax to the airlines and shipping companies and travel agents ;

(b) whether any suggestions in this regard have been received from the airlines and shipping firms and travel agents ;

(c) if so, which of their suggestions have been approved ; and

(d) the total yield expected from this tax in the remaining part of the financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). A tentative draft of the Foreign Travel Tax Rules, 1971 was circulated to the airlines, shipping companies and travel agents. The draft was later discussed at a meeting which was attended by representatives of the airlines, shipping companies and travel agents. At this meeting a large number of suggestions were put forth by the interests concerned. These were duly taken into account in finalising the rules. The rules were notified on 1-10-1971. It cannot be said which rule or portion thereof is the result of whose suggestion.

(d) Rs. 3.35 crores.

Collection of Taxes on Agricultural and other Incomes

1803. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI M. C. DAGA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Ministers have opposed the proposal for centralised collection of taxes on agricultural and other incomes at their recent conference held on the 12th October, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). At the Conference of Governors/Chief Ministers of the States held on the 22th October, 1971, there was a general consensus regarding the need to raise adequate resources from the more affluent sections in the agricultural sector. It was decided that all problems relating to taxation of income from agriculture should be studied by an expert committee.

Position of Money Supply

1804. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN

MISHRA :

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY :

(a) the position of money supply at the beginning of the current financial year and at the end of October last ; and

(b) the comparable position during the corresponding period last year ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Money supply with the public was Rs. 7,199 crores on April 2 and Rs. 7,451 crores on October 29 of this year. It had risen from Rs. 6,534 crores on April 3, 1970 to Rs. 6,699 crores on October 30, 1970.

Colgate Palmolive (India) Private Limited

1805. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the capital with which the Colgate Palmolive (India) Private Limited started their business in the country ;

(b) the total amount of profit they have so far remitted abroad ;

(c) whether they have mortgaged all their assets such as buildings in India to the foreign banks functioning in India and if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(d) the amount of profits earned by this Company during the last three years (year-wise) and the amount remitted to USA in US dollars ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) According to the earliest information available for the year 1942-43, M/s. Colgate Palmolive (India) Private Ltd. (subsidiary of Colgate Palmolive Company, USA) had a paid-up capital of Rs. 1,50,000/-, all comprising equity shares.

(b) The information regarding the foreign remittances made by individual companies is

treated as confidential and is not normally disclosed.

(c) According to the latest balance sheet of the company as at 31-12-70, the total outstanding loans were Rs. 19,58,285/- raised from banks, secured against hypothecation of stocks.

(d) The profits before tax, after tax and dividends declared for the last three years were as under :

(In Rs. lakhs)				
	1968	1969	1970	
1. Profits before tax*	224.92	264.71	241.29	
2. Profits after tax†	92.65	90.32	100.63	
3. Dividends	72.00	73.91	‡35.00	

Contract to a Japanese firm for extracting Oil from Sea

1806. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Japanese firm has been given the contract of extracting oil from sea off Bombay ;

(b) when the exploratory work in this respect is likely to start ;

(c) whether this Japanese company has American shareholders ;

(d) the extent of shares held by Americans in this Japanese firm ; and

(e) the estimated production there ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) No, Sir. However, a contract has been concluded with a Japanese firm for fabrication and sale to Government of India of a self-propelled self-elevating offshore drilling platform which will be used by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for conducting exploration drilling operations in the southern part of the Gulf of Cambay and the adjoining area of the Arabian sea.

(b) The drilling is expected to commence in November, 1972.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Estimate of possible oil production can be made only after the various structures in the area have been tested by drilling of exploration wells, and provided oil or gas is encountered in any of these wells.

Complaint against M/s. Selected Dalurbandh Coal Company (Private) Limited, West Bengal

1807. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints against M/s. Selected Dalurbandh Coal Company (P) Limited, West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the nature of allegations made against the company ;

(c) whether Government have inquired into these complaints ; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

*As computed from the balance sheet by adding :—

(i) Provision for taxation for current year (less provision made for previous years)

(ii) Reserve for Development Rebate ;

(iii) Reserve for Self-Insurance ;

(iv) Net Profit for the year.

†Total of (ii), (iii) and (iv) under *above.

‡First interim dividend.

(b) The allegations include non-filing of accounts, falsification of records, misappropriation of workers' remuneration, accumulation of arrears of royalty and provident fund, tax evasion and under statement of coal production.

(c) and (d). The company filed its Balance Sheet as at 31-12-1969 and Annual Return made upto 29-6-1970. So far the Balance Sheet as at 31-12-1970 and the relative Annual Return have not been filed by the company for which default notice has been issued by the Registrar of Companies, West Bengal. Regarding tax evasion the allegations are being looked into by the concerned authorities.

Complaint against M/s. Coal Product Private Limited

1808. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaint against M/s. Coal Product (P) Limited of the Victory Colliery (G.L. Group) ;

(b) if so, the nature of the complaint ; and

(c) whether any action has been taken by Government and if so what ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The allegations include non-filing of annual returns, non-payment of royalty to the State Government, misappropriation of funds, falsification of records and tax evasion.

(c) The company has filed its Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account upto 31-12-62 and Annual Return made upto 1-6-68. For the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the subsequent years the Registrar of Companies issued default notices and is pursuing further action. The Company and its directors were prosecuted for non-filing of balance sheets for the years 1963 and 1964. As a consequence of various orders passed by the Calcutta High Court imposing

restrictions no prosecution has been launched by the Registrar of Companies against the company and its directors for the defaults committed in not filing the statutory returns for the year 1965 and onwards for the balance sheets and annual returns after 1968. It appears that a faction fight was going on in the Board of directors of the company and they had started litigation. In suit No. 1272 of 1966 in the Calcutta High Court the company was restrained by the Court by an order dated 4-7-66 from holding Annual General Meeting. That restraining order was vacated on 29-3-68, and the Annual General Meeting of the Company was held on 1-6-1968 wherein Messrs, S.N. Guha & Co., were appointed as Auditors. Again in Suit No. 2103 of 1968, all the directors of the company except Shri K. L. Goenka were restrained from acting as directors and further it was directed that no Board Meetings were to be held ; nor any resolution to be passed even by circulation. As the appointment of M/s. S. N. Guha & Co., Chartered Accountants has been challenged in the above suit, they have expressed their unwillingness to act in the meantime. The Official Liquidator, High Court, Calcutta has been appointed as the Special Officer of the company.

The other allegations relating to royalty, tax evasion etc. are being enquired into by the concerned authorities.

Deposits in the State Bank and Nationalised Banks in Mysore

1809. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of deposits in the State Bank of India and other nationalised banks in the various Districts of Mysore State as on the 1st October, 1971 ;

(b) the amount of money that has been advanced by those banks there in the form of seasonal advances and priority sector advances ; and

(c) the interest charged on these advances ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Information, to the extent possible, will be collected and laid on the table of the House.

Proposal to construct new Airports in the Country

1810. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since finalised proposal to the construct new Airports in the country ;

(b) if so, their location ; and

(c) the time when the work will be started and completed ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :
(a) to (c). Proposals for construction of aerodromes at Tirupathi (Andhra Pradesh), Barapani (Assam) and Calicut (Kerala) have already been finalised. The aerodrome at Tirupathi is under construction and is expected to be ready in 1972. Construction work at Barapani is expected to commence shortly and it is hoped that the aerodrome will be ready before the end of the Plan period. The aerodrome at Calicut will be taken up during the current Plan to be completed in the next Plan period. A scheme for the construction of an aerodrome at Hubli (Mysore) is being prepared.

Losses Suffered by Indian Airlines

1811. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Airlines have been showing losses during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government propose to overhaul the whole administrative set up to minimise the losses ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (DR. KARAN SINGH) :
(a) No, Sir, Indian Airlines made a profit of Rs. 165.74 lakhs in 1968-69 and of Rs. 228.48 lakhs in 1969-70. During the year 1970-71

that Corporation incurred a loss of Rs. 467.60 lakhs.

(b) The main reasons for the loss in 1970-71 were :-

(i) frequent disruption of services due to labour troubles ;

(ii) substantial increase in wages ;

(iii) Loss of three F-27 aircraft ;

(iv) increase in excise duty on aviation fuel ;

(v) re-routing and suspension of certain services to avoid overflying Pakistan ; and

(vi) increase in insurance rates so as to cover hijacking risks.

(c) The Sen Committee has made certain recommendations which are under examination.

Proposal to encourage Indigenous Manufacture of Soap

1812. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the import of tallow is inadequate and consequently the production soap is suffering ; and

(b) whether Government propose to encourage the manufacture of soap without the imported tallow in view of the tradition of fine quality of soap manufacturing in ancient India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The quantity of tallow being imported is considered adequate for the manufacture of soap considering the availability of hard oils like Mohwa oil, hydrogenated vegetable oil etc.

(b) With a view to reducing the import of tallow and exploiting the potential oil resources in the country, stress is being laid on the use of minor and non-traditional oils. Incentives in form of excise rebate on soap

production using minor seed oils was announced by Government on 29.5.1971.

Meeting of International Monetary Fund

1813. SHRI H. M. PATEL :
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI CHINTAMANI
PANIGRAHI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the International Monetary Fund was held recently ;

(b) if so, Government of India's contribution at this meeting specially in regard to the interest of the weaker nations ; and

(c) the response that Government of India's proposals evoked amongst the member countries.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund was held at Washington from the 27th September to 1st October 1971. I attended the meeting in my capacity as India's Governor.

The main interest in the Fund meeting was focussed on the current international monetary situation. In the course of my address, I expressed the concern of developing countries over the present crisis and stressed the need for an urgent re-alignment of parities of the currencies of the major industrial countries, the establishment of an essentially stable per value system and the importance of member countries working within the forum and discipline of the IMF. I expressed the hope that allocation of Special Drawing Rights would continue and suggested an examination of the future role of Special Drawing Rights as a primary reserve asset and also renewed our plea for establishing effective practical links between the international monetary system and the needs of development finance. I further suggested that arrangements for forging links between Special Drawing Rights and development finance should be speedily established and written into the Articles of Agreement of the IMF.

I also stressed the need to ensure that the views and interests of the developing countries which constitute a vast majority of the members of the IMF, should be appropriately reflected in the decisions of the Fund, and for this purpose a more rational adjustment in the relative voting strengths of the richer countries and developing countries should be brought about.

Governors from developed countries generally supported some of these ideas. The Governors of the Fund unanimously passed a Resolution calling upon the members of the Fund to establish a satisfactory structure of exchange rates and to facilitate the resumption of the orderly conduct of the operations of the Fund. Members were also called upon to collaborate with the Fund and with each other to bring about a reversal of the tendency to maintain restrictive trade and exchange practices. The Resolution also requested the Executive Directors to report to the Board of Governors on the measures necessary for the improvement or reform of the international monetary system ; and for this purpose to study all aspects of the system including the role of Special Drawing Rights.

Lack of Ships to conduct Research in Indian Ocean

1814. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a statement in New Delhi on September 23, 1971 by Commander Donald Walsh, who holds the distinction of having made the deepest dive in the world, in which he stated that India lacked the necessary ships to effectively conduct research programme in the Indian Ocean ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). It is true that our facilities for effective oceanographic research have yet not been developed fully.

L.I.C.'s Stake in M/s. Smith Stanistreet Ltd., Calcutta

1815. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corpora-

tion has any stake in the affairs of M/s. Smith Stanistreet Ltd., of Calcutta ; and

(b) whether the nominee of Life Insurance Corporation on the Board of the Company is helping Mundhra's Shalimar Works Ltd. to retain majority control in Smith Stanistreet Ltd. in spite of their failure to deposit call money for new issues ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The L.I.C.'s holdings in the Company are (1) 7,570 preference shares representing 75.7% of the preference capital and (2) 1,34,527 equity shares representing 14.59% of the equity capital.

The L.I.C. has a nominee on the Board of Directors of the Company.

(b) No, Sir.

Un-employed Graduates Trained under the Entrepreneurship Development Scheme

1816. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) how many employed Graduates have been trained under the entrepreneurship Development Scheme so far ;

(b) how many of these have been offered dealership ; and

(c) the reasons for unsatisfactory response to the scheme and the steps proposed to be taken to make it more attractive ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The number of unemployed graduates trained by Fertilizer Corporation of India under the Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (E.D.S.) so far is 205.

(b) Dealership has been offered to all of them.

(c) The reasons for unsatisfactory response to the Scheme are mainly :—

(i) Lack of financial assistance from the Banks.

(ii) Lack of business acumen.

(iii) Severe competition from regular dealers with better financial resources and better contacts with farmers.

(iv) Better hold of regular dealers over farmers because of various other facilities offered by them in addition to fertilizers.

(v) Preference of educated unemployed for salaried jobs and the tendency to treat fertilizer dealership as part time/adhoc occupation.

The steps proposed to be taken in this regard are :

(i) Grant of preferential treatment to E.D.S. dealers in the form of higher commission etc.

(ii) Ensuring expeditious supply of fertilizers to these dealers.

(iii) Bringing them in closer contact with the commercial banks.

Formulation mix of DDT and Urea

1817. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the formulation mix of DDT and Urea has been developed and put under field trial ; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Facilities to Central Government Employees as result of rise in Prices

1818. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cost of living has been rising and actual wage of Government officials

has fallen below the wage of their counterparts in the private organisations ;

(b) whether staff in Private and Public undertakings are getting more facilities than Central Government employees ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to give some facilities to their employees as given to those in Private and Public Sector Undertakings and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). There has been a rising trend in the All India Working Class Consumer Price Index during the recent months. No meaningful comparison is possible between the levels of wages of Central Government employees with those obtaining in the Private Organisations or of the other facilities such as housing, medical relief etc. that may be provided by Private Organisations or Public Sector Undertakings to their employees. Even in the Private Sector and Public Sector Undertakings the extent of such facilities often varies from organisation to organisation having regard to their conditions of work etc.

(c) The entire question of review of the structure of emoluments and conditions of service of Central Government employees is already under consideration of the Third Pay Commission and their considered recommendations will have to be awaited.

Loans to small Cultivators of Jamnagar by the State Bank of India

1819. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of small cultivators of Jamnagar Hallar District who had applied to the State Bank of India for loans during the year 1970-71 and the number who have been given loans so far ;

(b) whether small cultivators have to face a lot of difficulties in getting loans ; and

(c) if so, how Government propose to remedy the situation prevailing there ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c).

Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Constitution of Bank Service Commission for Recruitment in the Nationalised Banks

1820. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Bank Service Commission has been constituted for recruitment of staff for the Nationalised banks ; and

(b) if so, the constitution thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The question of constituting a common agency for recruitment for all the nationalised banks is under examination.

Enquiry against Goenka Group of Companies

1821. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the enquiry against the Goenka group of Companies has been completed ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) and (b). On the basis of the Inspection Reports under Section 209(4) of the Companies Act, two First Information Reports were filed with the Central Bureau of Investigation.

The First Information Report dated the 27th January, 1970, with regard to M/s. National Company Limited was registered by the Central Bureau of Investigation on the 14th February, 1970. Messrs. National Company Limited and Shri Ramnath Govenka filed first writ petition in October, 1970 and second writ petition in March, 1971. Matters are pending before High Court of Calcutta.

The F.I.R. dated the 2nd April, 1971 with regard to M/s. Andhra Prabha Private Limited was registered by the Central Bureau of Investigation on the 19th April, 1971. M/s. Andhra Prabha Pvt. Ltd., Express Newspapers Pvt. Ltd., and Indian Express

(Madurai) Pvt. Ltd. and Shri Ramnath Goenka had filed writ petitions in the Madras High Court. The Court dismissed the petitions against which the said parties preferred appeal.

Allocation of Funds for Tourism in States and Union Territories during Fourth Plan

1822. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the allocation of Funds made for tourism to various States and Union Territories in the Fourth Plan ; and

(b) the names of the States which failed to spend the allocated money for various Tourism Schemes in the States during the past three years ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). A Statement giving the Fourth Five Year Plan outlay on tourist schemes in States Plans, and the expenditure incurred by them in 1969-70, 1970-71 and expenditure anticipated in 1971-72 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1141/71*]

Frauds and Robberies in the Nationalised Banks

1823. SHRI DINESH JOARDER :
SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) total number and nature of frauds and robberies in the nationalised banks (between January and 30th October, 1971) ;

(b) the action taken by Government against the culprits ; and

(c) the preventive steps taken by Reserve Bank for a strict supervision over the functioning of these banks ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN) : (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) Cases of frauds and robberies are reported by the bank authorities to the police for investigation. The banks also take departmental action where necessary.

(c) To Prevent the recurrence of frauds, Reserve Bank of India has been issuing, from time to time, circulars to banks not only with a view to cautioning them, but also to enable them to plug the possible loopholes, if any, in their respective systems and procedures. The Reserve Bank of India has also appointed a team of Officers to go into the systems obtaining in the banks in regard to custody and handling of cash, investments and securities charged to them, Head Office supervision and control including arrangements for internal audit and inspection and reconciliation of inter-branch accounts, etc. Reserve Bank of India has also instructed its Officers conducting normal or centre-wise inspections to check cash and conduct a test check of securities, godowns, etc. and cover the system of internal controls in operation and see whether these are adequate. The banks have also been instructed by the Reserve Bank of India to have periodical rotation of duties among branch agents and also other members of the staff and effect their transfer after a period of 3 to 5 years.

Detention of a Pilot of United States at Calcutta Airport

1824. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a pilot of United States was detained at Calcutta Airport on the 3rd November, 1971 for flying over an Unauthorised route over Indian territory by a twin-engine small plane ; and

(b) if so, the facts of the case and the action taken against the pilot ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) No detention order was issued. A security check was carried out and the explanation of the pilot obtained for entering India from Karachi and landing at Allahabad without authorisation and proceeding to Kathmandu without clearance.

(b) Two American nationals, Mr. Isel and Miss Lee landed at Allahabad on the

28th October 1971, without authorisation. fly After interrogation they were permitted to to Calcutta on the 29th October but flew instead to Kathmandu. On the 3rd November they landed at Calcutta and after further checks left for Bangkok on the 8th November, 1971.

Decision on closing down of Safdarjung Airport, New Delhi

1827. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken final decision regarding the closing down of the Safdarjung Airport, New Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

जीवन बीमा पेंशन योजना

1828. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

क्या बिस्म मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जीवन बीमा के पेंशन योजना का आरम्भ कब हुआ तथा इसकी उपलब्धियां क्या हैं ; और

(ख) उक्त योजना को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

बिस्म मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) जीवन बीमा निगम 1957 से जीवन बीमा पेंशन योजना, जिसे अधिवाषिकी योजना भी कहा जाता है, चला रहा है। जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा अधिवाषिकी योजना के अधीन वर्ष 1970-71 में किया गया कारोबार नीचे दिये अनुसार है :

नई योजनाओं की संख्या 36

किए गए जीवन बीमाओं की संख्या 1422

नई वार्षिकियों के अधीन प्रतिवर्ष कुल वार्षिकी 0.70 करोड़ रु०

31 मार्च 1971 को जीवन बीमा निगम की 170 अधिवाषिकी योजनाएँ चालू थीं, जिनके अन्तर्गत 8,078 जीवन बीमे किए गये। उनके अन्तर्गत जारी की गई वार्षिकियों की कुल रकम 3.61 करोड़ रुपये प्रति वर्ष है।

(ख) इस योजना को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए जीवन बीमा निगम ने निम्नलिखित उपाय किये हैं :—

(i) यथासंभव अधिक से अधिक संस्थाओं में उपयुक्त योजनाओं का विकास करने के लिए, केन्द्रीय कार्यालय में एक अलग विभाग का गठन किया गया है, जिसके क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र नई दिल्ली, जालंधर, कानपुर, कलकत्ता, हैदराबाद, मद्रास, बंगलौर, पूना, बम्बई और अहमदाबाद में हैं।

(ii) इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत किये गये कारोबार के लिए अपने विभिन्न शाखा कार्यालयों को इस दृष्टि से श्रृण देना कि समूह कारोबार के लिए व्यापक आधार वाले बिक्री संगठन का निर्माण हो सके।

(iii) ऐसे कारोबार के लिए 'कमीशन फार्मुले' के उदारीकरण द्वारा और समूह योजनाओं के विभिन्न पहलुओं में उपयुक्त प्रशिक्षण देकर एजेंटों को प्रोत्साहन देने की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

(iv) प्रशासनिक कार्यविधि को सुव्यवस्थित किया गया है।

Outstanding Audit objections in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation

1829. SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of outstanding Audit Objections in his Ministry and its Subordinate Offices according to the latest assessment ;

(b) the total amount of money involved therein ;

(c) how many of them were outstanding on 1st April, 1968 ; and

(d) the reasons for not expediting their settlement ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

Shortage of Candles in Delhi on the eve of Diwali

1830. SHRI DALIP SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there had been acute shortage of candles in the markets on the eve of last Diwali due to defective system of allotment of quota of Paraffin Wax in Delhi ; and

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been made in the matter and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Recruitment in Indian Airlines

1831. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether heavy recruitment has been made in the Indian Airlines all over India during the last two years and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(b) whether Government propose to hold an inquiry in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) The rate of increase of staff in Indian Airlines during the years 1969 and 1970 was 2.8% and 4.5% respectively. The higher increase during 1970 was due to the introduction of Boeing services.

(b) No, Sir.

Loans advanced by Nationalised Banks in Mysore

1832. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loans advanced to farmers, shopkeepers, low-income groups separately by the nationalised banks in the State of Mysore after nationalisation ; and

(b) the rate of interest charged thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Information to the extent possible is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Decline in Tourist Traffic

1833. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tourists who have visited India during 1971 ;

(b) whether the number of tourists visiting India has steadily been going down ;

(c) the reasons leading to such decline ;

(d) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a report in the "Statesman" dated the 25th September, 1971 under the caption 'Tourism hampered by shortage of Hotels' and if so, reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) The tourist arrival figures upto September 1971 are 223, 838 registering an increase of

9.5% over the figures for the corresponding period last year.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir. Government are fully aware of the shortage of good hotel accommodation in the country. A concerted effort is being made to make up the shortage by the construction of hotels in the public sector, and by offering incentives to the private sector for hotel construction.

New sub-offices opened by Life Insurance Corporation

1834. SHRI R. V. BADE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new branch and sub-offices in Central Zone opened by the Life Insurance Corporation of India ;

(b) the criteria for opening new Offices ;

(c) the proportion of such Offices in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh ; and

(d) the reasons for not opening any new Office in Madhya Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (d). Category-wise details of the Offices upgraded and the new Offices opened by the L.I.C. in its Central Zone during the current year are as under :

Offices up-graded	Uttar Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh
Sub-office to Branch	7	3
Development Centre to Branch.	5	—
Development Centre to Sub-office	2	—
New Offices opened		
Branch	7	2
Development Centre	3	1

The decision to upgrade certain Offices and to open new Offices is taken on the basis of new business performance over a period of at least 3 years, the broad criteria being as under :—

(a) For upgrading an Office as a Branch the average annual new business should be at least Rs. 1 crore under 1,000 policies.

(b) For opening an additional Branch at a centre where an Office or Offices are already in existence, the average annual new business at each of the existing branches should be at least Rs. 3 crores under 5,000 policies.

(c) For upgrading an Office as a Sub-office the average annual new business should be at least Rs. 85 lakhs under 1,500 policies.

(d) For opening a new Development Centre the average annual new business of the area should be at least Rs. 60 lakhs under 1000 policies.

During the current year, the L.I.C. also decided to develop direct agency units by forming new units at centres where a nucleus for further growth could be formed out of direct agents attached to the existing Branches. Of the 9 new Branches opened during the year, 7 are direct agency units.

It would be noticed that some Offices have been upgraded and some new Offices have been opened in Madhya Pradesh, though their number is smaller than the number of Offices upgraded and opened in Uttar Pradesh. This is due to the fact that Uttar Pradesh has relatively better potential for further growth. However, Jabalpur and Indore divisions have fared well this year and their business is expected to expand. Moreover, a Divisional office has been opened at Raipur during the year to cover the Chhattisgarh region of Madhya Pradesh.

विदेशों को ऋणों का सुगताम

1835. श्री आर० बी० बड़े : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें उनसे

प्राप्त ऋण में राशि से अधिक धनराशि का भुगतान ब्याज के रूप में किया जा चुका है ; और

(ख) उन्हें कितना ब्याज दिया गया तथा उनसे कितनी सहायता राशि प्राप्त हुई थी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). जापान ही एक ऐसा देश है जिस को 1970-71 के दौरान ब्याज के रूप में दी गई रकम उपयोग में लाई गई सहायता की रकम से अधिक बैठती है जैसाकि नीचे बताया गया है :

उपयोग में लाई गई सहायता
की रकम 17.49 करोड़ रु०

दिये गये ब्याज की रकम 20.15 " "

1970-71 के लिए जापान से 43.34 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता के वचन प्राप्त हुए थे ।

पटना स्थित प्रतिरक्षा लेखा-नियंत्रक का कार्यालय

1836. श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रतिरक्षा लेखा नियंत्रक का कार्यालय पटना में किस तिथि से कार्य कर रहा है ;

(ख) उस में कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है और किन-किन प्रान्तों के हैं ;

(ग) उनमें हिन्दी जानने वालों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(घ) क्या इस कार्यालय का स्थानान्तरण होने की संभावना है ;

(ङ) क्या इससे कर्मचारियों और बिहार के लोगों में असंतोष है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) 5-5-1942 से ।

(ख) और (ग) : रक्षा लेखा-नियंत्रक, पटना के संगठन में विभिन्न स्थानों पर कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों की संख्या 1-10-1971 को 2,365 थी । पटना के कार्यालय में कर्मचारियों की संख्या 900 से अधिक है । जिन राज्यों के ये कर्मचारी हैं उनके नाम तथा हिन्दी जाने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उसे यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायगा ।

(घ) जी, नहीं । लेकिन असम, नेफा, नागालैन्ड, मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा तथा मेघालय में स्थित यूनिटों तथा टुकड़ियों से सम्बन्धित कार्य की कतिपय मदों को निपटाने के लिए रक्षा लेखा-नियंत्रक का एक अलग कार्यालय शिलांग में स्थापित करने का सरकार ने सिद्धान्त रूप में निर्णय कर लिया है ।

(ङ) और (च). कुछ कर्मचारियों ने उक्त निर्णय के सम्बन्ध में अपनी चिन्ता व्यक्त की है । रक्षा लेखा-नियंत्रक का कार्यालय शिलांग में स्थापित करने के बारे में बिहार के उप-मुख्य मंत्री ने केन्द्रीय रक्षा मंत्री तथा केन्द्रीय वित्त मंत्री को पत्र भेजे । दो संसद सदस्यों ने तथा बिहार विधान सभा में विपक्षी दल के नेता ने भी इस विषय में केन्द्रीय वित्त मंत्री को लिखो । उन सभी ने यह आशंका व्यक्त की कि शिलांग में नियंत्रक का नया कार्यालय स्थापित करने से बिहार के लोगों के रोजगार के अवसर कम हो जायेंगे ? केन्द्रीय वित्त मंत्री उक्त पत्रों के उत्तर भेज चुके हैं जिनमें यह स्पष्ट किया गया है कि शिलांग में रक्षा लेखा-नियंत्रक का कार्यालय इस लिए स्थापित किया गया है जिससे कि सेना के वेतनों तथा आपूर्ति एवं की गई सेवाओं के बिलों के शीघ्र भुगतान सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताएं पूरी हो सकें तथा पटना और असम के क्षेत्रों एवं अन्य

उत्तरी पूर्वी क्षेत्रों के बीच संचार व्यवस्था के अभाव एवं उसके भंग होने के कारण उत्पन्न कठिनाइयों को दूर किया जा सके। उन्हें यह भी बताया गया है कि बिहार के लोगों के रोजगार के अवसरों पर कोई विशेष प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा।

Loan to Rural Agriculturists and Farmers

1837. SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued instructions to all the nationalised banks to grant loan to rural agriculturists and farmers ;

(b) whether the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur has also been instructed to grant such loans ; and

(c) if so, the amount of loan given to farmers through the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, Shahpura Branch (District Bhilwara) ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Loans given to Different Categories of Persons by S. B. I. in Burhanpur

1838. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of farmers, landless labourers, handloom and powerloom owners and low-income people who have been given loans by the State Bank of India in Burhanpur (Madhya Pradesh) since banks nationalisation ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : Information to the extent possible is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Loan to Madhya Pradesh

1839. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loans provided by the

Central Government during the financial years 1968-69, 1969-70, and 1970-71 to Madhya Pradesh State :

(b) the total amount of interest accrued thereon during the said period ;

(c) the amount of loans sought by the Madhya Pradesh State Government for the financial year 1971-72 ; and

(d) the rate of interest to be charged thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The amount of loans given to Madhya Pradesh during the three financial years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 and the interest payment by the State during these years are given below :

(Rs. in Crores)

	Loans paid to the State	Total interest payment by the State
1968-69	56.41	18.12
1969-70	44.57	19.46
1970-71	47.26	19.45

(c) The State Government have in their Budget for 1971-72 assumed credit for Central loans amounting to Rs. 45.70 crores.

The Central assistance for Madhya Pradesh State Plan for 1971-72 is, however, Rs. 52.40 crores comprising of loans and grants. The actual quantum of loan would depend upon their actual outlays for various sectors subject to the overall ceilings. In addition, the State Government will also receive loans in lieu of small savings collections, loans for relief expenditure on the basis of the recommendations of the Central Study Team and short term loans for purchase of fertilisers depending upon the value of the fertilisers purchased from the Central pool.

(d) Central loans advanced to the State Governments generally carry interest at 5 per cent per annum with a rebate of $\frac{1}{2}\%$ for punctual payment of principal and interest.

**Credit given to Power-Loom Owners by
Burhanpur State Bank (Madhya Pradesh)**

1840. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether major part of credit given to powerloom owners by State Bank, Burhanpur, has been cornered by a few rich powerloom owners ;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to put a ceiling on total credit to be given to any single family ; and

(c) the number and the names of persons who have been given credit by the Bank there ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). State Bank of India, Burhanpur is extending credit facilities on a need-based approach to the powerloom operators. The bank has not stipulated any higher or lower ceilings on the amounts to be sanctioned to any unit. As on 30th June 1971, the bank had sanctioned loans to 138 powerloom units with the limits aggregating to Rs. 7.25 lakhs and the amount outstanding was Rs. 5.62 lakhs. Out of 138 powerloom units financed by the branch, 93 units own only 2 powerlooms or less.

(c) The information relates to the accounts of individual constituents of bank and in accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers and also in conformity with the provisions of Section 44(1) of the State Bank of India Act 1955 such information is not divulged.

**New Offices opened by Nationalised Banks in
Madhya Pradesh**

1841. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new Offices opened by the fourteen nationalised Banks in Madhya Pradesh ; and

(b) the share of Madhya Pradesh in the growth of deposits after nationalisation of Banks ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Between

30th June 1969 and 31st August 1971 the fourteen nationalised banks opened 123 new offices in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) The available state-wise data of deposits of scheduled commercial relate to September 1969 and March 1971. Of the total deposits of Rs. 4713.6 crores at the end of September 1969, the share of Madhya Pradesh was Rs. 118.7 crores or 2.52%. At the end of March 1971, of the total deposits of Rs. 5600.9 crores, Madhya Pradesh shared Rs. 142.4 crores or 2.54%.

**Decline in Efficiency in the Services of the
State Bank of India, Burhanpur**

1842. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the efficiency in the services of the State Bank of India, Burhanpur, Madhya Pradesh has registered a general decline ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Government have received no complaints as regards deterioration in the efficiency in the services at Burhanpur Branch of State Bank of India. If any specific instances are brought to Government's notice suitable action will be taken.

Low earnings of Indian Airlines

1843. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI J. B. PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Airlines had been under severe financial strain with low earnings from April to August, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and steps taken to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main reasons are :—

- (i) frequent disruption of services due to industrial unrest ;
- (ii) substantial increase in wages ;
- (iii) loss of three F-27 aircraft ;
- (iv) increase in excise duty on aviation fuel ;
- (v) re-routing and suspension of certain services to avoid over-flying Pakistan ; and
- (vi) increase in insurance rates so as to cover hijacking risks.

Economy measures have been taken to eliminate all avoidable expenditure and efforts are being made to optimise aircraft utilisation.

Suggestion by Socialist Party regarding Financial Crisis

1844. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Socialist Party had suggested to the Centre a seven-point plan to meet the deepening financial crisis in the country ; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As the Hon'ble House is aware, the Government have already initiated action in regard to bringing about greater economy in administrative expenditure, imposition of wealth tax on agriculture, and distribution of foodgrains through the fair price/ration shops. More recently, Government have also imposed several levies with a view to raise resources for meeting expenditure on refugees from Bangla Desh. The collection of income tax arrears is also being given a high priority. In the recent Conference of the Chief Ministers and Governors held last month, it was decided to appoint an expert committee to examine the various facets of the question of agricultural income tax. The public sector

banks have taken a number of steps to ensure that the loan requirements exceeding Rs. 25 lakhs in case of each individual party will be properly scrutinised.

Transfer of some Senior Officials of Bombay Airport

1845. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether some senior officials of Bombay Airport have been transferred recently ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for their transfers ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On administrative grounds.

Distribution of Essential Articles through Fair Price Shops

1846. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce distribution of essential articles through Fair Price Shops with a view to control the rise in prices ;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal ; and

(c) the steps so far taken in that direction ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Major foodgrains are already being distributed through a network of fair price/ration shops ; the question of distributing other essential commodities through these shops is under examination. The establishment of co-operative stores, both in urban and rural areas, is being encouraged in order to ensure that consumers get their requirements at reasonable prices.

Findings of the Technical Committee regarding Extension of Runway at Cochin Airport

1847. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any report of Technical Committee regarding the extension of the runway at Cochin Airport ; and

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) and (b). The question of the extension of the runway at Cochin aerodrome has been examined by the Civil Aviation Department. On account of the existence of several obstructions the work on the extension of the runway has not been taken up.

Alleged Fraud committed by State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur

1848. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Internal Auditor of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur inspected the Branch Office, New Rohtak Road in 1970 and detected a fraud of Rs. 6 lakhs ;

(b) whether, later, the Head Office deputed another official, Shri M. Madhav for further enquiry in this fraud ;

(c) if so, the nature thereof ; and

(d) the names of the persons involved in this and action taken against them.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). The Internal Auditor of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur who audited New Rohtak Road Branch of the bank in April-May 1970, reported that documentary demand bills of an aggregate value of Rs. 2.62 lakhs, subsequently increased to Rs. 4.32 lakhs, purchased from various small scale units, which were returned unpaid, were held by the branch. According to the bank, although there were serious irregularities and procedural lapses, no fraud or malafide intention on the part of the branch staff was noticed. The Development

Officer of the bank was deputed to the branch to take steps to strengthen bank's security and to work out suitable repayment programmes. The outstandings are reported to have come down to Rs. 2.81 lakhs during the last one year. The bank has reported that the necessary departmental action will be taken after the position crystallises.

Fictitious Bills drawn on a Branch of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur

1849. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some parties of New Rohtak Road Branch of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur got the bills (Hundies) discounted drawn on fictitious parties ;

(b) the names of the parties involved in this fraud ; and

(c) if so, whether any enquiry has been made or is being made into this fraud in the Bank ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The Internal Auditor of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur who audited New Rohtak Road Branch of the bank in April-May 1970, reported that documentary demand bills of an aggregate value of Rs. 2.62 lakhs, subsequently increased to Rs. 4.32 lakhs, purchased from various small scale units, which were returned unpaid, were held by the branch. The bank has reported that the documentary demand bills prima facie represented genuine movement of goods. According to the bank, although there were irregularities and procedural lapses, no fraud or malafide intention on the part of the branch staff was noticed. The State Bank of India has taken up with the subsidiary bank the question of rectification of the irregularities in the advances.

Release of Land around Babatpur Airport

1851. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had agreed to release the surplus land around Babatpur Airport to the respective agriculturists in 1969 ; and

(b) if so, whether the land has been released and if not, the reasons for the same and when the surplus land is likely to be released ?

THE MINISTTR OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a). The Director General of Civil Aviation had decided that land on the north and south of the kutch runway at Babatpur aerodrome (which had become surplus consequent on the realignment of the operational facing) should be released for cultivation.

(b) The land has not so far been leased out as the original cultivators have not yet produced the land deeds duly verified by the revenue authorities in support of their claims, and also as work on actual realignment of the operational fencing was in progress.

Inquiry into increased Loss in Man-Hours by Indian Airlines

1852. **SHRI K. MALLANNA :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether man-hours lost by Indian Airlines have considerably increased during the last two years ;

(b) if so, how do they compare with the previous two years ; and

(c) whether Government purpose to hold an inquiry through a Committee to go into the causes of increased numbers of man-hours lost ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :
(a) and (b). The number of man-days lost during the years 1967-68 onwards is given below :—

Year	On account of strikes	On account of lock-out
1967-68	31,919	—
1968-69	52,5	—
1969-70	15,302	—
1970-71	22,086	1,79,962
1971-72 (up to 31st Oct,71)	NIL	NIL

(c) No, Sir. One of the terms of reference of the Sen Committee was to examine the personnel policies and practices of Indian Airlines. The Committee's report is under examination.

Steps to Increase Profitability of Air India

1853. **SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the "Hindustan Times" dated the 13th October, 1971 about the various malpractices being indulged in by the foreign Air Companies operating from India as a result of which Air India is losing heavily ; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction to the activities of the foreign Air Companies and the steps Government have taken to curb the malpractices to increase the profitability of Air India operations ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A close watch is being maintained by the International Air Transport Association enforcement organisation as well as our own Vigilance machinery.

World Bank Financial Aid to Nangal Fertilizer Factory

1854. **SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to give substantial financial aid to convert the Nangal Fertilizer Factory into oil-based operation and thereby ensure saving of electricity ; and

(b) if so, the broad outline of proposals made by the World Bank and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b) : The World Bank is appraising the feasi-

bility of an expansion programme at Nangal. Final details in this connection are still under discussion.

Location of an Oil Refinery at Dholpur

1855 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan have requested the Government of India for the location of an Oil Refinery at Dholpur ; and

(b) if so, whether the request has been considered and if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) while the Government of Rajasthan has requested the Government of India for locating the North West Refinery some where in Rajasthan, the Nagar Palika, Nagar Congress Committee and District Congress Committee of Dholpur and one Member of the Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha have requested the Government for the location of an oil refinery at Dholpur.

(b) A Feasibility Report for the setting up of a refinery in the north-west region has been prepared by the Indian Oil Corporation. This is presently under examination by the Government and a decision on the location of the refinery has not yet been taken.

Imposition of Taxes by States for Bangla Desh Refugees

1856. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the States in the country have announced new tax measures in view of the Bangla Desh refugees relief work ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). Seven States namely, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh have so far announced new

levies to raise resources for the relief of Bangla Desh refugees. These levies are in the form of additional tax/duty/surcharge on entertainment tax, sales tax, tax on bus fares, motor vehicles tax, stamp duty on instruments and surcharge on the price of lottery tickets etc.

Setting up of a project for the Production of Methanol at Haldia

1857. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the question of setting up a project for the production of Methanol at Haldia ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government have recently approved the setting up of a fertilizer Complex at Haldia (West Bengal) by the Fertilizer Corporation of India for the production of nitrophosphate and urea fertilizers, soda ash and methanol. 41,250 (forty-one thousand two hundred and fifty) tonnes per annum of methanol are planned to be produced and the unit is expected to go into production in 1975-76.

Plan to purchase more Boeing by Indian Airlines

1858. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : SHRI D. K. PANDA :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Airlines have a plan to purchase some more Boeings in the near future and if so, the broad outlines thereof ? and

(b) the decision taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The management of Indian Airlines is making a study of its fleet requirements during the current decade, and has yet to make its recommendations to Government.

Growth rate in Advances to Neglected Sectors after Nationalisation of Banks

1859. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :**
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH
BISHT :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether after the nationalisation of Banks in the country, the growth rate in advances to the neglected sectors of the community has slowed down ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ; and

(c) the loans advanced by the nationalised Banks to the various groups of community since Bank nationalisation, year-wise.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). There has been some slowing down in the rate of growth of advances to the hitherto neglected sectors in the second year after nationalisation. Immediately after nationalisation, some of the banks advanced credit over scattered areas with the result that they could not supervise effectively the utilisation of loans. Naturally the banks were anxious to improve the quality of their lending to these sectors by having proper supervision and follow-up of the loans. For this purpose, the banks had to build up the necessary organisational capacity to further intensify lending in these sectors.

(c) A Table showing the advances of the public sector banks to agriculture and other hitherto neglected sectors and the number of borrowal accounts as in June, 1969, June, 1970 and June, 1971 is attached.

*Statement**Advances of Public Sector Banks to Agriculture and other specified Sectors**(Amount in Rs. lakhs)*

	June, 1969		June, 1970		June, 1971	
	No. of Accounts	Amount outstanding	No. of Accounts	Amount outstanding	No. of Accounts	Amount outstanding
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Agriculture						
(a) Direct Finance (Excluding Plantations)	171880	38,02.0	615952	153,44.6	805735	197,55.3
(b) Indirect Finance	4756	122,32.5	18846	139,07.6	23691	132,88.1
2. Small-Scale Industry	73987	251,45.8	121057	369,89.0	139453	439,87.5
3. Road Transport Operators	2527	6,69.0	12690	24,73.6	23069	39,78.2
4. Retail Trade and Small Business	28037	19,22.2	125748	64,86.6	146398	72,65.9
5. Professional and Self-Employed Persons	422	33.1	28879	6,74.9	41109	8,53.2
6. Education	594	45.6	4995	2,06.8	7042	3,68.6
Total (1 to 6)	282203	438,50.2	928167	760,83.1	1186497	894,96.6

Land offered by Madhya Pradesh Government to India Tourism Development Corporation for Building Hotels, Motels and Travellers Lodges

1860. **SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have offered land to India Tourism Development Corporation for building hotels, motels and travellers lodges in Madhya Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). There has been some correspondence between the Madhya Pradesh Government and the India Tourism Development Corporation in this regard. However, since there is no provision in the Fourth Plan of the Corporation for this purpose in Madhya Pradesh, the matter has not been pursued.

Proposal to increase inflow of Tourists to India

1861. **SHRI P. K. DEO :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government anticipates an increase in the flow of tourists to India ;

(b) whether most of the tourists are likely to be of middle income group ;

(c) whether any special arrangements are being made to meet the requirements of this type of tourists ; and

(d) if so, the arrangements proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Arrangements are continuously being made for meeting the requirements of tourists.

(d) The introduction of lower air fares, Inclusive Tour fares and liberalisation in the

movement of charters to India will help to broaden the tourist market base, making it increasingly possible for the middle-income category of tourists to visit India.

Auto Drivers in Customs Houses

1862. **SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of car/van drivers in Customs Houses of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cochin, Goa and Vizag ;

(b) the prescribed total hours of normal duty for these drivers at the different Customs Houses, and the total hours of duty required to be performed by these employees to make themselves eligible to draw overtime Allowance ;

(c) whether there is any difference between the car/van drivers on one hand and Sepoys and officers of Preventive Department on the other in regard to their duty hours and admissibility of overtime allowance in different Customs Houses ; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The sanctioned strength of departmental vehicles is as follows :—

Calcutta	—	10	Cochin	—	3
Bombay	—	14	Goa	—	1
Madras	—	13	Visakhapatnam	—	1

(b) The total hours of duty are 9 per day including half an hour's lunch break. Thereafter they have to give one hour's service without overtime before becoming eligible to earn overtime allowance.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Unlike the duties of the Customs Preventive Staff and Sepoys of the Customs Department, the duties of the drivers of the vehicles are of intermittent nature and therefore, their duty hours and overtime rules are not similar. However, this question is proposed to be re-examined.

**Recommendations of Customs Study Team
for Reorganisation of Customs Out-
Door Sepoys**

1863. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Customs Study Team has recommended reorganisation of the Customs Out-Door Sepoys Cadre on the lines of Border Security Force ;

(b) whether any specific proposals in this regard have been made by the Customs Employees Federation ; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The Customs Study Team had recommended that the pay scales and prospects of out-door sepoy should be improved on the analogy of the Border Police.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) These proposals were raised by the Federation in the Departmental Council Meeting under the Joint Consultative Machinery Scheme and came up for discussion in the meeting held on 27th and 28th August, 1971. They were not acceptable to the official side and when this was made known to the staff side at the above meeting they requested for deferment of the proposal to the next meeting, which is scheduled to take place on 28th and 29th December, 1971.

Assistant Collectors for Customs Department

1864. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of additional posts of Assistant Collectors created by Government for the Customs Department during the last two years in pursuance of the recommendation of the Customs Study Team and otherwise ;

(b) the amount of additional recurring establishment expenses involved for the Class I Cadre due to the creation of the above additional posts ; and

(c) the administrative expenses likely to be incurred for reorganisation of the Class IV Sepoys Cadre in the Customs Department on the lines of Border Security Force as recommended by the Customs Study Team ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) *Posts created on the recommendations of the Customs Study Team*

(i) 70 posts of Assistant Collectors of Customs in lieu of 62 posts of Principal Appraisers and 10 posts of Chief Inspectors/Additional Chief Inspectors.

(ii) 4 posts of Assistant Collectors in the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence.

Posts created otherwise

(iii) One post of Assistant Collector for the Vizag Custom House by abolition of a post of Superintendent of Central Excise, Class I.

(iv) One post of Assistant Collector of Customs in the Bombay Custom House.

(b) No Additional cost was involved in the creation of the posts mentioned at (i) and (iii) above. The Additional cost involved in the creation of the posts mentioned at (ii) and (iv) is Rs. 50,000/- per annum.

Since the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence is now under the administrative control of the Department of Personnel, the expenditure on the 4 posts mentioned at (ii) above is no longer borne by the Customs Department. Thus, the recurring expenditure borne by the Customs Department is only Rs. 10,000/- per annum.

(c) The Customs Study Team had recommended that the importance of the outdoor sepoy in the preventive set-up should be recognised and their pay scales and prospects should be improved on the analogy of the Border Police.

The administrative expenditure that would have to be incurred if the Class IV sepoy cadre in customs is reorganised on the lines of the Border Police is being worked out and will be laid on the table of the House.

Joint Exercises in Indian Ocean by Iran and Pakistan

1865. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Iran and Pakistan Navy have recently carried out joint exercises in the Indian Ocean ;

(b) if so, when the exercises were carried out ; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c). Iranian and Pakistan Navies have carried out joint exercises from time to time. Such exercises were carried out recently in January and September, 1971. There is nothing in the international law to prevent such activities.

New Measures for collecting Taxes

1866. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new scheme is being introduced for collecting Taxes by giving permanent account numbers to income-tax payees ;

(b) if so, the salient points of the scheme ; and

(c) when the scheme is to come into force ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). A system of Permanent Account Numbers for identification of income-tax assesseees and their assessment records has been introduced with effect from 1.11.1971 in some Income-tax Offices at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Ahmedabad and Bangalore. This number will remain unchanged for each tax payer for all time to come irrespective of transfers from one place to another.

The system has been devised to remove several difficulties which arise from the present system of fluctuating General Index Numbers, particularly when the case of a tax payer gets transferred from one place to another. It will facilitate a quick linking of the various documents relating to any tax payer with his respective file in the Income-tax office, thereby enabling the Income-tax Officer to deal more expeditiously with the tax matters of the assessee.

2. A Permanent Account Number consists of nine digits in the series 10,00,00,000 to 49,99,99,999. This will take care of all possible expansion in the number of tax payers in the years to come.

3. A separate series of eight digits is proposed to be utilised for allotting Permanent Account Numbers to "representative assesseees" (e.g., trustees or agents of non-resident assesseees) in order to avoid any possible confusion.

4. It is proposed to conduct the present experiment up to 31.3.1972 and, in the light of the experience gathered, to extend the system to all the Income-tax Offices in the country during the first half of the next financial year.

5. The utilisation of this system for streamlining and strengthening the machinery regarding tax deduction at source and for combating tax evasion will be considered afterwards.

Guidelines for Investment by the General Insurance Companies

1867. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are formulating any guidelines for investment by the General Insurance Companies ; and

(b) whether these guidelines have already been issued and if so, the nature thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) and (b). Government have recently issued Guidelines for investment of General Insurance funds, which

are as under :

All investments of funds of insurance companies will be subject to the following conditions :

- (i) New investments should be only in approved investments. However investments in non-approved investments could be made with the prior approval of Government.
- (ii) Not less than 40% of the available funds should be invested in market securities issued or guaranteed by the Central Government and the State Governments.
- (iii) The balance may be made in debentures, preference shares and ordinary shares and in other investments such as in land and house properties and loans on mortgages. Investment in ordinary shares, however, should not exceed 50% of the total new investments made.
- (iv) Investments in land and house properties and mortgages should be made only with the prior approval of the Government.
- (v) All proposals for investment should be put to and approved by the Advisory Committee of Custodians; in an emergency, however, investments may be made in consultation with the Coordinating Custodian.
- (vi) For any single investment in excess of Rs. 25 lakhs or where a new investment could bring up the total amount invested on any particular concern beyond Rs. 25 lakhs, the prior approval of the Government must be taken.
- (vii) Sale of any investment should be subject to the same conditions and limits as for new investments.
- (viii) Each investment should be considered on its own merit and the question of any consideration of getting insurance business should not influence the decision.

Remittances by Indians living in South-East Asian Countries

1868. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of total remittances being received on an average annually from Indians living in countries of South-East Asia ;

(b) whether these remittances have progressively registered a decline and if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether attention of Government has been invited to an article appearing in 'The Statesman' of the 6th October, 1971 ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The average annual remittance from Indians in South-East Asian countries is estimated as about Rs. 2.1 crores.

(b) There has been some decline in these remittances. Important reasons for the decline are the restrictions imposed by local exchange control authorities and diversion of remittance to unauthorised channels.

(c) and (d). Government are aware of the practices described in the articles and have been taking various legislative, administrative and other measures to deal with the problem effectively.

Profit and Loss of the Industrial Finance Corporation

1869. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the profit and loss of the Industrial Finance Corporation during the last two years ; and

(b) the industries which were by the Industrial Finance Corporation the last two years and on what basis ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The net profits made by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India during the last two years 1969-70 and 1970-71 (July—June) were Rs. 1.96 crores and Rs. 2.10 crores respectively.

(b) Only public limited companies and cooperative societies incorporated or registered in India are eligible for financial assistance

from the Corporation. After a detailed appraisal of the technical, financial, managerial and economic aspects of a project promoted by a public limited company or a co-operative society, the Corporation grants long-term financial assistance to it. A Statement showing the long term financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the Corporation to the various types of industries during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 (July-June) is enclosed.

Statement

Industry wise Classification of Financial Assistance sanctioned (Gross) and disbursed by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 (July—June)

(Rs. in lacs)

Industry	1969-70		1970-71	
	Amount sanctioned	Amount disbursed	Amount sanctioned	Amount disbursed
1	2	3	4	5
Sugar	465.00	342.00	829.00	594.00
Food Manufacturers—Canning and Processing of fruits and vegetables	—	—	15.90	1.32
Textiles	335.00	297.84	273.06	206.10
Jute	150.45	187.52	—	121.68
Synthetic fibres	169.11	—	532.35	29.28
Wood and Cork	—	1.73	10.00	—
Paper	53.77	99.70	70.22	107.21
Rubber Products	77.27	128.80	—	99.72
Basic Chemicals	30.00	78.78	56.78	32.44
Fertilisers	75.00	38.73	5.60	29.20
Miscellaneous Chemicals	43.50	116.18	70.00	90.52
Glass	58.00	0.28	—	23.07
Vegetable and Animal Oil and Fats	—	—	32.00	17.00
Pottery, China and Earthen-ware	30.00	4.77	—	54.22
Cement	50.00	79.90	50.00	60.00
Iron and Steel	—	—	478.75	37.85
Non-ferrous metals	172.91	82.83	170.00	1.85
Metal products	87.55	89.61	244.40	74.54
Machinery	21.89	39.72	95.15	23.09

1	2	3	4	5
Electrical Machinery	58.63	48.68	298.79	48.21
Rail Road Equipment	—	0.50	—	—
Motor Vehicles	53.66	18.91	239.54	29.16
Bicycles	—	15.00	4.58	11.20
Hotels	6.00	48.85	15.00	15.00
Coal	—	—	32.00	—
Electricity, Gas and Steam	—	—	1.99	16.95
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	—	84.73	—	8.61
<i>Note :—Disbursements include disbursements in respect of earlier sanctions also.</i>				
Total :	1937.74	1805.07	3532.11	1732.22

Theft of Army Maps from Halwara

1870. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some important army maps were stolen from the office of the airbase at Halwara in Ludhiana District ;

(b) whether these maps were later recovered ;

(c) the persons arrested in this connection and action taken against them ; and

(d) the proposals under consideration of Government for screening persons working in important army organisations to avoid recurrence of such incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (d). One blue print which was missing from the Office of the M. E. S. had been recovered the next day. The matter is under investigation by the Police.

Incentives for Small Savings

1871. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether India joined this year the

International Savings Institute ;

(b) whether World Thrift Day was observed on the 1st November, 1971 ; and

(c) the special incentive schemes Government propose to introduce to encourage the savings habit as also to mobilise resources to meet the requirements of development and expenditure on refugees from Bangla Desh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) India has joined the International Savings Bank Institute Geneva, as a Member this year.

(b) World Thrift Day was observed all over the country in all State capitals, districts and block headquarters on the 31st October, 1971. In Delhi, the President released a special postage stamp to mark the World Thrift Day.

(c) Number of measures and incentives have already been initiated to mobilise larger small savings collections to meet the development requirements and additional financial liability on account of expenditure on Bangla Desh refugees. The rates of interest on seven-year National Savings Certificates (IV Issue) Recurring Deposits, Time Deposits and Post Office Savings Bank Deposits were raised in January, 1971. A commission of 1 per cent will be paid to Branch Post Masters on all new deposits in 3-Year and 5-Year Time Deposit accounts received with effect from

1.8.71. A commission of 1 per cent will also be paid to them on the net increase, exclusive of interest, of not less than Rs. 500 at the end of the year over and above the net accretions of the previous year, in Post Office Savings Bank accounts operated at their offices.

The State Governments are now entitled to higher small savings loans than the 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of the net small savings collections provided the percentage of net collections to gross collections in a State is higher than the national average of net to gross collections by at least 5 per cent.

It is also proposed to award prizes to the Sarpanch or Pramukh of the Gram Panchayat securing highest collection in each block during the drive period beginning from 31st October, 1971.

Overdrafts by States

1872. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount overdrawn by various State Governments at the end of June, 1971 and their break-up State-wise ; and

(b) the measures Government proposes to adopt at the Centre to enforce all round austerity and to cut down non-essential expenditure and to what extent it is expected to help the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Discussions have recently been held with the States having overdrafts on the Reserve Bank of India. The State Governments have agreed that steps would need to be taken, including economy in expenditure and additional resource mobilization, to reduce the overdrafts. It is too early to make an estimate of the impact of the measures which may be taken by the State Governments in this connection.

Statement

Overdrafts of States as on 28.6.1971	(Rs. Crores)
1. Andhra Pradesh	41.95
2. Assam	20.91
3. Bihar	25.47
4. Haryana	35.40
5. Kerala	18.68
6. Maharashtra	31.10
7. Mysore	29.68
8. Rajasthan	87.97
9. Tamil Nadu	71.76
10. West Bengal	8.37
TOTAL :	371.29

Seizure of Smuggled Articles

1873. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of smuggled articles other than gold such as watches and yarn seized from various parts of the country during the last six months ;

(b) the number of persons arrested in this connection ;

(c) whether such incidents of smuggling are on increase ;

(d) if so, the specific measures adopted by Government to check the rising incidence of smuggling ; and

(e) whether it is proposed to award deterrent punishment to smugglers and if so, the nature of punishment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The details of contraband goods, other than gold, seized by the Customs and Central Excise authorities during the period from April to September, 1971 are as

under :-

	Quantity	Value (Rs. lakhs) at Indian market rate
(1) Incoming		
Watches	2,20,336 Nos.	218
Synthetic yarn and fabrics		298
Other articles		232
(2) Outgoing		
Silver	3798 Kgs.	22
Dangerous Drugs		123
(3) Vehicles and		
Vessels		46
(4) Currency		
		68
Total		1007

(b) 1250 persons were arrested in this connection.

(c) On the basis of the figures of seizures of contraband goods, it is not possible to arrive at any conclusion as regards the increase in the number of smuggling cases in the country. However, the value of the contraband articles other than gold seized during the last three years is as under :—

Year	Goods other than gold. Value Rs. lakhs (at Indian market rate)
1968	1606
1969	1971
1970	1779

(d) The measures being adopted by the Government to check smuggling are as under : systematic collection and follow-up of information, keeping a watchful eye on the suspected smugglers, rummaging of suspected vessels or aircraft, and checking of vulnerable sectors along the coast and the land frontiers. Additional launches and vehicles are being provided from time to time for effective interception, prevention etc. Some senior officers of the rank of Collectors of Customs, Additional Collectors of Customs and Assistant Collectors of Customs have been posted in vulnerable areas to look after anti-smuggling work exclusively. Customs Act, 1962 has been amended making additional provisions to take special measures for the purpose of checking illegal import and export of certain commodities and facilitating their detention. The position is kept under constant review.

(e) The penalties prescribed under the Customs Act, 1962 for smuggling offences are quite severe. In addition to confiscation of goods penalty upto five times the value of the goods can be imposed on the person concerned in the smuggling of goods. Further, on prosecution under section 135 of the Customs Act, the smuggler may be sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment. In case of offences relating to goods to which section 123 of Customs Act, 1962 applies, (namely, gold, diamonds, manufacture of gold or diamonds, watches, cosmetics, mechanical lighters and flints therefor, playing cards, blades, cigarettes, transistors and diodes, synthetic yarn and metallic yarn, fabrics made wholly or mainly of synthetic yarn) imprisonment upto 5 years may be awarded where the Indian market price of the smuggled goods exceeds Rs. 1 lakh ; there is also provision for a minimum sentence of six months.

Tax Evasion in West Bengal and Rajasthan

1874. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASS MUNSI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the parties of West Bengal and Rajasthan who have been found to be evading tax and the amount of tax evaded ; and

(b) the measures adopted to recover the money ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The number of persons found to be evading taxes every year in each State runs into thousands. During the financial years 1968-69 and 1969-70 penalties for concealment of income were imposed in West Bengal on 4276 and 4176 persons respectively. In the case of Rajasthan, in the same years penalties were imposed on 1480 and 2239 persons respectively.

The names of persons on whom penalties exceeding Rs. 5,000 are imposed for concealment of income are published in the newspapers. In West Bengal the number of persons on whom penalties exceeding Rs. 5000 were imposed was 202 in 1968-69 and 187 in 1969-70. In Rajasthan, the corresponding figures were 15 and 2 respectively. If information is required for a particular person or persons in respect of any year, it would be furnished.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

To streamline the tax collection machinery, the Department has taken the following administrative, legal and executive measures for early realisation of taxes :—

Administrative Measures :

- (i) Prior to 1961 recovery of tax arrears was done by State authorities who often failed to evince sufficient interest in the collection of revenue. The 1961 Act, therefore, incorporated a self-contained revenue code and made provision for Tax-Recovery Officers who could be Departmental officers. The Departmental officers have taken over the tax recovery work fully or partly in all Commissioners' charges.
- (ii) Introduction of the scheme of functional distribution of work in 150 ranges of Inspecting Assistant Commissioners : Here the collection of taxes is made the specific function of one or more Income-tax Officers in the Range.

- (iii) Acceptance of crossed cheques by the Department and opening of special receipt counters for this purpose in the Income-tax Offices.
- (iv) Publication of names of assesseees who are defaulters in the payment of taxes over certain prescribed limits.
- (v) Arrear Clearance Fortnights are being observed all over the country. During the period, special emphasis is laid on carrying out pending adjustments/rectifications, giving effect to appellate orders and collecting the net demands due from the assesseees.
- (vi) Five Tax Recovery Commissioners have recently been posted in Calcutta, Kerala, Delhi, Nagpur and Hyderabad. In addition to administrative jurisdiction over Tax Recovery Officers, they will also have appellate jurisdiction with effect from 1.1.1972 to hear appeals against the orders of the Departmental Tax Recovery Officers. Further, some Additional Commissioners of Income-tax are in exclusive charge of recovery work.
- (vii) Sixty posts of Income-tax Officers (Collections) were sanctioned last year by the Government for attending to the work of liquidation of arrear demands.

Legal Measures :

- (i) Under the Income-tax Act of 1961, Directors of a private limited company, which goes into liquidation after the Act came into force, have been made liable in certain circumstances for the tax payable by the Company.
- (ii) Production of Tax Clearance Certificates under section 230 of the Income-tax Act from persons going abroad.
- (iii) Clearance Certificates under section 230 required before a document for sale of property in excess of Rs. 50,000 can be registered.

(iv) Levy of penalty under section 221 of the Income-tax Act upto 100% of the tax upon a defaulting taxpayer.

(v) Introduction of a self-contained recovery code in the Income-tax Act under which the tax in arrear can be recovered by any one or more of the modes mentioned below :—

- (a) attachment and sale of assessee's movable property ;
- (b) attachment and sale of the assessee's immovable property ;
- (c) appointing the receiver for management of the assessee's movable and immovable properties ;
- (d) arrest and detention in civil prison of a defaulter.

(vi) Rate of interest in cases of delayed payments has been raised from 6% to 9% with effect from 1st October, 1967.

Executive Measures :

- (i) Income-tax Verification Certificates/Income-tax Clearance Certificates from persons applying for import licences/quota certificates/contracts etc.
- (ii) Grant of rewards to informers in respect of information or of other assistance in recovery proceedings where the attempts of the Department at recovery have not been successful.

Search of Petroleum in Sunderban Area

1875. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been made in the Sunderban area of West Bengal for the search of petroleum ;

(b) if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) fresh information or source, if any, available for further exploration in West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :
(a) Geophysical Surveys have been conducted in a small area on the northern fringes of Sunderbans.

(b) No structural feature suitable for drilling has been discovered in the area covered by the Surveys.

(c) Seismic surveys are being continued in West Bengal, using the sophisticated digital seismic systems, for locating the deep-seated structural features which may be suitable for oil and gas accumulation.

Plan to Establish Youth Hostels in the Country

1876. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any memorandum was presented to him by the Indian Youth Congress on the 3rd November, 1971 and if so, the contents thereof ;

(b) whether there is any plan to establish 100 youth hostels all over the country to mark the 25th anniversary of the Independence Day celebrations ; and

(c) if so, the main points of the plan ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :
(a) A letter dated 4.11.71 has been received from the Indian Youth Congress indicating their plan to set up at least one hundred youth hostels all over the country to mark the 25th Anniversary of Independence Day.

(b) and (c). During the Fourth Plan period Government propose to set up ten Youth Hostels at Madras, Trivandrum, Hampi, Bhopal, Aurangabad, Jaipur, Patni Top, Nainital, Darjeeling and Simla.

Appeal made by the Director General of Ordnance Factories Employees Union Calcutta

**1877. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS
MUNSI :
SHRI DINEN BHATTA-
CHARYYA :**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry has finally decided to shift the part of Director General of Ordnance Factories office from Calcutta to Kanpur ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether any appeal has been made to him by the Director General of Ordnance Factories employees Union Calcutta recently in this connection ; and

(d) if so, the nature of the appeal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). A part of the DGOF Headquarters dealing with clothing and equipment group of Factories has already been shifted from Calcutta to Kanpur and is already functioning there since June 1971. Most of the Factories of this group are located in that area. The reason for this shifting was to improve the efficiency of the Organisation.

(c) An appeal was made by the DGOF Employees Association to the Raksha Utpadan Mantri on the 19th August 1971.

(d) The appeal was mainly directed against the general issue of reorganisation of the DGOF Headquarters and has made only a passing mention to the shifting of the OEF Group headquarters.

Staff of the Banking Department having their account in Foreign Banks

1878. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the members of the staff of the Bank-

ing Department of the Government of India are having their accounts with the foreign banks ;

(b) if so, full information about them and the reaction of Government thereto ;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to ensure that Government servants and particularly those working in the Banking Department are discouraged from having their accounts with the foreign banks ; and

(d) the list of those members of staff of the Banking Department of the Government of India who have opened their accounts with foreign banks after the Indian Banks were nationalised ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) So far as can be ascertained, majority of the Members of staff of the Banking Department do not have accounts with foreign banks.

(b) to (d). The Government Servants Conduct Rules do not require furnishing of such information by Government servants to the Government. Government have also not put any restrictions on any individual having an account with any foreign bank. It would not, therefore, be feasible to furnish the details asked for.

Restrictions imposed on sanction of Cycle, Scooter, Motor Car and House Building Advances to Government Employees

1879. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether, with a view to mobilise resources to meet the expenditure on the refugees from Bangla Desh, Government have imposed restrictions on sanctioning of cycle and scooter advance to Government employees ;

(b) whether such restrictions have also been imposed on the grant of motor advance to high officers ; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of these restrictions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. R.

GANESH) : (a) and (b). Certain restrictions have been imposed on the grant of advances for the purchase of motor-cars and motor-cycles including scooters. These restrictions are of general application. There are, however, no restrictions on the grant of advances for the purchase of bicycles.

(c) The main restrictions contained in the orders issued by Government on the 20th October 1971 are as follows :

- (i) a Government servant who, prior to the date of issue of the orders, had been sanctioned an advance for the purchase of a motor car is not sanctioned another advance for the purchase of a motor-car or a motor-cycle, including a scooter ; and
- (ii) a Government servant who, prior to the date of issue of the orders, had been sanctioned an advance for the purchase of a motor-cycle, including a scooter, is not sanctioned another advance for the purchase of a motor-cycle, including a scooter.

Cut in non-Essential Expenditure

1880. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the measures of austerity and cut in non-essential expenditure proposed by Government with a view to mobilise resources to meet the expenditure on the refugees from Bangla Desh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : The more important measures are :

- (1) A review of the current year's budget provision for non-plan expenditure so as to secure as nearly as possible a 5% reduction. This reduction is to be achieved by cutting down all non-essential items of expenditure, re-scheduling, postponing or dropping sanctioned programmes to the extent feasible and deferring all new activities unless there is special justification. As a result of this review, a reduction of approximately Rs. 59 crores in the current year's non-plan budget (exclu-

ding Railways) is expected, according to present indications.

- (2) Further restrictions on unproductive items of expenditure by curtailing the provision made for contingencies, travelling allowance, entertainments and the like, and by imposing curbs on filling up of vacant posts, travel, deputations abroad, use of telephones and staff cars, purchase of decorative articles and furnishings and so on.
- (3) Curtailment of the facility of advances for the purchase of motor cars, scooters and motor cycles admissible to Government servants.

Target and Time-oriented Programme to Generate Employment

1881. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to launch a target-oriented and time-oriented programme through the banks to generate employment ; and

(b) the time by which the proposal will be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). While a target-oriented and time-oriented programme is not considered feasible at this stage, public sector banks have been asked to step up their lending with a view to enlarging avenues of employment for a large number of persons both in urban and rural areas.

Plans for Expansion and Improvement of Palam Airport

1882. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any plans for expansion and improvement of Palam Airport at Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the brief outlines thereof and when they are likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The existing terminal has been considerably expanded and improved. There is also a proposal to construct a new terminal complex, expand aeronautical communications and radio navigational aids and improve the runway, taxi-track and apron system in a phased manner.

Hindustan Lever Limited

1883. SHRI A. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Board of Management of the foreign subsidiary, Hindustan Lever Limited, is entirely constituted by foreigners representing the parent company Unilever and a few professional Indian Managers ;

(b) whether Government are also aware that real power is wholly in the hands of Unilever and the Indian Board merely plays a secondary role ;

(c) whether no steps have been taken towards labour participation in the management and the employment of labour by the company on casual and contract basis is on a very large scale ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) The Board of Directors of Hindustan Lever consists of 9 Directors of whom only 2 are non-Indians, i.e., Britishers.

(b) M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. is registered as a company Limited by shares under the Indian Companies Act. The company is a subsidiary of Unilever Limited of England who are holding 85% of the shares issued by the company.

(c) Government is not aware of any specific steps taken by the company towards labour participation in management and the labour employed by the company on casual and contract basis. In none of the returns to be filed under the Companies Act is it ne-

cessary to indicate employment of labour by a company on casual and contract basis ;

(d) Does not arise ?

Shifting of the Head Office of Director General of Ordnance Factories

1884. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are going to shift the Head Office of the Director General of Ordnance Factories from West Bengal to another State ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the number of workers and employees going to be affected due to the shifting ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir. There is no intention of the Government to shift the head office of the Director General of Ordnance Factories from West Bengal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Seizure of currency from Smugglers in Bombay

1885. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bombay Customs Authorities recently recovered from some leading smugglers in Bombay, particularly one 'Babu Bhai', currency worth Rs. 15 lakhs ;

(b) if so, their names ;

(c) whether some high ups are also involved in this case ;

(d) whether the smugglers have been prosecuted ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). On 1-9-1971 the officers of the Bombay Custom House while acting on information seized Indian currency valued at Rs. 15,70,000 from two persons who gave their names as Chandrakant Amichand Choksey and Chandrakant Karshanji Shah. No person known as 'Babu Bhai' was present or apprehended.

(c) No evidence of any high ups being involved has come to light.

(d) and (e). Both the accused persons were arrested and ordered by the Court to be released on bail of Rs. 1,00,000 each. Complaint has not, so far, been filed before the Court of law, as investigations are still in progress.

Passenger Traffic for Jumbo Aircrafts

1886. SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether JUMBO Aircrafts are not getting enough passenger traffic ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps contemplated to increase the traffic ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) The passenger occupancy ratio of Air-India's 747 aircraft between May and September, 1971 has been about 46%.

(b) and (c). There has been a general recession throughout the world in international air traffic. Air-India is making strenuous efforts to attract more passengers and a number of concessional and promotional fares have been introduced.

Tata Committee Recommendations on Airports

1887. SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations made by the Tata Committee on Airports which have been studied by Government ; and

(b) the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The International Airports Committee recommended the provision of certain new terminal facilities at the international airports and various improvements to runways, taxiways, holding areas, aprons, navigational aids, safety services and air traffic control. The recommendations have been broadly accepted by Government, and are being actively pursued. The passing of the International Airports Authority Bill has been a major step in this direction.

Unearthing of Racket in Lottery Tickets in Madras

1888. SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recent raids in Madras, particularly in Trichi, by the Income-tax authorities have revealed a racket in Lottery Tickets organised by big business houses ; and

(b) if so, brief account of the raids ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Searches undertaken in Madras, and not in Trichy, have brought to light the activities of certain persons who acted as commission agents for enabling persons with black money to introduce the same in their books as prizes won at lotteries by purchasing the prize-winning tickets.

(b) During the course of one of the raids, a receipt for Rs. 95,000 from the real purchaser belonging to Trichy was found ; while enquiries revealed that the prize of Rs. 1 lakh was claimed by a person belonging to Panvel, Maharashtra. Other incriminating documents were also seized in another search which showed that these agents were providing accommodation with the help of prize winning tickets to parties in Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Ten Rupee Notes Bearing Identical Number

1889. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRI M. GOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased

to state :

(a) whether some ten-rupee notes bearing identical numbers have been found in circulation in Gujarat recently ;

(b) if so, whether Government have set up an enquiry into the matter ;

(c) the measures which Government propose to take to avoid such mistakes in the printing of notes ; and

(d) whether complaints of similar nature have also been received in other parts of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In all the cases where notes bearing identical numbers have been reported, examination of such notes have been made and such examination has revealed that all these notes were genuine notes but the number of one set of notes had been altered deliberately to make it appear as the same as on the other set. The motive for such attempts has not been conclusively established.

(c) The cases mentioned at (b) above are not cases of printing mistakes in the India Security Press, Nasik, where vigilance is constantly maintained to avoid printing errors.

(d) Complaints of alteration of the digits in the genuine notes have been received from a few other places also.

Purchase of Radar Simulators from U.K.

1890. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is purchasing Radar Simulators from U. K. ;

(b) the purpose for which these Simulators will be used in the country ; and

(c) the proposed location of these Simulators ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Agreement between India and Mauritius for operating Air Services

1891. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation headed by the Director General, Civil Aviation toured Mauritius recently ;

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement reached between the two countries regarding operation of air services ; and

(c) the extent to which India will benefit in the bargain ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The delegations representing the Governments of India and Mauritius held discussions at Port Louis of September 2 and 3, 1971. The text of an air services agreement was drawn up and installed by the leaders of the two delegations. Further action to sign and ratify this agreement in accordance with the procedural requirements of the two countries is now being taken.

The agreement authorises the establishment of air services by the designated airlines of the two countries. It is based on the principle of fair and equal opportunity to the designated airline of each Contracting Party for the carriage of international traffic. It also provides that in the operation of the agreed air services, the interests of the designated airline of the other Party shall be taken into consideration.

Air India is at present operating one service per week to Mauritius. The agreement paves the way for greater co-operation between the two countries and Air India will have the opportunity to increase its services in the future.

Exploration of Oil Resources in Cauvery Basin

1892. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to explore oil resources in Cauvery Basin (Tamilnadu) ; and

(b) whether the survey is likely to be over ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) Oil exploration work in Cauvery basin commenced in 1958 and is still in progress. In addition to surface geological mapping and gravity magnetic surveys in the Cauvery Basin, a large volume of reflection and refraction seismic surveys has been conducted and these surveys are continuing. Electrical prospecting work has also been undertaken. 27 shallow wells and 10 structural wells have been drilled for obtaining subsurface geological information. 13 deep exploratory wells have been drilled to test Oil and gas potentialities of the basin.

(b) Exploratory surveys and drilling are envisaged for the Fourth Plan period. Continuation of exploratory activities beyond this period would depend upon the results obtained during this period.

Centre-State Financial Relations

1893. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in recent years the States' responsibilities had grown far out of proportion to their revenues and that this has created serious difficulties for the States in discharging their responsibilities ;

(b) whether Centre has any proposal to modify the procedures, institutions and concepts for the management of Centre-State relationship with a view to provide more financial resources to the States ; and

(c) if so, the contents thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). While it is true that the growth of expenditure in certain States in recent years has exceeded the growth of their revenues, this cannot by itself lead to

any general inference that the State Governments do not have adequate powers to raise resources for meeting their responsibilities.

The existing constitutional framework is sufficiently flexible and provides full scope for the consideration and periodical review of all aspects of financial relations between the Union and the States including the sharing of financial resources between the Centre and the State Governments.

Taking over Import of Lubricating Oils

1894. **SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are having any proposal to take over the import of lubricating oils, through the Indian Oil Corporation ; and

(b) if so, the outline thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). With effect from 1-5-71, the import of base lubricating oils in bulk for the deficit grades has been canalised through the Indian Oil Corporation. The import of various stocks required for blending of turbine oils and other special types of lubricating oils in bulk as well as specified packed grades of lubrication oils can however, be allowed to others on an *ad hoc* basis, on the merits of each case.

देश में निर्मित और विदेशों से क्रय किए गए प्रतिरक्षा संबंधी उपकरण

1895. **श्री भागीरथ शंकर :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किस प्रकार के प्रतिरक्षा सम्बन्धी उपकरण और हथियार देश में ही निर्मित किये जाने लगे हैं ;

(ख) किस प्रकार के प्रतिरक्षा सम्बन्धी उपकरण विदेशों से क्रय किये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) क्या बंगला देश में स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के आरम्भ होने के बाद से विदेशों से कोई युद्ध सामग्री क्रय की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) छोटे हथियार, तोपखाने का सामान, टैंक, वायुयान, जलपोत, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सामान और संबंधित गोला बारूद देश में ही बनाये जाते हैं।

(ख) और (ग). यह सूचना देना लोकहित में न होगा।

Long-Term Plan of L.I.C. to meet the Housing Need

1896. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation propose to play a leading role in formulating and executing a long-term plan to meet the housing needs on national scale ;

(b) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has suggested to Government to set up a Development Fund to help the Corporation to undertake the development activities and to serve policy-holder ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) On 31-3-1971, the total contribution of the LIC to housing development in India stood at Rs. 301 crores which, in relation to its total investments, is substantial. A major part of the housing finance is provided by way of loans to States Governments and Cooperative Housing Societies. The LIC has also undertaken the construction of a township near the city of Bombay. In view of its role in housing finance, the LIC recently sponsored a seminar on reduction in housing costs to discuss means for more effective use being made of housing finance.

(b) No, Sir. It is, however, understood that the matter is still at the proposal stage with the Corporation.

(c) Does not arise.

Amount spent for purchasing and repairs of Jumbo Aircrafts

1897. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL

AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money spent by Government so far for buying Jumbo Aircrafts ;

(b) whether these aircrafts often have mechanical troubles ; and

(c) the amount spent so far on their repairs ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) The purchase of these aircraft is being financed by Air-India mostly from loans negotiated abroad. The amount of loan drawn and utilised up to 1-11-1971 was \$72.738 million (Rs. 54.55 crores).

(b) All new types of aircraft have some initial problems, but these are being satisfactorily dealt with.

(c) The information is not readily available.

Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe working in Marketing Division of I.O.C.

1898. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes working in the Marketing Division of the Indian Oil Corporation ;

(b) the number of such Officers promoted during the last three years and the percentage of their number in this Division ;

(c) if no Officer belonging to the Scheduled Caste/Tribe has been promoted during the last three years while working in the Marketing Division of Indian Oil Corporation, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the criteria for promotion and whether Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates are given any relaxation in the matter of qualifications for promotion ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :
(a) Eight.

(b) One. The percentage of the promotee officers to the total number of officers as at (a) above is 12.5.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) In the matter of promotion, the Corporation is guided by the confidential reports and seniority of the candidates as per the laid down standards. However, in the case of Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates, they are given a special weightage and are allowed additional marks in order that they get preference for promotion over others in case they do not come up to the expected standards in respect of confidential report rating and seniority *etc.*

Circulation of Counterfeit Currency

1899. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether circulation of counterfeit currency has been found on the increase in the country in the recent past ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and efforts made to locate sources of its manufacture ; and

(c) what steps have been taken to check circulation of counterfeit currency and plug its sources of manufacture and circulation in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) From the number of counterfeit currency notes recovered in circulation or seized by the police from counterfeiters during the last three years, the circulation of counterfeit currency notes cannot be said to be on the increase in the country.

(b) and (c). As there has been no increase in circulation of counterfeit notes in the recent past, the question of advancing reasons therefor does not arise. But efforts are always made to check and deter counterfeiting of notes. The offences relating to counterfeiting of currency and bank notes come under the Indian Penal Code, which already provides for deterrent punishment. The offences of counterfeiting and forgery are dealt with by the State Police authorities, who keep a watch in this behalf and organise raids

on information of counterfeiting being done by any person. The Central Bureau of Investigation also keeps the problem of counterfeiting of Indian currency under continuous study by keeping records of different techniques adopted and by reviewing periodically the appearance of counterfeit Indian currency. They have also created a 'cell' in their Economic Offences Wing to undertake investigations of serious offences of counterfeit currency and coordinate the investigations in the States. Government are setting a new bank note press at Dewas to print notes of the denominations of Rs. 10/- and above where the printing technology to be used will be such as to make counterfeiting of those notes extremely difficult, if not impossible.

Conversion of overdrafts by States into Loan

1900. SHRI R. S. PANDEY :
SHRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some State Governments have asked for conversion of overdrafts into loans ; and

(b) if so, the names of those States and reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). Two States, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, have made specific requests for converting their overdrafts into long-term loans. It has not been found possible to accept this.

Ordnance Factories in West Bengal

1901. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether working of the Ordnance factories in West Bengal have been adversely affected by political and Union elements there ;

(b) whether a number of employees have been dismissed in these Ordnance factories recently on this account ; and

(c) the steps taken to remove all elements which are obstructing the working of these factories resulting in loss of production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) In the recent past, complaints/reports were received regarding disturbed situation in the Ordnance Factories in West Bengal whose working was adversely affected by political and Union activities as a result of which production was affected.

(b) 12 employees were removed under Article 310(1) of the Constitution and services of 20 were terminated as no longer required under Rule 5 of the Central Civil Service (Temporary Service) Rules.

(c) As a result of the action taken, situation improved considerably and is constantly under watch of the Government.

Scheme introduced by Life Insurance Corporation regarding Crop and Cattle Insurance

1902. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India has decided to introduce a scheme for Crop and Cattle Insurance ; and

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme and the likely date of commencement of the said Scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) and (b). L.I.C. proposes to undertake a Scheme of insurance for Cotton Crop only as a pilot project in certain areas. The details of the Scheme are being worked out and it is not possible at present to say what will be the date of the commencement of the Scheme.

(2) L.I.C. has no proposal to transact Cattle Insurance business. However, LIC's subsidiary, the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd., has introduced a Cattle Insurance Scheme which came into effect from 12-4-1971. The Scheme is mainly intended

to provide insurance protection to cattle owned by large and well established Dairy Farms and Cooperative Milk Unions. The Company's standard policy under this scheme undertakes to indemnify the insured in the event of death due to accident or disease of any animal covered during the currency of the cover, subject to certain specified exclusions. The rate of premium depends on various factors. However, the normal rate may range from 5% to 5½% per annum.

Report of Pipeline Enquiry Commission

1903. SHRI P. VENKATA SUBBAIAH :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Pipeline Enquiry Commission on the construction of the Haldia-Barauni-Kanpur and the Gauhati-Siliguri Pipeline Projects of the Indian Oil Corporation has submitted its report ;

(b) whether the role of foreign contractors who planned and executed the Pipeline Projects as well charges of corruption against the officials of the Indian Oil Corporation and Government have been examined ; and

(c) if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Achievement of Self-sufficiency in Electronics used in Warfare

1904. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in regard to electronic warfare, the country was still at the stage of research and development ;

(b) if so, the efforts being made to achieve self-sufficiency in this direction ; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The Defence Research and Development Organisation are working in the field of electronic warfare.

It would, however, not be in the public interest to give any further information on this subject.

Rise in Prices

1905. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why prices continue to rise in spite of the various preventive measures taken by Government ; and

(b) the measures taken by Government to stabilise the prices ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The upward trend in prices is due to a variety of factors. The substantial expenditure on refugees from Bangla Desh, severe droughts in some States and the havoc inflicted by floods in some others, as also a certain impact of budget levies imposed in May 1971 are some of these factors. Continued shortfall in the output of oilseeds and raw cotton—two major raw materials—and of pulses has been an important sources of the increase in industrial prices. Manufacturing output in general has not picked up satisfactorily in recent years, because of both shortages of raw materials and industrial unrest. Speculative activities have also played a part in adding to inflationary pressures. In recent years, on account of special circumstances, the expansion in money supply too has been somewhat greater than warranted by the rise in national output.

(b) The Government have been alive to the need of maintaining price stability and have been taking various measures to meet the situation. In addition to programmes for increasing both agricultural and industrial production, fiscal and monetary policies have been tuned to the need of keeping inflationary pressures under control. Speculative activities are being checked, and the gap between the supply of and demand for essential commodi-

ties, particularly, raw cotton, steel and edible oils, is being met through sizable imports. Price and distribution controls are being maintained over a number of essential articles. The Government have accumulated sizable stocks of major foodgrains and are releasing them for sale through a network of fair price/ration shops.

Bank Frauds

1906. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bank frauds till date during the last three years ;

(b) the share of nationalised banks in the total amount of money involved ; and

(c) the description of each fraud and action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Repatriation of dividends by Foreign Oil Companies

1907. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has already examined the steps to ensure that repatriation of dividends by foreign oil companies is not more than normal ;

(b) if so, when a final decision is expected to be taken ;

(c) the net investment of each foreign oil company in India ; and

(d) the amount of money already repatriated by each of these companies ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The foreign oil companies have been repatriating dividends consisting of net profits and transfers from reserves. The companies have not contravened the provi-

sions of either the companies Act or the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act in drawing upon uncapitalised reserves built out of past profits to declare dividends in excess of the net profits made during the year.

(c) Capital employed as on 31.12.1969 by the three major oil companies including their refineries was as under :

	Rs./lakhs
Name of Company	Amount
1. Burmah-Shell	6252.00
2. Caltex	1692.55
3. Esso	2958.40

(d) Amounts transferred by the major foreign oil companies to their principals abroad on account of profits/dividends/gross remuneration during the last four years were as follows :

	Rs./lakhs			
Name of Company	1967	1968	1969	1970
1. Burmah-Shell	866	564	561	860
2. Burmah-Shell Refineries	514	451	451	316
3. Caltex	Nil	Nil	Nil	36
4. Caltex Oil Refining	34	Nil	102	119
5. Esso	74	15	15	94
6. Esso Refining	Nil	Nil	171	284

Demand for Higher Prices for Imported Crude

1908. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has virtually accepted the foreign oil companies' demand for higher prices for crude imports as *fait accompli* : and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the negotiations he and his Ministry had carried on with the foreign firms on this issue ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) Government is provisionally releasing foreign exchange at the rates quoted by these oil companies that became applicable from 1st June, 1971. Since then the oil companies have quoted still higher rates applicable from the 15th July in the case of Burmah-Shell 18th July in the case of Caltex and 10th July in the case of Esso.

(b) The question is still under examination.

Entrusting Manufacture of Spare Parts of Arms to Private Sectors

1909. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to entrust the manufacture of spare parts of arms to the firms in private sectors ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Orders for spare parts of arms are already being placed on firms in the private sector for such items for which either production capacity is not available in the Ordnance Factories or production in Ordnance Factories is not adequate to meet the demand of the Defence Forces. The object is to make the defence of the country self-reliant and to reduce the dependence on imports.

(b) Orders on firms in the private sector are placed only for spare parts and components and not for complete arms. Specifications are strictly enforced by vigorous inspection to ensure quality of the supplies from private firms.

**Proposals made by Private Air Company
to Operate in Kerala**

1910. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA :
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal has been made
by any private air company to operate air
service in Kerala connecting the major cities
in that State ;

(b) if so, the broad outline thereof ; and

(c) the decision of the Centre thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :
(a) and (b). An application has been received
from a private company to operate services
between Bombay-Calicut-Trivendrum.

(c) The application is under considera-
tion.

Boeing flight to Kerala touching Cochin

1912. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA :
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala Government have
made a request that Boeing flight to Kerala
should touch Cochin also ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Govern-
ment thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The aerodrome at Cochin is not
suitable for the operation of such aircraft.

**Collection of Deposits by Ram Nath
Goenka's Companies**

1913. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to
state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India
has asked Ramnath Goenka's Companies to
stop forthwith the collection of deposits in the

name of Indian Express Group of newspapers ;
and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI
YESHWANTRA CHAVAN) : (a) and (b).
Three of the Express group of Newspapers
raised unsecured loans guaranteed by Shri
Ramnath Goenka as a director of the respec-
tive companies. Under the directions issued
to the non-financial companies by Reserve
Bank, unsecured loans accepted by the com-
panies are exempted from their purview pro-
vided they are guaranteed by a director of a
company. As it appeared, under the terms
of the guarantees issued by Shri Ramnath
Goenka, in respect of the unsecured loans
accepted by the three companies, there was
no privity of contract between the guarantor
and the lenders, and as the loans accepted by
the companies appeared somewhat excessive,
Reserve Bank suggested to the companies
to consider the question of discontinuing
their practice of receiving such loans under
their schemes.

**Runways lengthened for operation of Jumbo
Aircrafts**

1914. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will
the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether several runways have been
lengthened recently for the operation of Jumbo
Aircrafts ;

(b) if so, the names of the airports ;
and

(c) the lengths of the runways, before
they were lengthened ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :
(a) to (c). The runways at our international
airports are in the process of being improved
in order to meet the requirements of new
developments in aviation. The main runway
at Delhi Airport has been extended from
10,500' to 12,500', and work is in hand for
extending the main runway at Calcutta Air-
port from 10,500' to 11,900'. Proposals for
the extension of the runways at Bombay and
Madras Airports are under consideration.

Additional runway built at Palam Airport

1915. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether an additional runway has been built at Palam Airport recently ;

(b) if so, the necessity of building the same ; and

(c) the number of runways Palam Airport had before ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The airport at Palam had three runways, one of which has been merged in the taxi-way system.

Steps taken to Induce more foreign tourists to visit India

1916. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to a survey conducted recently, it has been found that foreign tourists are avoiding India and if so, since when this trend has set in, the likely reasons therefor and the estimated loss on this account ; and

(b) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to create more attractive conditions within the country to induce more foreign tourists to visit India ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) No, Sir. 82.9% of the transit passengers interviewed indicated a desire to visit India at a future date. On their current trip, however, those who were travelling on a holiday could not break journey in India due to lack of time and other reasons.

(b) The Government is making constant efforts to augment and improve the infrastructure such as accommodation, surface and

air transportation for attracting tourists to India. Measures taken to streamline entry formalities and to develop resort centres and wild life sanctuaries will help to attract destination tourist traffic to India, which forms the bulk of international traffic to any country.

Shifting of the off-shore drilling platform from Aliabet

1917. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission has taken a decision to shift the off-shore drilling platform at Aliabet to a new site about eight kilometers away for drilling a second well ;

(b) whether before choosing the site, the Indian experts of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission had recommended that the first well should be drilled at the site where the platform is proposed to be shifted and whether its recommendation was not accepted in view of the advice tendered by the foreign experts ; and

(c) on what considerations the present site is being abandoned and the total expenditure incurred on the present site ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) A feasibility study on the subject of shifting of the platform is being undertaken and the final decision will be taken on completion of this study.

(b) Originally it had been proposed to drill the first well at the site where the platform is now proposed to be shifted out later on it was decided to drill the first well at the site where the platform is now located. This change in the location of the first offshore well to be drilled was made for reasons of the very difficult hydrological conditions prevailing at the former site and not because of the advice tendered by foreign experts on geological considerations.

(c) The present site is being abandoned, because the well has been producing water in very large quantities, together with oil. Consequently oil production from this site cannot be obtained economically.

The expenditure incurred on the present site, upto 30-9-71 and exclusive of regional and Headquarters overheads for the current financial year is Rs. 217.91 lakhs. This includes Rs. 43.80 representing the cost of the fixed platform which is proposed to be shifted to the new site after the feasibility study is made.

Economic Mission from Japan for Collaboration in Petro-Chemical Machinery and Exploration of Mineral Oil Resources

1918. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Economic Mission of Mitsubishi concern from Japan visited India in April 1970 and recommended for specific collaboration with India in Petro-chemical machinery and exploration of mineral oil resources ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Mitsubishi team which visited India in April 1971 have expressed the opinion in their report that the field of petrochemical industries is very promising in India. However, no specific collaboration has been recommended. The collaboration which may be entered into will have to be negotiated by individual entrepreneurs. No recommendation in regard to mineral oil resources has been made in their report by the team.

Loss in Foreign Exchange by Price Rise of Crude Oil

1919. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the unilateral price rise of crude oil by the foreign companies has cost the Government in additional sum of nearly 2.75 crores in foreign exchange ; and

(b) whether Government have approved such action of the foreign companies under pressure ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and

(b). Government is provisionally continuing to release foreign exchange at the rates quoted by the oil companies that became applicable from 1st June, 1971 and is examining the question of further increase in price quoted by the oil companies as applicable from 15th July, 1971 in the case of Burmah-Shell, 18th July, in case of Caltex and 19th July in the case of Esso.

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा निजी और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों की मांगों को पूरा करना

1920. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अपने वर्तमान संसाधनों से निजी और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों की मांगों को पूरा करने में असमर्थ है ;

(ख) क्या बैंक की यह आशंका है कि यदि निजी और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों की मांगें पूरी कर दी जायें तो और भी मुद्रास्फीति होगी ; और

(ग) इस स्थिति से निकलने के लिए क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के सामने अपने वर्तमान साधनों से, सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं है। लेकिन चूंकि रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा दिये गए ऋणों का अभिप्राय घाटे की वित्त व्यवस्था है, इसलिए कुछ सीमाएं हैं, जिनसे आगे मुद्रा स्फीतिकारी दबावों के उत्पन्न किये बिना, रिजर्व बैंक से सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों की ऋण सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता।

(ग) रिजर्व बैंक को पर्याप्त मात्रा में ऋण की व्यवस्था करने के योग्य बनाने के लिए किसी उपाय की आवश्यकता नहीं। सरकारी और गैर सरकारी क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं को बिना किसी मुद्रास्फीतिकारी दबाव के पूरा करने की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था करने के लिए बुनियादी बात

यह है कि उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाय और समाज की वार्षिक बचतों को बढ़ावा दिया जाय।

युद्धपोतों का निर्माण

1921. श्री मूल सन्ध डाला : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में कहां-कहां युद्ध पोतों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है और अभी तक कुल कितने युद्धपोतों का निर्माण किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या अपनी जरूरत के युद्धपोतों के डिजाइन बनाने के लिए अभी भी विदेशी सहायता पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो दूसरे क्या कारण हैं और इसके लिए देश में अपेक्षित अनुभव और योग्यता प्राप्त विशेषज्ञ कब तक उपलब्ध हो जायेंगे ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) फ्रिगेट का निर्माण मजगांव डाक लिमिटेड बम्बई, द्वारा हमारे देश में हो रहा है। एक फ्रिगेट का निर्माण तथा सुसज्जित करने का कार्य पूर्ण हो चुका है तथा इसके इस समय परीक्षण हो रहे हैं। दो अन्य फ्रिगेटों के निर्माण तथा सज्जित करने का कार्य विभिन्न चरणों में है। मजगांव डाक को 3 फ्रिगेट बनाने का निश्चित आदेश है तथा 3 और फ्रिगेट बनाने के लिए आश्चर्य-पत्र दिए गये हैं, इस प्रकार कुल फ्रिगेटों का कुल योग 6 है।

(ख) और (ग). यह सत्य है कि फ्रिगेट के डिजाइन कार्य के लिए हम विदेशी सुविज्ञता पर अभी भी निर्भर हैं। इसके निम्नलिखित कारण हैं :—

(1) आधुनिक फ्रिगेट बहुत ही जटिल ढंग के होते हैं तथा हमारे पास इनके डिजाइन के कार्य को खुद करने के लिए, पर्याप्त अनुभव तथा क्षमता नहीं है।

(2) फ्रिगेट के डिजाइन कार्य में संगठनों की एक बड़ी संख्या में भाग लेती है

—जैसे कि नौसेना, जलपोत निर्माता तथा अन्य प्रमुख हथियार तथा उपकरणों के निर्माणकर्ता, इनमें से प्रत्येक को अपने व्यक्तिगत क्षेत्र में पर्याप्त सुविज्ञता का विकास करना होगा, इससे पूर्व कि वे साथ मिलकर युद्धपोतों के डिजाइन को तैयार करें।

(3) इस प्रकार के नौसेना जलयानों के लिए विदेशी स्रोतों से भी डिजाइन-कर्ता कठिनाई से उपलब्ध होते हैं क्योंकि उनकी मांग बहुत अधिक है।

1970 में नौसेना मुख्यालय कार्यालय के अन्तर्गत एक नौसेना डिजाइन संगठन की स्थापना की गई है तथा इस संगठन में उपयुक्त कार्य-कुशलता को आकर्षित करने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। विदेशी क्रमों के साथ डिजाइन कार्य हेतु सहयोग तथा भारतीय अफसरों के प्रशिक्षण का प्रश्न भी उनके विचाराधीन है। तथापि यह अभी कहना कठिन है कि बिना विदेशी सहयोग के फ्रिगेट के डिजाइन कार्य को सम्पन्न करने के लिए पर्याप्त संख्या में डिजाइनर जिनको उपयुक्त योग्यता तथा अनुभव हो, देश में किस समय तक उपलब्ध हो जायेंगे।

भारत द्वारा हथियारों का निर्यात

1922. श्री मूल सन्ध डाला : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत ने किस प्रकार के हथियारों का निर्यात शुरू कर दिया है ; और

(ख) इस निर्यात के लिए क्या सैद्धान्तिक आधार बनाया गया है और कौन-कौन से देशों को यह निर्यात किया जा रहा है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). आयुध कारखानों की उत्पादन क्षमताओं का

निर्धारण मुख्यतः अपनी सशस्त्र सेनाओं की आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिए किया गया है। तथापि, अपनी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के बाद, छोटे हथियार तथा उनका गोला बारूद, फालतू पुरजों के कुछ मद तथा जनरल स्टोर के कुछ मदों का कुछ मित्र देशों को निर्यात भी किया जाता है। और अधिक विवरण देना लोकहित में नहीं होगा।

Annual General Meetings by Companies

1923. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of 109 Government Companies which sought extension of time in the year 1970 for holding their Annual General Meetings ;

(b) whether the Department has been approached for further extensions by them ; and

(c) if so, the names of Companies which have sought further extension ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) A list is given in statement 'A' laid on the Table of House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1142/71].

(b) and (c). A list of the Companies which approached for further extension of time within the time limit prescribed under Section 166 of the Companies Act is given in Statement 'B' laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1142/71].

Default by Government Companies

1924. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Government companies in which defaults were noticed during the year 1970 ;

(b) the nature of defaults detected ; and

(c) the steps taken to rectify those defaults ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) to (c). The information, as far as available, is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Exemption granted to Foreign Companies

1925. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and location of 7 foreign companies which were given exemption from the provisions of Section 594(1) of the Companies Act ; and

(b) the nature of special problems faced by these companies ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Sl. No.	Names and Location of the Foreign Companies granted Exemption from the Provision of Section 594(1) of the Companies Act, 1956	Special Problems faced by them
1	2	3

1. M/s. W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co. Ltd.
C/o. G. E. C. of India Ltd.
Magnet House, Dougall Road,
Ballard Estate, Bombay-1.

Company ceased trading in India from the middle of 1966 but some of its Tax assessments are still to be completed and repatriation of profits after paying tax are to be finalised. Exemption granted for the Financial Year ended on 31.3.71.

1	2	3
2.	M/s. Sterling Drug International Ltd., 29, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.	Company ceased trading in India from the year 1967. Exemption granted for the Financial Year ended on 31.12.70.
3.	M/s. A. Brunnschweiler & Co. Ltd., 53, North Beach Road, Madras-1.	The Company is carrying on the business of purchasing of handloom cloth (Reals) which is exempted from the Indian Income Tax. Exemption granted for the financial year ended on 31.1.70.
4.	M/s. Nissho-Iwai Co. Ltd. 2, Brabourne Road, Calcutta-1.	Company did not carry on any business in India during the Financial Year ended on 30-9-70. Exemption was granted for the said year.
5.	M/s. Forasol 828, Adarshnagar, Jaipur-4.	Company operated under the contract with Oil and Natural Gas Commission which ended on 30.4.67. The company has now only to re-export its machinery and material back home. Exemption was granted for the Financial Year ended on 31.3.69.
6.	M/s. Amin Agencies Ltd. 25/26, Waterloo St., Calcutta.	World Balance Sheet for the year ended on 31.3.71 was not received by the branch office in India from its Head Office in Pakistan. This Company was taken over by the Custodian of Enemy Firms under D. I. R. Exemption was granted for the Financial Year ended on 31.3.71.
7.	M/s. The Calcutta Tramways Co. Ltd. 12, R. N. Mukherjee Road, Calcutta-1.	The management of the company has been taken over by the Government of West Bengal with effect from 19.7.67. Since then the Company's Head Office in London has practically become defunct and no information relating to Sterling transactions in London are made available to the company in India. Exemption was granted for the Financial Year ended on 31.12.69 and 31.12.70.

Investigations against Companies

1926. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN :
Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the two companies
against whom investigation was ordered in the
year 1970 under Section 235(a) of the Com-
panies Act ;

(b) the names of eight cases under in-
vestigations, together with their location and
the grounds on which investigations were
ordered ; and

(c) the name and location of the Com-
pany in whose case the Madras High Court
upheld the validity of the order of investi-
gation ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY
AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA
REDDY) : (a) During 1970, the Company
Law Board ordered investigation into the
affairs of K. T. Dongre & Company Private
Limited and Thomas Stoaphen and Company
Limited, in exercise of the powers under
Section 235(a) of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1143/71.*]

(c) The Rayala Corporation Private Limited, Madras.

Approval of Inter-Corporate Loans and Investments by Companies

1927. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Companies in whose case intercorporate loans were approved during the year 1970 ;

(b) the names of Companies in whose case intercorporate investments were approved in the year ; and

(c) the particulars of rejected cases under both the categories during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1144/71.*]

Loan Applications received by Industrial Finance Corporation in Gauhati Office

1928. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of loan applications received so far by the Industrial Finance Corporation's Gauhati Office, Assam ;

(b) the number of loans sanctioned with description of the industries and names of the parties ; and

(c) the number of applications pending ; with the names of the parties ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The sub-office of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India at Gauhati was opened on the 16th May, 1971. No formal application for financial assistance has been received by the Gauhati sub-office during the period from the 16th May, 1971 to the 31st October, 1971.

However, an enquiry has been received in October, 1971 by the sub-office from M/s. Assam Petro-Chemicals Limited, Shillong for a loan of Rs. 374 lakhs which is being examined.

Corruption in the Advance of Loans to Small Farmers by the Nationalised Banks

1929. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the tempo of development attained in the first year of nationalisation of banks has not been sustained during the second year ;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the corruption prevailing in the advance of loans to small farmers ; and

(c) whether Government have made any enquiry into this and with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) There has been some slowing down in the rate of growth of advances to the hitherto neglected sectors in the second year after nationalisation. Immediately after nationalisation, some of the banks advanced credit over scattered areas with the result that they could not supervise effectively the utilisation of loans. Naturally the banks were anxious to improve the equality of their lending to these sectors by having proper supervision and follow-up of the loans. For this purpose, the banks had to build up the necessary organisational capacity to further intensify lending in these sectors. The banks are now adopting a policy of intensive financing in selected villages/areas and taking necessary steps to improve both the quality and overall quantum of lending to hitherto neglected sectors.

(b) and (c). Some of the nationalised banks have received complaints involving allegations of corruption in advances to small farmers. These complaints are investigated through Vigilance Cells formed in each of the nationalised banks and appropriate action taken. Besides taking departmental action, wherever necessary, the banks also refer the matter to the Police for investigation. The Central Bureau of Investigation also conducts investigations on complaints of corruption in the banks received by it directly.

12.00 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF
URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE****JUDGMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT *re* :
FIXATION OF CAR PRICES**

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह (चतरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्त्व के निम्न-लिखित विषय की ओर औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और उन से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह उस के सम्बन्ध में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“कारों के मूल्य निर्धारण के बारे में उच्चतम न्यायालय का कथित निर्णय तथा इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की जाने वाली कार्यवाही”

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : Sir, in deference to your wishes as expressed in the House on the 25th November, 1971 with reference to the Calling Attention Notice given by Shri Shankar Dayal Singh and other hon. Members on the subject, with your permission, I beg to make the following statement...

MR. SPEAKER : It is a somewhat long statement, about 7 pages. Did you supply it to the Members.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : We got the judgment late yesterday afternoon ; it was delivered the day before yesterday. Thereafter we prepared the statement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I got it at 11.30 and I have read it. If he wants to lay it on the Table of the House, he may do so.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a long statement ; you can lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Sir, I lay it on the Table of the House.

Statement

Sir, in deference to the wishes of the Hon'ble Speaker as expressed in the House on the 25th November, 1971 with reference to the Calling Attention Notice given by Shri Shankar Dayal Singh and other Hon'ble Members on

the subject, with your permission, I beg to make the following statement :

As the House is aware, after examination of the Report of the Tariff Commission, submitted in 1968, Government notified the fair selling prices of the three makes of cars manufactured in the country, under section 18(G) of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, in their Notification dated 21st September, 1969. The three car manufacturers challenged the prices so notified by filing writ petitions in the Supreme Court. These petitions came up for hearing in the last week of April, 1970. The Court heard the arguments of the manufacturers for several days. Thereafter, while the arguments on behalf of Government were in progress, the Court suspended further hearing and recommended that Government should set up a Commission to recommend the fair selling-prices at which the three makes of car should be sold. In pursuance of this recommendation, Government set up the Car Prices Enquiry Commission with a retired High Court Judge as Chairman and with an Automobile Engineer and a Chartered Accountant as members. The Commission made a detailed investigation into the question of prices and submitted their report to Government on the 29th of March, 1971. Copies of the Report were immediately submitted to the Supreme Court. The hearing of the pending writ petitions was resumed on the 15th April, 1971. On the 16th April, 1971, the Supreme Court directed all the parties to file affidavits covering their respective submissions on the Commission's recommendations as early as possible. The Court also directed that with immediate effect, and as an interim measure, the manufacturers be permitted to sell their cars at the prices recommended by the Commission pending final disposal of the case subject to such adjustments as may be found necessary in the light of the Court's Judgement later.

Accordingly, with effect from 16th April, 1971, the ex-factory retail selling prices of the three makes of cars have been :

- (i) Rs. 16,819 for the Ambassador as against Rs. 15,316 notified by Government in September, 1969 ;
- (ii) Rs. 15,687 for the Fiat car as against Rs. 14,325 notified in September, 1969; and
- (iii) Rs. 16,080 for the Standard Herald 4-door model, as against Rs. 14,003/- notified in September, 1969.

The prices recommended by the Car Prices Commission were based on considerations of the achievable capacity of the three manufacturing units for cars as well as commercial vehicles and a return of 16% on the capital employed. In working out the ex-works costs of the cars, the Commission had allowed all the usual items of expenses, such as cost of direct materials, direct wages, manufacturing overheads, administrative overheads, selling and service expenses, depreciation and royalty. They had not allowed items like minimum bonus and warranty expenses as part of cost. The manufacturers had contended before the Commission that these two items should also form part of cost and Government had opposed such inclusion. Government had also argued that the rate of return should not be more than 12% of the capital employed. On the question of achievable capacity too, there was difference of opinion between the manufacturers on the one hand and Government on the other. The achievable capacities adopted by the Commission are :

- (i) 30,000 Ambassador cars and 10,500 commercial vehicles for Messrs. Hindustan Motors Ltd.
- (ii) 14,000 Fiat cars and 6,000 commercial vehicles for Messrs. Premier Automobiles Ltd., and
- (iii) 4,000 Standard Herald Cars and 1,000 commercial vehicles for Standard Motor Products of India Ltd.

The main points of the submission made by Government before the Supreme Court were in regard to the achievable capacity, the return on capital employed and the manner of computing working capital. Government submitted that the return on capital employed should not exceed 12%. In regard to working capital, the submission was that it should be taken at three months' cost of production instead of 4½ months' cost of production recommended by the Car Prices Commission for Hindustan Motors and Premier Automobiles, and 3½ months' cost of production for Standard Motor Products of India Ltd.

In regard to achievable capacity, Government's submission were :

30,000 cars and 13,000 Commercial Vehicles in the case of Hindustan Motors ;

14,000 cars and 7,500 Commercial Vehicles in the case of Premier Automobiles ; and

4,000 cars and 1,300 Commercial Vehicles in the case of Standard Motor Products of India.

Government also argued that bonus and warranty expenses should not be included as part of cost but should be met by the manufacturers out of their profits. Government further contended that depreciation on account of plant and machinery should be on the basis of historical cost as decided by the Commission and not on the basis of replacement cost as claimed by the car manufacturers.

The hearing of the case was resumed in the Supreme Court on the 6th October, 1971 and lasted till the 1st November, 1971. In their judgement delivered on the 24th November, 1971, the Supreme Court has laid down the principles on which the future selling prices of the three cars should be worked out and notified by Government. These are :

- (i) The production capacity should be taken as 30,000 cars and 5,000 Commercial Vehicles for Hindustan Motors, 14,000 cars and 6,000 Commercial Vehicles for Premier Automobiles and 3,400 cars and 1,000 Commercial Vehicles for Standard Motors.
- (ii) The cost and expenses on account of warranty and bonus should not be included in the ex-works cost but should be met out of the return.
- (iii) The return on capital employed should be 16% as recommended by the Commission.
- (iv) Depreciation on account of plant and machinery should be on the basis of the historical cost as allowed by the Car Prices Commission.
- (v) The prices recommended by the Car Prices Commission in July, 1970 should be modified on the basis of the afore-mentioned factors and brought uptodate by allowing for variations in cost of production since July, 1970. For this purpose the car manufacturers will furnish the neces-

[Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury]

sary details and the relevant data to Government within a fortnight of the date of judgement to enable Government to promulgate a fresh order refixing the prices of the cars in accordance with recommendations of the Commission as modified by the Court. The order should indicate that the prices as fixed are liable to be increased or decreased in accordance with the provision relating to escalation and de-escalation contained in the judgment.

- (vi) Provision should be made for escalation of the prices of the cars after the initial fixation. The position should be reviewed by Government every six months in the beginning of the months of January and July. Six weeks prior to 1st January and 1st July, the Car manufacturers should submit all the necessary data and proof for determining the increases claimed. The Government should decide about the matter by the 1st of January and 1st of July respectively and allow the increases, if found to be genuine and correct, provided the total amount of such increases exceeds Rs. 100 per car in the ex-works cost since the last fixation. If Government fails to do so, the car manufacturers will be entitled to increase the prices to the extent of the actual increase if the total increase is more than Rs. 100 per car in the ex-works cost comprising all the items included in the ex-works cost.

- (vii) If there is a significant increase in the outgoings from the return on account of minimum bonus payable under the Payment of Bonus Act 1965, interest on borrowings and income tax, the car manufacturers can submit their case with all the relevant data as well as proof to the Government for claiming a corresponding increase in the return. The Government should give its decision within 10 weeks from the date the required data and proof are supplied. In doing so, the Government will be entitled to take into account any decreases which have taken place either in the items which make up the ex-works cost or

the aforesaid outgoings from the return.

The car manufacturers will, in accordance with the judgement, continue to charge for a period of two months from the date of the judgment the interim prices which were fixed by the Court on 16th April, 1971 i.e. the prices recommended by the Car Prices Commission for July, 1970. Government will take steps to notify the revised prices within two months.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हमारे सामने मंत्री महोदय ने अपना एक बयान रक्खा है। इससे बहुत सी बातें स्पष्ट होती हैं। कारों के मूल्यों के सम्बन्ध आप जानते हैं कि बराबर यह बेचारा गरीब देश छटपटाता रहा है। जहां आदमियों को साइकिल नसीब नहीं होती है, बैलगाड़ी नहीं मिलती, वह कार का सपना देखता है, लेकिन वह सपना भी उसका चकना चूर हो जाता है। कारों के मूल्यों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने निर्धारण किया कि उनका मूल्य यह होगा। उस के बाद कार-निर्माताओं ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अपील की। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सुझाव के अनुसार सरकार ने एक कमिशन बनाया। कमिशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी। वह रिपोर्ट भी हमारे सामने आई। उसके बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अपना जजमेंट दिया है, जिसका फुल टेक्स्ट हमारे सामने नहीं आया है, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय के पास पहुँच गया है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में आप के माध्यम से सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस मिडल क्लास का सपना यों ही धरा रह जायेगा जो कार खरीदने के लिए किसी तरह से, मकान बेच कर, बच्चों की पढ़ाई रोक कर या और तरीके से रुपये का इन्तजाम करता है। जिन कारों के दाम बहुत अधिक हैं अगर सरकार उन दामों पर रोक लगाती है तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के उस में दखलअन्दाजी करने का मतलब क्या है? हम देखते हैं कि जो हमारी जन-भावना है सुप्रीम कोर्ट बार बार उस पर कुठाराघात करता है। गोलकनाथ केस में हमने देखा कि एक आदमी के लिए 55 करोड़ जनता की भावना को दफना दिया गया। बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण में भी हमने देखा है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का क्या रुख रहा है। वही रुख हम इस कारों के मामले में देख

रहे हैं। छोटी छोटी बातों को लेकर यह बातें हमारे सामने आ रही हैं।

इसलिए मैं आप के माध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ सरकार या तो इन छोटी छोटी बातों के बारे में कोई आदेश दे और उनके अनुसार ही वह चले या फिर वह कोई ठोस कदम उठाये और बतलाये कि वह क्या करना चाहती है। वह 55 करोड़ की जन भावना का आदर करती है या जो हमारे तीन कार-मैनुफैक्चरर्स हैं उनकी बातों की ओर ध्यान देती है, जिन के सम्बन्ध में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अपना जजमेंट दिया है।

मैं आप के सामने बहुत विनीत स्वर में कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं अभी हाल में अमरीका गया था। वहाँ वाशिंगटन के जिस होटल में मैं ठहरा था उस के कमरों की सफाई करने के लिए जो लड़की आती थी, पहले तो मैंने उस को होटल की मालकिन समझा, लेकिन बाद में पता चला कि वह कमरों की सफाई करने के लिए आई है। मैंने उस लड़की से पूछा कि तुम कहाँ रहती हो? उसने बतलाया कि उसका घर वहाँ से 35 मील दूर है। मैंने उससे कहा कि 35 मील आने और 35 मील जाने में तुम का बहुत वक्त लगता होगा। उसने कहा, वक्त किस लिए लगता है? मैं तो अपनी कार से आती हूँ और अपनी ही कार से चली जाती हूँ। आप देखिए कि एक तो वह देश जहाँ कमरों की सफाई करने वाली लड़की भी बिना कार के नहीं हैं, वह कार से आती है (व्यवधान) और एक वह देश जहाँ कारों के लिए लोग तरसते हैं। एक वह देश जहाँ हर एक को यह अवसर प्राप्त है कि जिस तरह से उसको खाने और रहने की चीजें मिलती हैं उसी तरह से उसको आवागमन के साधन भी मिलें। लेकिन हमारे देश में क्या है? लाखों करोड़ों जनता—मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आता हूँ उसकी बात कहता हूँ—परेशान है। कार का तो सवाल ही क्या है, वहाँ सड़कें नहीं हैं, अच्छे रास्ते नहीं हैं।

मैं आप को बड़े ही विनीत शब्दों में बतलाना

चाहता हूँ कि अभी जो स्टेटमेंट आया है, या जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेंट है, उसके अनुसार कारों का मूल्य निम्नलिखित होगा :

अम्बैसेडर कार	16819 रु०
फियट कार	15687 रु०
स्टैण्डर्ड हेरल्ड	16080 रु०

यह मूल्य बिना टैक्स के हैं। लेकिन जब कोई आदमी बेचारा वर्ज लेकर या नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक से रुपया लेकर कार को खरीदने जाता है तो जहाँ पर फियट का दाम 15687 रु० लिखा है वहाँ उस को 21656 रु० की रसीद दी जाती है। मैंने अभी हाल में गाड़ी खरीदी है। गाड़ी को खरीदते समय यह कहा गया कि चूँकि मामला सुप्रीमकोर्ट में विचाराधीन है इसलिए यह रुपये लिए जा रहे हैं, बाद में आप को 2,000 रु० वापस कर दिए जायेंगे। दो हजार रुपये मैंने यह कह कर लिए थे कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के बाद लौटा दूंगा। लेकिन मेरे जैसे आदमी को भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट की इस जजमेंट के बाद जब जलील होना पड़ा है, तो दूसरे लोगों का क्या हाल हुआ होगा, इसका अनुमान आप लगा सकते हैं।

कार निर्माताओं और जो डीलर हैं उनकी ओर भी मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। छः छः और सात सात साल तक लोगों को क्यू में खड़े रहना पड़ता है और तब कहीं जाकर उनको कार मिल पाती है। बहुत से लोग तो इस दौरान मर भी जाते हैं। आप समझिये कि ऊपर चले जाते हैं लेकिन उनके घर के सामने कार खड़ी नहीं हो सकती है। एक ओर तो उनको छः छः और सात सात साल इन्तजार करना पड़ता है और दूसरी ओर अगर वे दो चार हजार रुपये अधिक खर्च करें तो उन को उसी वक्त गाड़ी मिल जाती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन सभी मामलों में सरकार को एक निश्चित नीति अपनानी होगी। गरीब टैक्सी वालों का क्या हाल होता होगा? कभी भी उन्हें टैक्सी ठीक समय पर और उचित दामों में नहीं

[श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह]

मिल पाती है। बराबर और बाजारी होती है।

मैं दो बातों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। सरकार ने पिछले दिनों 24वाँ संविधान संशोधन विधेयक रखा। 25वें और 26वें पर हम विचार करने जा रहे हैं। उनको इस वास्ते रखा कि हम चींटियों को न्याय दे सकें, समाजवाद की ओर आगे बढ़ सकें। हम एक लक्ष्य को लेकर, एक नीति अपनाकर और सिद्धान्तों की खातिर आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि तीन कार निर्माताओं के हक में सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जो फैसला हुआ है, इसको सरकार मान लेगी या इसको रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंक देगी और जनता के साथ न्याय करेगी? अगर सरकार इस मामले में कुछ नहीं कर सकती है और कार निर्माताओं की ही चरखती है तो मैं माँग करना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी भी कार बनाने वाली कंपनियाँ हैं उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाए। इसका मैं निश्चित उत्तर चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इसको करने जा रही है? मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा करने के लिए कोई समय की सीमा निर्धारित कर दी जाए। वह एक साल की या एक महीने की हो सकती है। सरकार घोषणा करे कि इस असें में इस उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जायेगा।

मूल्यों में स्थिरता आए, इसकी ओर भी मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। कारों के दाम 11-12 हजार हुआ करते थे और चढ़ते चढ़ते 22-24 हजार तक वे पहुँच गए हैं। उसके बावजूद भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट शह पर शह दिये चली जा रही है। कह रही है कि दाम बढ़ाने की तुम्हें आजादी है। यह कैसी आजादी है जो गुलामी से भी बख़तर है। एक ओर ये दाम बढ़ाते चले जायें और दूसरी ओर जनता तबाह होती चली जाए। टैक्सियाँ बाली अगर अधिक दाम देकर टैक्सी चलाईंगी तो उसका भार किस पर पड़ेगा?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल करें। आपने कौनसा मिनट से लिए हैं।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : पंद्रह मिनट तो मेरे हिस्से में आते ही थे। आपने मंत्री महोदय को बिठा दिया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस लड़की की कार की कितनी कीमत थी?

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : जबकि देश की 55 करोड़ जनता सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट को देखकर अवाक रह गई है तो दूसरी ओर आज के स्टेट्समैन में एक समाचार निकला जो इस तरह से है :

"Car Manufacturers Happy Over Court Decision"

आगे लिखा गया है :

"With what they term as a 'historic' decision of the Supreme Court - which declared as 'inoperative' the Government order fixing car prices—in their pocket, the happy car manufacturers will soon submit their cost data to enable the Government to fix within two months new prices for Fiat, Standard Herald and Ambassador cars on the basis of the principles laid down in the judgment."

मैं दो सवाल करना चाहता हूँ। पहला यह है कि आपने पहले जो मूल्य निर्धारित किया था और जो अभी है, देश की, समाज की, जनता की स्थिति को देखते हुए मूल्यों में आप कहां तक राहत दे सकेंगे, कार के मूल्य की प्रवृत्ति क्या होगी और आगे आप इन मूल्यों को लेकर क्या कार्रवाई करने जा रहे हैं?

दूसरा मेरा सवाल यह है कि मैंने जब सदन की इच्छाओं का आदर करते हुए राष्ट्रीयकरण की माँग की तो सदस्यों ने मुझे बघाई और धन्यवाद तालियाँ बजाकर दिया और इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि बताया जाए कि क्या आप इस उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY : I take note of the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member. It is quite disquieting that the Supreme Court has allowed a return of 16 per cent on the capital employed, as against our submission that it should

not be more than 12 per cent. The second most disquieting factor is that the price should be re-calculated and fixed, taking into consideration the price rise from a back date, namely, July, 1970. Not only that, every six months we have to fix the price according to the escalation or de-escalation. Therefore, this will be almost a constant exercise on the part of government and the consumers will always be at bay and in uncertainty with regard to the price of the cars. These are the two most disquieting features of this judgment. With regard to other matters, they have more or less upheld the submission made either by the government or by the Commission, as the case may be.

So far as the reduction of the price is concerned, this question will have to be looked into. We have to make a study and examination of the judgment and then only we can report back to this House as to how we can do it. But it shall certainly be our endeavour to see that the prices are reduced. If the principles given by the Supreme Court are to be given effect to, then the probability or chances of reduction of prices are very remote. In any case, so far as government are concerned, they will do their utmost to see that the price is reduced.

With regard to nationalisation, so far as Hindustan motors is concerned, as I have said earlier, it should not be nationalised in the interest of the nation.....(*Interruptions*) I am giving the reasons why it should not be nationalised. I would request hon. Members to listen to my reasons. This plant is out-moded. For years together nothing has been replaced. If this is taken over, it will be a junk plant. Should we take over a junk plant?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : It should be at the junk price.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : Instead of taking over a junk plant with all its liabilities, it is better to go in for a new car plant. Therefore, Government have decided to set up their own car plant.

With regard to the plant of Premiers, which is producing Fiat, we are examining the question whether we should take it over or not. At the moment this matter is under our examination.

With regard to Standard Herald we have

not yet examined the matter. We will certainly look into that case.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I put this question on the clear assumption that this House is supreme is more supreme than the Supreme Court and that the desire, as expressed by the hon. Members in this House, will be given proper weight and consideration by the government. In my opinion, this judgment of the Supreme Court is a very damaging judgment. It is intended to help the car manufacturers. They are going to be benefited by the judgment, not the consumers.

In the judgment, it is said that they have not allowed minimum bonus and other warranty expenses as part of the cost. These car manufacturers, Hindustan, Premier and Standard Motors, want even these things to be added to the price of cars, like, the bonus and other warranty expenses. The hon. Minister has said that the Supreme Court has not allowed it.

The tragedy in this country is that the Supreme Court, instead of clearing their arrears, are now fixing the prices of sugar and cars. I do not know why the learned judges of the Supreme Court, our respected judges, are wasting their time on these things. It is true that cases are referred to the Supreme Court. I speak subject to correction and, I hope, I am wrong that when this case was going on in the Supreme Court, one of the employers who manufacture Fiat cars in this country wanted to oblige even the Supreme Court Judges by substituting all those parts by imported parts...

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow it. (*Interruption*)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Kindly hear me. I have heard that the employers wanted to do it. I never said that the Supreme Court Judges wanted.....(*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : You are bringing in the conduct of the Supreme Court Judges. I am sorry I cannot allow it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : They never accepted it. I may tell you that that was the desire of the employers. I am sorry that they go to that extent. I am sure, it has not gone home.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that one of the Judges of the Supreme Court during the course of the hearing said something about the quality of the car. I think, it was Justice Hegde who said about the Ambassador car that it is a wonderful car of which all parts make noise except the horn. He repeated actually an observation made by a foreign expert who came to this country. When he mentioned about the quality of cars, I think, that was the opinion of the Judges about the quality of cars. When the quality is deteriorating day by day of all the cars—I have no car ; I travel by taxi and I know what is happening to the taxi-walas—what is going to happen. I should know from the hon. Minister whether he will take into account the sense of the House and see that the price of cars is reduced, Supreme Court or no Supreme Court. Let us bring in a legislation fixing the prices of cars. I hope, the entire House will pass it with applause. If the Government is unable to take a decision, let the President promulgate an Ordinance fixing the prices of cars. We will welcome it.

In the judgment, it is said that the car prices are to be fixed afresh. I must congratulate my hon. friend for voicing the feelings of the House. The papers say that the car manufacturers are extremely happy over the Supreme Court judgment and long live the Supreme Court. But there is some force bigger than the Supreme Court and it is this House. It should not be forgotten that on the judgment of the Supreme Court, the entire House was dissolved, went to the polls and the massive majority they got led them on to their commitment and proved that this House is supreme than the Supreme Court. These car manufacturers cannot hold the country to ransom by fixing whatever price they like.

As regards taking it over, the hon. Minister for whom I have great regard has said that it is a junk unit. In a junk unit, junk cars are produced and, unfortunately, the people of India are allowed to purchase these junk cars. The car is not junk. The plant is junk and it is producing the wonderful car and I am surprised how that junk plant is producing this car. After all it is a junk plant. That junk should be taken over at the junk price and immediately and I hope if this Government is really moving towards socialism and if they have not been obliged either by Birlas or by

the Premier or by anybody, let them take a decision not over Fiat and Herald only but about the Ambassador also and set right the Birlas to some extent.

I would surely appeal to you and through you to the hon. Minister to give a definite reply. That plant is a not a junk plant. 20,000 workers are working in that junk plant and so many cars are produced in the junk plant.....(*Interruptions*) I wish the Minister's mind is not junk but should be sharp to visit that plant and see how that is working and take it over and the price should be reduced so that it comes within the reach of the common man or within the reach of the taxi-driver or a co-operative society. I am not talking of those who can afford to import impala cars worth Rs. 6 lakhs. Let them have it. I don't mind it. But, in India, the price of cars should not be more than Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000. That should be fixed and I am sure the hon. Minister will take a note of it and will not create a feeling in this country by making a statement that the Birla unit is a junk and if the Birla empire is a junk, let us nationalise that junk empire and we will give gold out of it.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : I have taken note of the suggestions made by the hon. Member. They will be considered when we take a decision on the various recommendations made in this judgment.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Parliament be taken into consideration before fixing the price ? Let him answer that. (*Interruptions*) Members' opinion should be sought..... (*Interruptions*) I have put two specific points. One is that that is not a junk plant. My second point is.....

MR. SPEAKER : He has taken note of it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He has taken note of it. I have taken note of it long ago. Note is taken by the stenographer, not by the Minister.

My second question is : whether the Parliament will be taken into consideration, into confidence before fixing the price and before taking a final decision. Sir, you have been kind enough to allow this call attention notice.

I would only request you that this House should be taken into consideration, into confidence and into account before fixing the price. Will there be a legislation if the Supreme Court stands in the way ? That is my question... *(Interruption)*

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : I may say that when we take a decision, all the suggestions of the hon. Member will be kept in mind.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka) : I hope the motion which this decision of the Supreme Court seems to have engendered will not be the basis on which the hon. Minister will take any decision. Facts should be considered.

As the hon. Minister said, only on two points there was a difference of opinion. The Supreme Court has given a decision. This he feels will make it very difficult to bring down the prices if the Government complies with that decision. But the question should be really this. What is the fair thing to do ? If you wish to control the prices, then there must be some fair basis for the fixation of the prices. The Traiff Commission was called upon to fix the prices and the Government decided to issue orders in accordance with that. The Supreme Court has chosen to adopt another basis, again on the basis of a special commission appointed and it has given a slightly modified recommendation. The decision has been by the Supreme Court on the basis of recommendations of various commissions, composed of persons competent to pronounce expert views on the subject of price fixation. If it is felt that the resultant prices are likely to be unreasonably high and that the manufacturers get high profits, there are two courses open. Why should Government be worried about the principle that has been fixed by the Supreme Court ? Why cannot the Government permit the manufacturers to increase their capacity ? It is said that people have to wait for so many years, but is it not due to the fault of the policy which restricts the number of cars to be produced ? If the number to be produced is less than the number that is demanded, naturally, certain consequences follow.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : There is no alternative but nationalisation and reducing the cost.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I am not for the present discussing nationalisation I am only discussing the proper approach in regard to this matter. We have heard the view that this House is the Supreme body and it can modify the Constitution. But the Constitution itself says that the Supreme Court judgment binds this Government and this House.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : People have shown in the recent election that Supreme Court is not the final authority. We do not regard their judgments as binding.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : What I have been saying is this that there is a Constitution and that Constitution is supreme. That still holds good ; that still is the position.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Change the Constitution.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : By all means, do it. No one questions the right of this House. *(Interruption)* Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I be allowed to continue ? It is true that my point of view is not appreciated by a number of Members in this House.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह पार्लियामेंट है, इसमें तो एक दूसरे की बात सुननी पड़ेगी। आप क्यों नहीं सुनते हैं ? आप इतने मैन्योर हैं, मेम्बर चुन कर आये हैं। यहां एक दूसरे के क्वालात सुनने पड़ते हैं। ऐसे आप के इन्टरप्ट करने से तो कोई फायदा नहीं है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : ऐसे एक तरफा प्लीडिंग नहीं होनी चाहिए।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य (हापुड़) : यहाँ कोई विलायत की भाषा बोले और वह भी जनहित के खिलाफ तो कहाँ तक सुनेगा कोई ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर शोर करने से, शाउट करने से कोई मसला हल हो जाता है तो कर लीजिए। मैं बैठा रहता हूँ। लेकिन ऐसे काम नहीं चलता।

SHRI H. M. PATEL : It has been said that large number of people have voted for the ruling party ; it does not mean that all have voted. There still is a minority which does not hold that view, and so long as we respect democratic institutions, Mr. Speaker, the Government should respect the views of the minority also. Let us consider all points of view.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We may regard the judgment, but not respect it.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Shri S. M. Banerjee has somehow confused issues. It is open to him to confuse issues. It is understandable why he does so. He takes it upon himself not even to understand the Constitution which he claims to respect. But I see that the hon. Minister does respect the Constitution and therefore in his statement he has said that Government will comply with the decision of the Supreme Court. That is the correct attitude. It is open to him as it is open to this House, later to take any other policy decision and to act accordingly. What I would say is this that this decision, I hope, will be respected and prices will be fixed accordingly, and thereafter not replace them by an ordinance, even if, after full consideration they do wish to modify the prices.

The hon. Minister has said that a great deal of inconvenience will be caused to the users of cars, because there will be refixation of prices and review of prices every six months. I agree. If there is going to be inconvenience, all that is necessary, as I see it, is to free the price. Let the prices take their own level.

Here, the point is this. It is said that this affects 55 crores of people. Does it really ? How many are users of cars ? Are the ordinary people car-users ? Can those who use cars be said to be poor ? Can they be said to be people whose feelings should be given such great consideration ?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar) :
The car producers are poor :

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : They are poor because they are only three or four.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : We are not considering the question of poverty or the wealth of the car producers.

MR. SPEAKER : The calling-attention-notice is just for the purpose of asking questions. We could give a little latitude to the first Member who raises it, but if every Member makes a long speech, then it would become very difficult. Let the hon. Member straightway ask a question.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : We would like to have a full discussion on this matter and expose these car manufacturers.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I am prepared to accept what you, Sir, have said, but since my predecessors had made speeches, I am compelled to make a speech and try and meet the points that they have made, and put forward my point of view to the hon. Minister.

I would ask the hon. Minister firstly whether it is the intention of Government to comply with the decision of the Supreme Court.

Secondly, if it is the feeling that this may cause inconvenience to the users of cars, because the prices may have to be reviewed every six months, it is quite possible to arrive at some understanding with the car manufacturers to ensure that the prices for the public may be revised at a certain different interval. This is also possible for them to do. Will they consider sitting down with the manufacturers to arrive at some way of removing such difficulties as might be caused because of the judgment ?

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : It will be settled by Parliament and not by the car manufacturers.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Parliament is always there eventually, but Parliament need not waste its energies at too early a stage.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Why did the Supreme Court waste their energies ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Everybody here seems to forget that the price of the cars is high due to not a inconsiderable extent to the heavy taxation that is imposed. Is it realised that the percentage of expenditure...

(Interruptions) I am saying that it is not the ordinary man who uses the car, but it is the fairly well to-do person who use cars. Why is everybody so anxious to protect the interests of the well-to-do? I am very happy to see that you want to safeguard the interests of every citizen, that is, of course, what our duty should be, not only of the poor but also of the rich and middle class and everybody else.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : I do not agree with Shri Patel that car is used only by the rich people. What about the small taxi-wallas and small users? Then there are the middle class people who are forced to use it with the expansion of urbanisation. Therefore, to say that cars are used only by fairly rich people is incorrect. But it is correct to say that only rich people are the owners of the car factories.

As for sitting down with the manufacturers, they are at liberty to come and represent their grievances to Government at any time. Under the Constitution, everybody has the right of petition. Everybody at any time could ventilate his grievances to Government who will certainly consider them. That door is open to everybody; it is open to ordinary citizens as well as to industrialists. We shall always discuss with them, but we would never agree to decontrol prices. We will not let the poor people and the administration be idle spectators to the price rise made by the car manufacturers.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I have not suggested that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sugar, edible oil.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : At the moment, we are talking of the car. Let him not make this a debate on everything.

We fixed the price, announced it, notified it and enforced it. It is the Supreme Court which has undone it now. The question is how to tackle the judgment. We have said that the judgment as it is has to be respected and it is binding on us. But certainly this Parliament and Government can take steps in order to get out of it, as we have done in other cases.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I want to say something that will interest the House concerning the price and quality of the cars as compared with cars in the rest of the world in the advanced countries where the labour cost is much more, where the purchasing power of the consumer is much higher than that of the people here. Here we talk about warranty which really does not exist at all.

Shri Patel has talked about supply and demand. But he has conveniently forgotten that in this motor car business, the producers have been given all protection they require by Government. It is a completely monopoly market, closed market, sellers' market.

Why is it that we hesitate to bring forward a Bill—this announcement should be made here and now, today—to nationalise the motor car industry? In 1955 the cost of Hindustan Car was Rs. 9,000 inclusive of tax, today it is Rs. 23,000. In 15 years, it has gone up 350 per cent. As Shri Banerjee has said, quoting one of the Judges, it is one of the inferior cars that one has seen; everything makes noise except the horn. You cannot sell one piece of it in the world market at half the price. I am prepared to lay a bet on that. You have no machinery, no desire, to maintain the standard, to give the consumer his money's worth.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : That is the efficiency of the private sector.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The House will be interested to know that when the Car Prices Commission was sitting, Birla's interest, the Ambassador's interest, was fully advocated and pleaded by Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, the great socialist. The Birlas tried to influence and purchase some of the members of the Commission. One of them complained to me about it. This is a very serious crime. Government must institute a CBI inquiry into it; they have tried to bribe some members of the Commission. They connived with people to defraud the consumer.

When we talk about the Tariff Commission, we should take what they say with a pinch of salt. They are hand in glove with the big manufacturers. I know how many Tariff Commission members got their sons employed in big positions in Birla's.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Why this 16 per cent when there is an assured market, a sellers' market? Why this 16 per cent? What is the basis? Why is it again 12 per cent? That is also too high. We must know. Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us what is the basis of the 16 per cent, and what are the terms for similar industries in this country where, in the cost structure, governmental institutional financing has been included because this private sector is trading and making money with the Government's money? The figures are there and you can have a look at them.

The *modus operandi* is inflated cost of production, because you do not wish to have any arrangement for cost accounts audit. That is the basic thing for catching an industry. I wrote to Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, when he was the Minister in charge. Many times, I asked him, "Why is it you do not have a departmental cell for cost accounts audit, in respect of inflated cost of production, and Mr. Ganesh, deflated cost revenue?" You can get at the roots only if you go into that aspect. But they are not going into that, because another election is coming in February. You require money.

You, Mr. Speaker, are riding in an Ambassador car in your private capacity. Suppose, they are using the radiator for fitting it in the cars; Ten in 50, they damage themselves. It is a very minor damage; by one two-pound hammer, they just damage the fins, not the pipes. These are then sold as junk, may be by weight, costing Rs. 10 each. It goes to the Mullick Bazar in Calcutta, famous bazar called chor bazar. So, it goes there. If one want to buy a radiator, one goes there. Even the wrapping paper is not removed. It is sold for Rs. 60. Now, the Hindustan Motors, when they sell it as metal, junk, in the book of accounts, it is not so in fact. You understand what is the market value or the depreciation value. Do you understand? (*Interruption*)

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY: No. I am trying to understand.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: So, when they produce a car—junk—not a word is coming from knowledgeable persons. (*Interruption*). What I am saying is that there is inflated cost of production; what is

the basis of your costing? Each and every item is inflated. Then it comes up to a total. Why is it that when in Britain, America, Germany, where the workers' wage is five times, 10 times or even 20 times higher than those of your workers, where the price of steel is as much as you pay, your car price is more? Why the quality is so much inferior? Because you are an ostrich; you do not want to open your eyes and see that the consumer gets full value for his money. You do not want to do it because again the elections are coming.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have an Ambassador car.

MR. SPEAKER: I had it at one time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They make more money out of spare parts. Once, I asked a ball-point pen manufacturer in London, "How is it that you give so beautiful a pen for six pence?" He said "I do not make money on the pen. I make money on the refills." So, spare parts is the gold mine of car manufacturers. You do not want to touch it, because again the elections are coming.

They fiddle with the scarce raw materials, especially imported raw materials.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon Member's time is up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have not taken even five minutes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You want one hour!

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I shall finish now. I shall be at your command. They fiddle with scarce raw materials. To put it bluntly, black marketing is there. They get a bigger quota than they actually require and sell it in the black market.

Then, about the agencies. They have benami agencies. You go to any State capital. You would not find a proper agent of the Hindustan Motors who is not a client or a benami agent.

Then there is the fiddling in foreign exchange. There was a case. They should tackle it. Mr. Moinul Haque Choudhury is

a lawyer. He knows how to sabotage the cases. It is not difficult. So, they have sabotaged the cases. They continuously fiddle with the foreign exchange. There is every six months a review. What does it mean? Half-yearly price rise. Why is it that you cannot nationalise it? Your Industrial Policy Resolution gives you enough coverage, items 4 and 5 in Schedule A. You can take it over easily without any difficulty. You are violating your own Resolution because of your class character.

If they are talking about any committee or any formation, there must be sufficient workers' representatives and consumer representatives because the worker can tell you everything. You cannot hoodwink him. You can purchase a lawyer or a judge or a commission; you cannot purchase the workers. He will come and tell you where the shoe pinches.

Lastly, when did you start the Hindustan Motors take-over assessment work? When was it done? What is the value of the plant today?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY: I have taken note of the various things the hon. Member has stated. We have no information about the allegation made about the Tariff Commission Members. If the hon. Member passes them on to us, certainly we shall look into them. There are certain wild allegations.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You hold your tongue. I shall give you the names of the members of the Tariff Commission whose sons are in the employ of the Birlas.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY: Without giving material proof

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I shall give you names.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY: Give it to me; I shall enquire. Certainly, if any Tariff Commission member or member of any commission has got his son employed in Birlas, we shall enquire into that.

As to the various methods by which inflation is resorted to, some of these have been taken note of while cost accounting was done. We shall consider the Supreme Court judgment and we shall go again into the price question and certainly we shall take note of them again. If the hon. Member gives us a detailed note about it, certainly it will receive our utmost consideration because it seems he has some knowledge about this factory which is near Calcutta.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There are Reporters who are taking notes of what I have said. Why should it be duplicated?... (*Interruptions*) I asked the question: what is the value?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY: I cannot give information off hand about the book value.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: What was the basis on which the Minister said that it was a junk?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the book value on which he has called it junk?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY: If notice is given to me, I shall give you the book value.

श्री बी० पी० मोर्य : यह कार्लिंग अटेंशन मोशन है जिसका जवाब देने के लिए मंत्री जी यहां पर उपस्थित हैं तो उनको तमाम जानकारी के साथ यहां आना चाहिए। इसके बिना काम नहीं चल सकता है।... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: There has been a call attention notice and the hon. Minister is making an important statement that the Birla plant, the Hindustan Automobile is a junk. We want to know the book value of this plant. The information given by the Minister is based on value. How can he give such a statement without that information?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY: Some people have got too much of knowledge.

श्री बी० पी० नौय : इसमें ज्यादा जानकारी की कोई बात नहीं है। आप जब कोई बयान दें तो पहले से सोच लें कि किस आधार पर कहने जा रहे हैं। आपको सदन में पूरी जानकारी के साथ आना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : The question here was about the judgment of Supreme Court and the reaction of the Government. If you want to go into each and every detail, the book value etc., you give notice so that the Minister can come prepared.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of order. After the Calling Attention was answered, a question was put by my hon. friend Shri Singh whether, in view of this judgment of the Supreme Court and the attitude of the various manufacturers, Government would consider taking over nationalising these units, including Hindustan Motors, and the Minister gave a reply to that that it was a junk plant. If he says something about the junk *motu* without ascertaining facts, then the natural question will be how he arrives at that conclusion. You should protect us.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : On a point of order. I want to get an assurance from the hon. Minister that if I tabled a Short Notice Question, he will be kind enough to accept it.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why Short Notice Question ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Why not ? He said he wanted notice, I shall give him notice right now of a Short Notice Question. Will he be kind enough to accept it ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : The dye casting machines of this plant are completely worn out.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : That is why I want the book value.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : That is why they produce engines which start smoking from the date on which

they are produced ; they start leaking right from the beginning.....

AN HON. MEMBER : That is not correct.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : If it is not correct, they should be very good cars :

These dye, casting machines etc. ought to have been replaced every year by a phased programme. So far as this factory is concerned, they do not do so. The result is that today they have got some machines which are outmoded. They are producing engines which smoke, they produce things which are not up to the mark. They have been repeatedly told.....

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Why do you allow them to produce such cars ?

MR. SPEAKER : This matter has been creating so much controversy in this House for the last so many years. This Calling Attention Motion is occasioned by the judgment of the Supreme Court, but I would very much wish that if the Members want the book value any other thing, instead of giving an off-hand reply, the Minister comes out with a statement at some later time. Because he said it is just a junk, so many questions arise out of that, I cannot help it. In order that these points may be further elucidated, I do not mind if he comes out with a statement later on, if he is not in a position to reply now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : A Short Notice Question will solve the problem.

MR. SPEAKER : After all, these things have been happening in the country for so long. They have to come to this House. They can escape once or twice, how can they escape all the time ? He must come forward with a very well-considered statement containing all the facts, so that the position may be cleared.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : The question was with regard to the judgment, not about the book value of this company. I could not be ready with the book value of the company.

13.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : Leaving aside the relevancy, if the members are so keen, you can supply it later.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : The minister will take a statement and then we can have a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : Later on, when the information is available, let him give it. Let him not give an off hand reply, which may involve him in further difficulties.

श्री बी० पी० मोर्य : इंजन से धुआं निकलता है, लीकेज होती है जोकि आपत्तिजनक बात हो जाती है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप से धुआं आता है, कम से कम आप से तो धुआं नहीं आना चाहिए ।

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Has he agreed to make a statement ?

MR. SPEAKER : My observations are there.

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO (Bolangir) : I want to put three specific questions. When everybody says that the car prices are very high, I would like to know how much dividend these car companies have paid to their share holders for the last five years. Secondly, will Government consider controlling the quality of the cars in any way ? Thirdly, will Government consider increasing the production of the cars so that the prices will come down ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I have not got the dividend figures with me. About quality, we have been repeatedly giving directions to them. We have given directions to Hindustan Motors to replace some of their old machines. About expansion, in the case of Hindustan Motors, we have said that if they replace their machines definitely, we will consider about their expansion. Otherwise, the quality of the car will not improve. About Fiat, we have said that if they come forward with such a proposal, we will favourably consider it. About Standard Motors, they have not even reached their present capacity.

13.04 hrs.

RE. CALL ATTENTION NOTICES (Procedure)

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I have written a letter to you about the decision taken by the Rules Committee. It should be kept in abeyance and not enforced from Monday till we have discussed it further.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : As far as the calling attention part of it is concerned, the announcement in today's bulletin is a total surprise to us. Your problem was about the Question Hour.

MR. SPEAKER : About the calling attention also, originally we decided that we will spend 15 to 20 minutes every day. But almost every day it goes right into the lunch hour. After that, I have to take up the other part of the agenda up to the legislative business. I thought it would be better if the Rules Committee discusses it. We discussed it in the Rules Committee. They were of the opinion that it should be finished in 20 minutes. I said, it is very difficult, where there are five members, to be finished in 20 minutes. Every day it goes right into the lunch hour, with very few exceptions. The proper procedure, from which we have very much departed and which I wish is followed, is that after a brief statement by the Minister—it is provided in the rules that it should be a brief statement—the member could ask a question. Now the question becomes almost a long debate, sometimes trespassing even into the lunch hour. Then we have the other formal business like laying papers on the Table and introduction of Bills. Even there I receive notice from members about their intention to oppose the introduction of Bills. That puts the chair in a difficult position, so far as time is concerned.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I agree with you that the original idea of the Calling Attention Notice was that after a statement by the Minister the members, whose names are there, are supposed to ask one or two questions, and not make a long speech. I think it is within your rights, and your duty also I suppose, with the co-operation of the groups, to impress again on the members that they should proceed to act in this way and that they should not make long speeches. But

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

the remedy suggested here is a very drastic one. As you know, in the Rajya Sabha every Calling Attention has the names of 20 to 30 members.

MR. SPEAKER : They have half hour number of members and enough time.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I would request you not to take a decision like this which will come into force from Monday. So far as Calling Attention Notice is concerned, every day about 30 to 40 members give their names and only five names come in the ballot. If you now reduce it further to three, there will not be any incentive to give notice.

MR. SPEAKER : I will not enforce it from Monday. We will sit together and discuss it again.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I was unfortunately not present in the last meeting of the B. A. C. Shri Ishaq Sambhali was present.

MR. SPEAKER : We very much wanted you there. We can have a meeting again.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : In the mean time, I would request you not to curtail our rights.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a question of curtailing the rights.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) : Those Hon. Members who want to give notice of a Calling Attention have to give it before 10.30 A.M. on a particular day. So, if they give notice, that shows that they are interested in the subject and they want to raise it. When they find that their names have not come in the ballot they feel disappointed. Already many members are getting disappointed because the number is limited to five. If you reduce it from five to three, more members will be disappointed. So I would submit that the *status quo* should continue so that at least five members will get opportunities to give expression to their views.

MR. SPEAKER : My problem is not the number, whether it is five or three ; I am not worried even if it is more than five,

provided a particular time schedule is observed. Every day we cannot keep on discussing the Calling Attention up to 1.30. Today Shri R. R. Singh Deo was kind enough not to make a speech. I am very thankful to him. Otherwise, the discussion would have taken still more time. If there are five members and if each member takes fifteen minutes it will take one hour and fifteen minutes for the members alone. Then the Minister will have to reply to each question. He also takes four to five minutes for each question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You can fix the time limit of five minutes for each.

MR. SPEAKER : I would suggest that you attend the B.A.C. meeting and help us take a decision which will solve my problem. Now the discussion goes on indefinitely. The result is that we lose time for other formal business.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I would suggest that each member should be given only five minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : Then also it will take 25 minutes for five members. The Minister also will take about the same time. Then, sometimes, Members are not satisfied with the reply and they ask further question and the discussion goes on.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के पास चाभी है और उसे मिनिस्ट्रों के भी लगा सकते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं किस किस के चाभी लगाऊँ ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : It will not be proper to reduce the number of names from five to three. Today, in your liberal attitude, I found that you were allowing points of order during the Call Attention Motion about which you categorically say that during the Question Hour and Call Attention Motion there will be no points of order.

MR. SPEAKER : I am generous not by pleasure but by compulsion. The members do not stop ; they start arguing with the Chair. It is there that the leaders can help me rather than join the Members. A person like Shri

R. S. Pandey is always ready to give a helping hand to the other man. In that case, it becomes very difficult for me.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : The whole matter was thoroughly discussed in the B.A.C. It made its recommendation. It was discussed in the Rules Committee. We do not want to curtail the rights. The whole purpose of a Calling Attention Notice is to call the attention of the Government and the house to a particular matter. Shall we make it a debate or shall we ask for information only? You have already said, Sir, that you are calling for another meeting. We may call another meeting and discuss it. This may be decided once and for ever.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : When a meeting of the Rules Committee is called, the members of the Rules Committee are given prior intimation as to what specific proposals are going to be made. This comes before us from the Rules Committee, not from the B.A.C.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why we call the Rules Committee.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Minister tries to smuggle in things suddenly. You were good enough to consult us about Questions, not about Call Attention Notices.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have a concrete suggestion to make. Let each Member be given five minutes. Instead of the Minister replying to each member, let the Minister reply after all the five Members have put their questions. That will save time.

MR. SPEAKER : We will discuss it in the Committee. I may again say that there should be no excuse made that some Members did not attend the meeting or deputise somebody else. They must come and attend it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This particular agenda was not circulated. This was a snap decision taken. Now the argument is that on the basis of the recommendation of the B.A.C. it was passed in the Rules Committee. It was not on the agenda of the B.A.C. meeting. Why should I come? I depute somebody else.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : There is no question of deputising anyone in the Rules Committee. The information goes to the Members of the Rules Committee. If he happens to be out of town, as Mr. Kalyanasundaram is, we do not know when the meeting is taking place.

श्री राज बहादुर : आप दुबारा बैठ जाइये ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : दुबारा बैठ सकते हैं, लेकिन तब तक नाम मत काटिये ।

MR. SPEAKER : You are welcome to the meeting. Papers to be laid.

13.13 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF L. I. C., GUJARAT STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATION, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ended the 31st March, 1971 along with the Audited Accounts, under section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1117/71*].
- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gujarat State Financial Corporation for the year ended the 31st March, 1971 together with statement of assets and liabilities, profit and loss account and Auditor's Report, under sub-section (3) of section 38 of the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951 read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 13th May, 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1118/71*].
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 296 of the

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Income-tax Act, 1961 :

- (i) S.O. 3153 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd August, 1971 containing corrigenda to the English version of Notification No. S.O. 3398 dated the 15th October, 1970.
 - (ii) S. O. 3154 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd August, 1971 containing corrigenda to the Hindi version of Notification No. S.O. 3398 dated the 15th October, 1970. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1119/71*].
- (4) A copy of the Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turnover) (Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1589 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 1971, under sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1120/71*].
- (5) A copy of the Central Excise (Fifteenth Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1951 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 1971 under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1121/71*].
- (6) A copy of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under section 51 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971 :
- (i) The Foreign Travel Tax Rules 1971 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1453 in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1971.
 - (ii) Notification No. G.S.R. 1454 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1971.
 - (iii) Notification No. G.S.R. 1455 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1971.
- (iv) Notification No. G.S.R. 1456 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1971.
 - (v) Notification No. G.S.R. 1457 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1971.
 - (vi) Notification No. G. S. R. 1548 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1971.
 - (vii) Notification No. G.S.R. 1542B published in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1971.
 - (viii) Notification No. G.S.R. 1542C published in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1971.
 - (ix) Notification No. G.S.R. 1647 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1122/71*].
- (7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :
- (i) G. S. R. 1171 published in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
 - (ii) G.S.R. 1244 and 1245 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
 - (iii) G. S. R. 1590 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
 - (iv) G. S. R. 1640 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
 - (v) S.O. 3024 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th August 1971.

- (vi) S.O. 3156 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th August, 1971.
 - (vii) S.O. 3399 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1971.
 - (viii) Explanatory statement regarding notifications at (v) to (vii) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1123/71].
- (8) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 :
- (i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-second Amendment Rules, 1971 published in Notification, No. G.S.R. 1256 in Gazette of India dated the 4th September, 1971.
 - (ii) G.S.R. 1257 published in Gazette of India dated the 4th September, 1971 making certain amendment to Notification No. G.S.R. 575 dated the 28th May, 1960.
 - (iii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty third Amendment Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1326 in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1971.
 - (iv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-fourth Amendment Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1327 in Gazette of India dated the 11th September 1971.
 - (v) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-fifth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1328 in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1971.
 - (vi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-sixth Amendment Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1329 in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1971.
 - (vii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-seventh Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1330 in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1971.
 - (viii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-eighth Amendment Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1331 in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1971.
 - (ix) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-ninth Amendment Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1332 in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1971.
 - (x) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixtieth Amendment Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1333 in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1971.
 - (xi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixty-first Amendment Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1369 in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1971.
 - (xii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixty-second Amendment Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1370 in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1971.
 - (xiii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback

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(General) Sixty-third Amendment Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1371 in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1971.

- (xiv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixty-fourth Amendment Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1372 in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1971.
 - (xv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixty-fifth Amendment Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1373 in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1971.
 - (xvi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixty-sixth Amendment Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1374 in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1971.
 - (xvii) The customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixty-seventh Amendment Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1375 in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1124/71.*]
- (9) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—
- (i) G.S.R. 1335 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
 - (ii) G.S.R. 1407 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
 - (iii) G.S.R. 1417 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th Sep-

tember, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (iv) G.S.R. 1450 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
 - (v) G.S.R. 1540 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
 - (vi) G.S.R. 1541 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th October, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
 - (vii) G.S.R. 1641 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
 - (viii) G.S.R. 1642 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
 - (ix) G.S.R. 1683, 1684 and 1685 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th November, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1125/71.*]
- (10) A copy each of the following Gujarat Government Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 49 of the Gujarat Sales Tax Act, 1969 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 13th May, 1971 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat :
- (i) Notification No. (GHN-27) GST-1071 (S.49) (16) TH published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 16th April, 1971 making certain amendments to Notification No. (GHN 627) GST-1070 (S.49)-TH, dated 29th April, 1970.
 - (ii) Notification No. (GHN 42) GST-1071 (S.49) (17)-TH publi-

shed in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 16th June, 1971 making certain amendment to Notification No. (GHN 627) GST-1070/(S.49)-TH dated the 29 April, 1970.

- (iii) Notification No. (GHN-52) GST-1071/(S.49) (18)-TH published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 17th July, 1971 making certain amendment to Notification No. (GHN 627) GST-1070/(S.49)-TH dated the 29th April, 1970.
- (iv) Notification No. (GHN-69) GST-1071/(S.49) (19)-TH published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 20th September, 1971 making certain amendment to Notification No. (GHN-627) GST-1070/(S.49)-TH dated the 29th April, 1970. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1126/71.*]
- (11) A copy of the Gujarat Sales Tax (Second amendment) Rules 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. (GHN-53) /GSR 1070(4)-TH in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 17th July, 1971 under sub-section (5) of clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 13th May, 1971 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1127/71.*]
- (12) A copy of the Bombay Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Gujarat Amendment) Rules 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. (GHN-32)/MSA 1571 (18)-TH in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 27th April, 1971 under sub-section (4) of section 36 of the Bombay Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1958 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 13th May, 1971 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1128/71.*]
- (13) A copy of Notification No. (GHN-58) SUA-1071/(7)-TH published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 10th August, 1971 under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Gujarat Education Cess 1962, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 13th May, 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1129/71.*]
- (14) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 1327 published in Mysore Gazette dated the 29th July, 1971 under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Mysore Stamp Act, 1957 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 27th March, 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Mysore. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1130/71.*]
- (15) A copy each of the following Mysore Government Notifications under section 39 of the Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1957 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 27th March, 1971 issued by the President in relation to the State of Mysore :—
 - (i) Hindi version of Notification No. S. O. 819 published in Mysore Gazette dated the 13th May, 1971.
 - (ii) Hindi version of the Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment) Rules 1971 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 122 in Mysore Gazette dated the 29th April, 1971.
 - (iii) Hindi version of the Mysore Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 136 in Mysore Gazette dated the 20th May, 1971.
 - (iv) The Mysore Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 215 in Mysore Gazette dated the 22nd July, 1971.
 - (v) The Mysore Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 215 in Mysore Gazette dated the 22nd July, 1971.

(vi) S.O. 1031 (Hindi and English versions) published in Mysore Gazette dated the 17th June, 1971.

(vii) S.O. 1479 (Hindi and English versions) published in Mysore Gazette dated the 26th August, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1131/71].

AIR CORPORATIONS (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1971.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Air Corporations (Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 2659 in Gazette of India dated the 14th July, 1971 under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1132/71].

KEROSENE (FIXATION OF CEILING PRICES) THIRD AMENDMENT ORDER, 1971.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Third Amendment Order, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1157 in Gazette of India dated the 10th August, 1971, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1133/71].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES ACT, 1969.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section

67 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 :—

- (i) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Classification of goods) Rules, 1971 (Hindi version) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1033 in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 1971.
- (ii) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1680 in Gazette of India dated the 6th November, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1134/71]

REVIEW OF HINDUSTAN INSECTICIDES LTD., 1969-70

SHRI P. C. SETHI : On behalf of Shri Dalbir Singh, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1969-70.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1969-70, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1135/71].
- (2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri, for the year 1969-70.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1136/71].

13.15 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule III of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Air Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1971, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd November, 1971."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 24th November, 1971 agreed without any amendment to the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Bill 1971, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th November, 1971."
- (iii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 25th November, 1971, adopt the following motion in regard to the Code of Criminal Procedure Bill, 1970 :—

"That this House recommends to Lok Sabha that Lok Sabha do appoint a member of Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Code of Criminal Procedure Bill, 1970, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Ghanshyambhai from the membership of the said Joint Committee, and communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee."

2. I am to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion, and also the name of the member of the Lok Sabha appointed to the Joint Committee may be communicated to this House.'

AIR CORPORATIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL**AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA**

SECRETARY : Sir, I also lay on the Table of the House the Air Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1971, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition of the shares of the Jayanti Shipping Company...

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : He has skipped over item No. 9. He is also Minister of Parliamentary Affairs apart from being Minister of Transport and Shipping.

13.16 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding the Government business for the week commencing 29th November, 1971.

Statement

Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing from 29th November, 1971, will consist of :—

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from day's Order Paper.
- (2) Consideration and passing of :
 - (a) The Visva-Bharati (Amendment) Bill, 1971.
 - (b) The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1971, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
 - (c) The Constitution (Twenty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1971, to be taken up on the 30th November and 1st December, 1971.

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

- (d) The Constitution (Twenty-sixth Amendment) Bill, 1971, to be taken up on the 2nd December, 1971.
- (e) The Jayanti Shipping Company (Acquisition of Shares) Bill, 1971.
- (f) The Arms (Amendment) Bill, 1971, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
- (g) The Air Corporations (Amendment) Bill 1971, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I have a point to make here, Sir. There should be a discussion on international situation. We have read in the newspapers that Mr. Rogers of the United States has called and had talks with our Ambassador as also with the Pakistan Ambassador.

MR. SPEAKER : He has also another item to move.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Before he goes to the next, I have a point here. The international situation should be discussed. That should be included. That is not there.

MR. SPEAKER : What is not there ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : A discussion on the international situation.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member may kindly resume his seat. Let me go on with the agenda.

13.17 hrs.

JAYANTI SHIPPING COMPANY (ACQUISITION OF SHARES) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition of the shares of the Jayanti Shipping Company Limited in order to serve better the shipping needs of the nation and

to facilitate the promotion and development, in the interests of the general public, of national shipping and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition of the shares of the Jayanti Shipping Company Limited in order to serve better the shipping needs of the nation and to facilitate the promotion and development, in the interests of the general public, of national shipping and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

STATEMENT RE. JAYANTI SHIPPING COMPANY (ACQUISITION OF SHARES) ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Jayanti Shipping Company (Acquisition of Shares) Ordinance, 1971, as required under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

MR. SPEAKER : Now we adjourn and meet again at 2.30.

13.18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at thirty-two minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 26-11-71.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

VISVA-BHARATI (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Visva-Bharati Act, 1951."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is .

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Visva-Bharati Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

STATEMENT RE VISVA-BHARATI
(AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Visva-Bharati (Amendment) Ordinance, 1971, as required under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

14:34 hrs

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE STAMP
AND EXCISE DUTIES (AMENDMENT)
ORDINANCE ; AND STAMP AND
EXCISE DUTIES (AMENDMENT)
BILL—Contd—

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI ILA ROHATGI) : Sir, yesterday, speaking on this Bill I was replying to 1 questions and the House adjourned for 1 y. And therefore, I would like to conti-

nue my answers to some of the propositions and the allegations that were made by some hon. Members on the other side. One question raised was about the percentage of the newspapers and periodicals that would be affected. I would say that in so far as newspapers alone are concerned it would be correct to say that nearly 75% of the newspapers would fall in the exempted category. The figure of 90 to 95% is the aggregate percentage for both newspapers and periodicals. If periodicals alone are taken, then about 96% of them would come within the exempted category of having circulation of less than 15,000 copies per publishing day. All these percentages are with reference to the numbers of the newspapers and periodicals and not with reference to their circulation. That was one of the points raised yesterday. So, these 75% would be in the exempted category and the balance 25% would fall in the duty-paying category. They will consist of the following categories.

- (a) Newspapers whose average circulation exceeds 15,000 but not 50,000 copies per publishing day—16.5%.
- (b) Newspapers whose average circulation exceeds 50,000 but not 1,00,000 copies per publishing day—5.2%.
- (c) Newspapers whose average circulation exceeds 1,00,000 copies—3.3%.

So far as periodicals are concerned, leaving out the 96% which falls in the exempted category, the balance of 4% of the number of periodicals consist of the following :

- (a) periodicals having a circulation exceeding 15,000 but not exceeding 50,000—2.5%.
- (b) periodicals having a circulation exceeding 50,000 but not exceeding 1 lakh.....0.5 per cent.
- (c) periodicals having a circulation above one lakh copies.....0.3 per cent.

This was some of the break-up demanded by hon. Members.

The second point was about the basis of the estimate of Rs. 7 crores. I think Shri

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

Indrajit Gupta had raised that point. This estimate of Rs. 7 crores was made when the exemption of Rs. 1.75 crores was not taken into consideration. The figures given by the registrar of newspaper were taken as the basis. There were 480 newspapers and 5873 periodicals. The exemption issued on 5th November would take out of the excise control 360 newspapers and 5690 periodicals, that is, as I had said, 75 per cent of the newspapers and 96 per cent of the periodicals, and that has already been given.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : After the exemption, what would be the anticipated revenue from this tax ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Out of the Rs. 7 crores we have just to take out Rs. 1.75 crores. That is the total as it stands now. The exemption is Rs. 1.75 crores.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar) : I would like the hon. Minister to clarify one more point. There is an amendment that newspapers having a circulation of 30,000 should be exempted. If that is done, then how would the figures work out ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : We shall come to that amendment later on, and we shall deal with it when we come to it.

The point made by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu was this. If there is such a large percentage outside the excise net, how could the revenue be still maintained ? The point to be seen is that the excise duty is with reference to the circulation. Taking the 1969 figures, the circulation of medium and big newspapers is 6.2 million approximately per day out of the aggregate publication of 7.8 million approximately per day. In other words, 80 per cent of the circulation was accounted for by big and medium newspapers.

In the case of periodicals, on the basis of 1969 figures, the circulation of big and medium periodicals forms 43 per cent of the total. This was the break-up which they had demanded and which we are placing at their disposal.

Another point which Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu had asked was why a uniform additional duty of 10 paise had been imposed on all the

instruments when some of them could have borne a higher duty. There was some relevance in that point. Although the hon. Member is not present here, since the point is important, I would like to say that a graded duty with reference to the type of instrument would have created several administrative difficulties. Since the hon. Member is not here, I do not think he is interested very much in a detailed reply. Otherwise, I have the explanations with me and I could have given them to the House.

A point was also brought forward regarding the advertisement policy of the Government. The policy of the Government is to make increasing use of small and medium newspapers. About 75 per cent of the advertisements taken by the DAVP goes to the medium and small newspapers.

Another point made was about the levy on the cheques. It was asked why cheques had been kept out of the scope of the levy. I would like to point out that the hon. Member had written to the Finance Minister in this connection only recently, and the hon. Finance Minister had replied to him saying that such a levy would impede the banking habit and might divert the flow of the funds away from the banking system and as such it had not been thought advisable to impose this duty on the cheques.

I have already referred to the notification regarding the exemptions. Now, I come to the administrative steps required to be taken. Since there were about 70 crores of stamps which were required to be printed at the Security Press and it was quite a big figure, and since that would be the number required in the course of the whole year, another shift had been added there, so that they are now working three shifts. All the machinery could not be diverted particularly to this task because in that way other work might also have suffered.

Therefore, a certain time was also required for this. Moreover, since one of the instruments covered is the receipt, it was necessary that these stamps had to reach the post offices and treasuries before hand; otherwise, it would have led to a lot of inconvenience so far as the ordinary public was concerned.

Regarding newspapers, as I pointed out earlier, the new facilities had to be given to

these people and the newspaper people had to become familiar with the excise formalities including the self removal procedure. For that also, it was decided that it might be more conducive to the welfare of the newspaper community and the reading public because if the paper was published and not circulated, that would lead to loss and that would cause great inconvenience and that might have dislocated the industry also. These were the basic factors which motivated Government in taking this step.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The time that Government gave to get accustomed was used by them to raise the price by 6P, 8P and so on.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Yes. A statement has already been made by the Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting. I am told by my senior colleague here that the newspaper community had also listened to this.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Not all of them.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : I am told that they have on the whole responded well and they have welcomed this in the larger interest of the public. The newspaper community has always understood the cause and have supported it as it has done on many occasions. I do not think they will fail us on this occasion because the question involves national dignity and honour.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They are not paying unfortunately, the readers are.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : I do not know why Shri Indrajit Gupta should object this medium of mass communication having been touched. When we use this instrument mass communication, it also means mass involvement.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Minus the rich people.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : No. The public of India irrespective of caste, creed or political affiliation have stood by us,

whether it is in a smaller or greater measure. They have willingly come to the aid of the people who are affected. The people who are vitally affected, the people of Tripura, Meghalaya, Assam and West Bengal are sharing their rations, houses, education and daily facilities without grudging, even when they have the apprehension that probably the refugees may have to stay on here for some time to come. The common public of India understand this and I think it is not being fair to them to say that they resent it. It is a means of mass involvement. I think the people of India understand their responsibilities and I do hope that the newspaper community will also understand it in the correct perspective and accept the challenge.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Joshi is absent. The question is :

"This House disapproves of the Stamp and Excise Duties (Amendment) Ordinance, 1971 (Ordinance No. 16 of 1971) promulgated by the President on the 22nd October 1971."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, and the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1962, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall take up clause by clause discussion.

Clause 2. Shri Joshi is absent. The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3. (*Amendment of Act 1 of 1944*)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : I beg to move : Division No. 7] AYES [4.52 hrs.

Page 2, line 14—after "PERIODICALS" insert—

"HAVING A CIRCULATION OF ABOVE THIRTY THOUSAND COPIES." (3)

Page 2,—after line 18, insert—

"Provided that in no case shall this additional duty be passed on to the readers by increasing the price." (5)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall put these amendments to vote.

Amendments Nos. 3 and 5 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 4 and 5 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : For clause 1, there is an amendment by Shri Mishra. He is not here. The question is :

"That clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ambesh, Shri
Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chaturvedi, Shri Roshan Lal
Daga, Shri M. C.
Das, Shri Anandi Charan
Dhamankar, Shri
Dube, Shri J. P.
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gohain, Shri C. C.
Gopal, Shri K.
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chander
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Jadeja, Shri D. P.
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kader, Shri S. A.
Kavde, Shri B. R.
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Marandi, Shri Ishwar
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan Das
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Partap Singh, Shri
Patil, Shri Krishnarao

Peje, Shri S. L.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
 Raj Bahadur, Shri
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Prakash, Shri
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
 Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
 Sohan Lal, Shri T.
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Tiwari, Shri R. G.
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Yadav, Shri R. P.
 Yadav, Shri D. P.

NOES

Bade, Shri R. V.
 Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
 Chaudhury, Shri Ishwar
 Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Halder, Shri Madhuryya
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra
 Krishna Kumari Jodhpur, Rajmata
 Krishnan, Shri M. K.
 Manjhi, Shri Bhola
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Mohammad Ismail, Shri

Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah
 Ramkanwar, Shri
 Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
 Sen, Shri Robin
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Solanki, Shri Somchand

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result* of the division is : Ayes 73 ; Noes 22.

The motion was adopted.

14.54 hrs.

COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to move† :

"That the Bill to amend the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

There were certain difficulties and deficiencies experienced in the working of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 and the matter was referred to the Law Commission for suggesting suitable amendments to the Act. Taking into account the importance of the Act and the need for a proper system of enquiry, the Law Commission undertook a comprehensive examination of the entire Act and made a number of recommendations in their 24th report for the revision of the Act in several respects.

The main recommendations of the Law Commission had generally been accepted by the Government after considering the views expressed on those recommendations by the State Governments, Union Territory Administrations and the Ministries of the Government of India and to give effect to the accepted

*The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES :
 Sarvasbri Sadhu Ram, Tarun Gogoi, Prabodh Chandra and N. Shivappa.

†Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

recommendations of the Law Commission, the Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill 1969 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 21 November 1969 and was later on referred to a Joint Committee of Parliament.

The Joint Committee submitted a report to both Houses of Parliament on 9 November 1970. However on the dissolution of the Fourth Lok Sabha, the Bill as reported by the Joint Committee lapsed. The present Bill seeks to give effect to the provisions of the Bill as reported by the Joint Committee with some minor modifications which appear to the Government to be necessary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to amend the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

There is an amendment to this motion given notice of by Mr. Daga. Is he moving it ?

SHRI M. C. DAGHA (Pali) : Yes Sir. I move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 23rd February, 1972." (1)

श्री मौनेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक पर संयुक्त प्रवर समिति में विचार हुआ था और कुछ ऐसी बातें और कठिनाइयाँ उस में सामने आईं जिन का जिक्र अभी मंत्री महोदय ने किया है जिन के चलते संयुक्त प्रवर समिति को जो बातें पहले रेफर की गई थी, उस से कुछ बाहर जाने की आवश्यकता पड़ गई। जैसे एक सवाल था जम्मू और काश्मीर को जोड़ने का। कठिनाई पेश हुई और समिति ने बहुत ही सही निर्णय लिया कि काश्मीर सरकार की राय लेकर इस में बैसा ही संशोधन कर दिया जाय। यह खुशी की बात है कि काश्मीर सरकार ने बहुत ही उत्सुकता से बैसी ही राय दी और फिर प्रवर समिति ने उस के अनुसार बैसा ही निर्णय लिया। एक कठिनाई

अभी भी रह जाती है और वह इस मामले में है कि क्या सरकार को यह शक्ति प्रदान की जाय कि वह बीच में ही किसी जांच आयोग को भंग कर दे या उसके काम को खत्म कर दे। प्रवर समिति ने इस पर बहुत ही विस्तार के साथ गौर किया और यह निर्णय हुआ कि ऐसा कोई भी अधिकार सरकार को नहीं रहना चाहिए कि बीच में ही किसी सदस्य को हटाये या आयोग को बीच में ही खत्म कर दे। हम सभी जानते हैं कि इस के चलते कितनी उलझने होती हैं। हाल ही में बिहार में दत्ता आयोग गठित हुआ था वह बीच में ही खत्म हो गया। मैं उसके मैरिट्स में इस समय नहीं जाना चाहता। लेकिन अगर कोई आयोग गठित हो और उस को बीच में ही खत्म कर दिया जाय तो उस से वातावरण दूषित अवश्य होता है। ऐसी स्थिति में प्रवर समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह स्वीकार किया जो विधेयक की धारा 2 में वर्णित है कि यह शक्ति सरकार को नहीं रहनी चाहिए। मगर जो पहले का कानून है उस की धारा 7 में अभी भी यह स्थिति है जिससे जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत होता है वह टकराता है। मैं आशा करता था कि मंत्री महोदय जब बोलेंगे तो इस सवाल पर बोलेंगे क्योंकि यह सवाल प्रवर समिति के सामने आया था और चूंकि समिति की शक्ति के बाहर यह बात थी, इसीलिए समिति इस पर कोई निर्णय नहीं कर सकी यद्यपि उसका यह ख्याल था कि यह परिवर्तन हो जाना चाहिए। तो जब वह विधेयक खत्म हो गया और अब यह नया विधेयक प्रस्तुत हो रहा है तो आशा यह थी कि मंत्री महोदय उस सवाल को लेंगे और उस के मुताबिक इस विधेयक को संशोधित रूप में पेश करेंगे। लेकिन चूंकि वह बात नहीं आ पाई इसलिए आगे भी दिक्कत होगी और जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत है वह पारित भी हो जाय तो वह पुराने कानून की मूल धारा 7 के साथ टकराएगा। अब नया विधेयक पेश हो रहा था तो वह टकराने वाली बात यहाँ नहीं आनी चाहिए थी। जो रिपोर्टें संयुक्त प्रवर समिति की हैं उस में भी इस बात का जिक्र किया गया था, प्रतिवेदन के छठे पृष्ठ पर नीचे से दूसरे पैरा में वह यही कहते हैं :

The Committee felt that the amendment, to take away the powers of the Government to discontinue the Commission before it has completed its inquiry and submitted its report, if accepted, would be in conflict with section 7 of the principal Act and it would be beyond the scope of the Bill under their consideration. The Committee, therefore, recommend to Government that necessary steps should be taken to divest the Government of powers to discontinue the Commission before it has submitted its report. The Committee feel that such an amendment is very essential particularly in view of the fact that at present even a Commission constituted by a resolution of the House of the People or the Legislative Assembly could be discontinued by the Government under section 7 of the principal Act.

प्रवर समिति ने एक मत से यह निर्णय लिया था और चूंकि उसकी शक्ति और उसके दायरे के बाहर यह था इसलिए सरकार से यह सिफारिश की गई कि वह मूल कानून की धारा 7 को भी संशोधित करे। अब यह अच्छा मौका था और इस मौके पर सुनियोजित रूप से यह विधेयक रखा जाना चाहिए था। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब सदन में मूल रूप में विचार करना पड़ रहा है तो या तो संशोधित रूप में उसको रखा जाता और तब विधेयक पारित किया जाता और ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो दूसरा संशोधन रखना पड़ेगा और उसे पारित करना पड़ेगा। उसके बगैर यह टकराएगा। इसको अगर हम पारित भी कर देंगे तो मूल कानून से यह टकराएगा और फिर कोई भी व्यक्ति इस के खिलाफ कोर्ट में जा सकता है जहां इस पर उलटा फैसला हो सकता है। प्रवर समिति में मंत्री महोदय शुरू से आखिर तक थे और इस निर्णय में उनका भी हिस्सा था। उन्होंने भी इसका वहाँ विरोध नहीं किया था।

कुछ और निर्णय भी लिए गए थे। अधि के संबंध में था कि 6 महीने में समाप्त कर दें या एकाध बातें और भी थीं, जांच आयोग के एकाध सदस्य हट भी जायें तो उनके काम को बन्द करने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी। कुछ नियमों में और अधिनियमों में टकराव है तो उसको दूर

करने की आवश्यकता है। जैसा कि प्रतिवेदन में श्रीकान्तन नायर जी ने अपने नोट आफ डिसेंट में दिया है, उसके लिए मेरी समझ से नोट आफ डिसेंट की आवश्यकता नहीं थी क्योंकि जो प्रतिवेदन है और जो उसमें राय व्यक्त की गई है वह एकमत है, लेकिन उसके चलते जो कठिनाइयाँ पैदा होंगी उस के लिए जो सुझाव थे प्रवर समिति के सामने वह उस में शामिल नहीं थे। तो जो कांसीक्वेंशियल रिजल्ट्स उसके होते हैं उसके सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ नहीं कहा। जैसे लिस्ट में जम्मू काश्मीर को अलग कर दिया गया है। इस विधेयक में हम उसको अलग नहीं कर रहे हैं। तो फिर उसको सुधारने की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी।

इसी तरह से सरकार के जरिये से सालि-सिटर के अप्वाइंटमेंट की बात है। तो उसमें जो कुछ वकीलों ने साक्ष्य दिया था उस के मुताबिक सुधारने की जरूरत पड़ जाती है। उसके बारे में भी मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ नहीं कहा। बहुत सी बातें ऐसी हैं जिन का कि श्रीकान्तन नायर जी के नोट आफ डिसेंट में जिक्र किया गया है जिस के मुताबिक नियम में और अधिनियम में सुधार करने आवश्यक हो जाते हैं। प्रवर समिति के दायरे के बाहर वह चीज थी इसलिए उस पर प्रवर समिति विचार नहीं कर सकी। कुछ सवाल समिति के सामने यह भी उठे थे कि जिस तरह से जांच आयोग हम लोग नियुक्त कर देते हैं और सरकारें बदलती रहती हैं, एक सरकार एक आयोग नियुक्त करती है, वह चली जाती है, दूसरी सरकार आती है तो क्या दूसरी सरकार के लोग उस पुराने आयोग को रद्द कर सकते हैं? इसी लिए उस को छीनने की बात हुई थी, सिर्फ रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति का ही हक सरकार को रहेगा।

15 hrs.

एक महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि इस दौर में जितने भी जांच आयोग स्थापित हुए, कई बार ऐसा हुआ कि प्रतिवेदन उनका दिया गया; लेकिन आम जन-जन को, देश की जनता को यह ज्ञात नहीं हो सका। इसलिए लोक सभा में जब

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से जांच आयोग स्थापित किया जाय और विधान सभाओं में जब राज्य सरकारों की ओर से स्थापित किया जाय, उनके प्रतिवेदन को निश्चित रूप से रखा जाय। अब तो प्रतिवेदन देने की अवधि भी 6 महीने निर्धारित कर दी गई है। इससे यह होगा कि किसी भी जांच आयोग की जांच और उसका प्रतिवेदन अन्धेरे में नहीं रहेगा, देश के सामने आयेगा, हमारी लोक सभा या विधान सभाओं के सामने आयेगा। इसके लिए इस के अन्दर नियमों और विनियमों को संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी।

प्रवर समिति ने इसमें कुछ सुझाव दिये थे, ला-कमीशन का जो प्रावधान था, प्रवर समिति को उसके दायरे से बाहर जाना पड़ा था, कुछ मामलों में ला-कमीशन नहीं गया था और उन स्थितियों में प्रवर समिति ने पूरी बहस के बाद, इस तरह के कुछ संशोधन सरकार को दिये थे।

इस लिए मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि जो मूल कानून की धारा 7 है, उस के मुताबिक संशोधन करके आप इस को सदन के सामने रखें, उसके बिना इस को पारित करने से एक महत्वपूर्ण निर्णायक सवाल पर यह कानून टकरायेगा। यह विधेयक उस कानून से टकरायेगा, उसके बिना इसको पारित करने का कोई मतलब नहीं होगा। बल्कि यह तो व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस को स्वीकार कर लें, तब कोई कठिनाई नहीं रहेगी।

श्री आर० बी० बड़े (खारगोन) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कमीशन आफ एन्क्वायरी अमेण्डमेन्ट बिल, जिसे शासन यहां पर लाया है, मैं इसका अंशतः स्वागत करूंगा। इस का कारण यह है कि 1952 में जो ओरिजनल एक्ट था, उस में इतने डिफेक्ट्स थे कि जब कभी भी कोई कमीशन नियुक्त होता था तो क्या प्रोसीजर फौजी होना चाहिए, ऐसे सवाल उस में पैदा होते थे। मैंने देखा है कई जगह कन्टेम्प्ट आफ कोर्ट का सवाल पैदा हो जाता था, इसको कोर्ट मानना

चाहिए या नहीं मानना चाहिए। हाई कोर्ट ने भी इसके बारे में कहा था—कमीशन कोर्ट नहीं है। तब यह सवाल पैदा हुआ कि कोई कन्टेम्प्ट करेगा, तब क्या होगा। इस प्रकार की कठिनाइयां इस में आती थीं।

इस बिल में एक क्लॉज दिया गया है—
सं० 13—इस में कहा गया है—

“If any person, by words either spoken or intended to be read, makes or publishes any statement or does any other act, which is calculated to bring the Commission or any member thereof into disrepute, he shall be punishable.....” etc.

इस को इतना बड़ा रखने के बजाय, अगर इतना ही कर देते—

Commission will be considered as a court

तो इस से परपज सर्व हो जाता। लेकिन 13 का इतना बड़ा सैंक्शन डाल दिया गया है, परपज तो उस से भी सर्व नहीं हो जायगा।

एक बात कमीशन के सामने विटनेसेज की है, उस का क्या नियम होना चाहिये, क्या प्रोसीजर एडाप्ट किया जाना चाहिए। सिविल प्रोसीजर कांड में विटनेसेज के बारे में जो प्रोवीजन दिया गया है, अगर वही यहां पर भी एप्लीकेबल होता तो ठीक था, लेकिन इसमें दिया गया है—

Witness will be called.

इस तरह का प्रोवीजन इसमें दिया गया है, लेकिन सी० पी० सी० का प्रोवीजन लागू किया जाय, ऐसा ही तो अच्छा होता। एक अच्छा प्रोवीजन इस में यह है—क्लॉज 5—कमीशन के अपनी रिपोर्ट देने के बाद 6 महीने के अन्दर—

“The appropriate Government shall cause to be laid before the House of the People or, as the case may be, the Legislative Assembly of the State, the report, if any, of the Commission.....within a period of six months of the submission of the

report by the Commission to the appropriate Government."

6 महीने में जो रिपोर्ट आयेगी, वह सदन के सामने रखनी चाहिए। मैंने देखा है, हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में एक शंखधर सिंह ट्राइबल कमीशन था—वन-मैन कमीशन था। उसकी जो रिपोर्ट मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट को गई, चूंकि वह ट्राइबल को फेवर करती थी, इसलिए कभी भी वह पब्लिक के सामने नहीं आई और अभी तक दफतर में रखी हुई है। लेकिन अब जो प्रावीजन इस में दिया गया है, वह ठीक है।

लेकिन इस में भी अभी कुछ डिफेक्ट्स हैं, जैसा मेरे एक माननीय मित्र ने अभी कहा—कमीशन को कम करना हो या कमीशन के मेम्बर्स को बढ़ाना हो, इस के बारे में इसमें कोई पावर्स नहीं हैं, ओरिजनल एक्ट में था, मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें भी लाना चाहिए।

एक बात मुझे यह कहना है कि जो सिलेक्ट कमेटी बनी थी, उस में उन्होंने कहा है—*It extends to the whole of India.* इण्डिया में जम्मू-काश्मीर आता है तो अलग से जम्मू-काश्मीर के लिए प्रावीजन करने को क्या जरूरत थी। मैं देखता हूँ कि सरकार शुरू से ही हर एक्ट में ऐसा प्रावीजन करती आ रही है। इसका मतलब यह है कि हमारा जो कांग्रेस शासन है, वह जम्मू-काश्मीर को इण्डिया में शामिल करने को तैयार नहीं है, इण्डिया यानी जम्मू-काश्मीर को अपने में नहीं समझती।

हमेशा जो कमीशन नियुक्त होता है, उसमें हीयर-से एविडेंस आता है, उसमें थर्ड-हैंड, फोर्थ-हैंड एविडेंस आता है, चूंकि वे एविडेंस कोर्ट के सामने नहीं आ सकते, इसी लिए राउण्ड-एबाउट-वे में कमीशन नियुक्त होते हैं। मैंने देखा है कि कमीशन नियुक्त करने का भी एक खास परपज होता है, जो इन के शत्रु होते हैं, जो कांग्रेस के खिलाफ होते हैं, उनके खिलाफ कमीशन नियुक्त कर दिये जाते हैं, उस में वह जितना बदला लेना चाहते हैं, उतना ले सकते हैं। इस में जो न्यायिक बैलेंस दोनों में होना चाहिए, उस की तरफ

ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। इस में तो ऐसा है कि पार्लियामेंट में कमीशन नियुक्त करना पास हो जाय तो कमीशन नियुक्त करना ही पड़ता है।

ला कमीशन की 24वीं रिपोर्ट के पेज 5 पर लिखा है—

"In this connection, a passage from the speech in the House of Commons of Sir Alfred Butt who was involved in the 'Budget Leakage Inquiry' in 1936 may be quoted :

'I would ask right hon. and hon. Members to visualise the position in which I now find myself. I have been condemned, and apparently I must suffer for the rest of my life from a finding against which there is no appeal, upon evidence which apparently does not justify a trial, and there is now no method open to me by which I can bring a true and full facts before a jury of my fellow-men.....If any good may come from this, the most miserable moment of my life, I can only hope that my position may do something to prevent any other person in this country being subject to the humiliation and wretchedness which I have suffered, without trial, without appeal and with redress.'

यह कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में है, न उस में अपील हो सकती है, हीयर-से एविडेंस उस में आता है, उस वक्त कमीशन को देखना चाहिए कि जो एविडेंस आता है, वह ठीक आता है या नहीं। इसके बारे में आप ने इस बिल में कुछ नहीं लिखा है। इस में इतना ही लिखा है कि कमीशन एविडेंस ले सकता है—लेकिन वह प्राइवेट में होना चाहिए या पब्लिक में होना चाहिए, इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं दिया है। इंग्लैंड में पब्लिक में एविडेंस लिया जाता है, लेकिन यहां पर कमीशन की इच्छा पर रखा हुआ है, वह चाहें तो प्राइवेट में ले या पब्लिक में लें। आम तौर पर तो ऐसा ही होता है कि सब प्राइवेट में ली जाती है, सिर्फ छागला कमीशन ने मूंदड़ा के बारे में पब्लिक में

[श्री आर० बी० बड़े]

ली थी और फिर जितनी रिपोर्ट आती है सब दफ्तर में रह जाती है।

मेरी एक विनती है—कमीशन में कितने आदमी होंगे, इस के बारे में सरकार निश्चय करती है और बीच बीच में उसको बदलते भी रहते हैं। जैसे मध्य प्रदेश में एक कमीशन बना, मैं भी उस का मेम्बर था। पहले संविद गवर्नमेंट थी, उस ने जिसको नियुक्त किया, उसके बाद कांग्रेस की सरकार आई, उसने मेम्बरों को बदल दिया। आप को याद होगा हमारे यहाँ जसपुर के महाराजा पार्लिमेंट के मेम्बर थे, वह उस कमीशन के प्रेसिडेंट थे, जब कांग्रेस की सरकार आई तो फिर मेम्बरों को बदला गया। उन्होंने मुझसे पूछा—मैंने कहा, आप चाहते हो तो रहता हूँ, नहीं चाहते हो, तो नहीं रहता हूँ। उसके बाद जब कांग्रेस की सरकार आई तो फिर सब मेम्बरों को बदल देने से जितना काम पहले हुआ था, वह फिर नये सिरे से शुरू करना पड़ा, जितनी एविडेंस ट्राइबल्स के लिये शुरू से ली थी, वह फिर से शुरू हो गई, इस तरह से ज्यादा खर्च शुरू हो गया। और बिलम्ब हो रहा है। कमीशन का कार्य खत्म हुआ ही नहीं।

मेरी विनती है कि शासन को एक दफा निर्णय कर लेना चाहिए जब एक दफा कमीशन नियुक्त हो गया तो उस के मेम्बरों को बदलना नहीं चाहिए। डी-नोवो एविडेंस नहीं ली जायगी, इस तरह की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

मैं एक प्वाइन्ट और प्रेस करना चाहता हूँ—एविडेंस के बारे में इस में कहा गया है कि एविडेंस ली जायगी, लेकिन इस में ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि—

The Evidence Act shall be made applicable to this.

कमीशन इसीलिए नियुक्त किये जाते हैं बहुत सी एविडेंस ऐसी होती है जो कोर्ट में शामिल नहीं होती है—जैसे हीयर-से एविडेंस। उन के ऊपर वहाँ

कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया जाता है, उन के कारणों को कोर्ट नहीं देखती है। जैसे हमारे यहाँ हिन्दू-मुस्लिम रायट हुआ, एन्क्वायरी हुई, लेकिन कोर्ट में जाने के बाद वह टिकता नहीं है। लेकिन कोर्ट में जाने के बाद वह कमीशंस टिकते नहीं और न उनकी रिकमेंडेशंस पर कोई ऐक्शन नहीं लिया जाता है। सिम्प्ली एक आदमी को डिफेम किया जाता है। कमीशंस जो अपने निर्णय देते हैं उनके अनुसार कोर्ट में कोई इन्क्वायरी होती नहीं और न कोर्ट में केसेज जाते हैं। इसलिए अगर कमीशन नियुक्त करना हो तो फिर कम से कम इतना हो जाये कि उस पर ऐक्शन लिया जाये और पब्लिक उसको देखे और समझे कि क्या नैतिक है और क्या अनैतिक है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल में 6 महीने में रखने की जो बात कही गई है उसको शासन को सिद्ध भी करना चाहिए। शासन ने बड़ी मुश्किल से पिछली लोकसभा में इसको रखा था लेकिन वह लैप्स हो गया और उसके बाद इसको फिर लाई है परन्तु फिर भी यह अधूरा है। यह शासन कोई लंगड़ा लूला न होकर बहुत मजबूत शासन है, इसको तो बहुत अच्छा कानून लाना चाहिए। पहले जो सेलेक्ट कमेटी थी उसने तमाम डिफेक्ट्स बताए। उसमें माइनारिटी और मेजोरिटी ओपीनियन्स दी गई हैं लेकिन उसके अनुसार दो एक जगह ही पालन किया गया है। इसी प्रकार से ला कमीशन की रिपोर्ट हैं। ला कमीशन ने जब लूप-होल्स बताए हैं तो उनका अनुकरण करना चाहिए वरना फिर ला कमीशन किस पर्पज के लिए बनाया गया है। उसकी सार्थकता क्या है। मैं कहता हूँ शासन बताये कि अगर ला कमीशंस ने अच्छी रिकमेंडेशन्स दी हैं तो फिर उनको क्यों नहीं माना गया है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार पहले के ऐक्ट में कुछ सुधार करके यह बिल लाई है इस लिए मैं इसको सपोर्ट करता हूँ लेकिन साथ ही साथ कहता हूँ कि ला कमीशन ने जो कुछ कहा है उसको यदि आप डिटो भी करते तो यहाँ पर डिफरेंस आफ ओपीनियन नहीं होता।

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to reply to the points that have been raised by the Hon. Members.

Firstly, it is not true to say that the Government has not accepted the recommendations of the Law Commission or the Joint Committee of Parliament. We not only accepted a large number of recommendations of the Law Commission but also the changes suggested by the Joint Committee. The only important change which has not found acceptance is the one which suggests that the Commission of Inquiry should not cease to function unless it has completed its task and submitted its report. It is conceivable that in an emergency or otherwise, the Government may feel obliged to terminate the life of the Commission of Inquiry and the power to do so should not be denied to Government.

This was one of the major differences between the Joint Committee and the Government. It was suggested that once a Commission of Inquiry had commenced work, it should not stop and the Government should have no right to discontinue the Commission of Inquiry or put it to an end. Due to various practical difficulties, it was not found possible to accept it. For example, I had suggested that in case of an emergency there could be a situation in which it is not possible or desirable to continue with the Inquiry.

Then, the hon. Member made a reference to a Commission of Inquiry established by the Bihar Government and that it was discontinued by the later Government. The Government which is about to go out of office or which has lost its majority or which is of an interim nature, if it seeks in its own wisdom to appoint a Commission of Inquiry on a variety of subjects which are of a delicate nature, we cannot leave it at that.

The successor Government or the Government which follows has a right to see whether the previous Government has taken all the relevant facts into consideration before appointing the Commission. But, if you make it automatic that once a commission is appointed, it will never be changed, it will create a lot of difficulties, of a legal nature as well as of an administrative nature.

SHRI R. V. BADE : This is because the Congress Party is in power.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There is no question of Congress or any other party being in power. This is a phenomenon which can happen to any Party. I gave the example of a Party Government in a State which is about to go out of office, which knew that its days were numbered and that it has lost confidence acting in an irresponsible manner, appoints a commission. It cannot be left that. It cannot argue that once a commission has been appointed on any subject or against any person or on any matter whatsoever, it should continue for ever. I don't think.....

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : After completing its work, it will end.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Do I take it that you are setting aside the unanimous recommendation of the Joint Select Committee? May I take it like that?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There is no question of a joint or unanimous recommendation. This point of view was presented before the Joint Select Committee also. We had told them the difficulties that will arise by making a recommendation of that nature and the Government is still of the opinion that it is not possible for the Government to accept this recommendation because of the reasons that I have given.

SHRI R. V. BADE : What I have pointed out was that the terms of reference are the same. So, there is no question of the 'alibre of the parties being different but the members are changed. There is no objection.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : This is another point I was replying to Shri Bhogendra Jha when he said that this recommendation should be accepted. This is the only major recommendation that the Government has not found possible to accept and for the reasons that I have given and I am still.....

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : You have not given the reason. What legal difficulty is there?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I have said that the difficulty would be that because

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of an irresponsible Government which is on the verge of quitting office and which has ceased to enjoy the confidence of the House, if it appoints a Commission not on one individual but against many persons, against the Central Government, against any one, you cannot leave it at that. That Commission is sacrasavet and it cannot be disturbed by any successor Government.

I cannot understand the wisdom of that suggestion. No Government worth its name will ever disturb a commission which is really of public importance and has been appointed by the previous Government. No Government will do it because it will have to answer to the House to which it is responsible and it will never withdraw or cancel a commission which is of real importance.

Practical difficulties will be enormous. That is because of this that it has not been thought fit to accept it. After all, appointment of a Commission of Inquiry is in the discretion of a Government. When one Government thinks it fit to appoint it, another government may not think it fit to continue it. It is not like the *Lok Ayukta* or something like that. It is a not continuing institution to which any one can go at any time, give a complaint or make a submission and have a right to have it examined and adjudicated upon.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): When a quasi-judicial determination is called for by one Government, should a subsequent Government sit in judgement on the earlier Government and upset the whole arrangement? Why interfere with the operations of the quasi-judicial process which a commission of inquiry represents.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I have been trying to explain this very thing. Suppose, a government acts in a very irresponsible manner and appoints a Commission which goes much beyond the immediate needs of the situation or is of a type which has no immediate relevance to...

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): On a point of clarification. Whatever may be the validity of the argument for not accepting that recommendation, I want to know whether there has been any precedent that a recommendation of a Joint Select Committee is not accepted by the Government. Has it ever

happened that the unanimous recommendation of a Joint Select Committee was not accepted by the Government? Has there ever been a precedent?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I have said that these difficulties were explained to the Committee also and that it is difficult to accept this recommendation. Not that this point was not before the Committee at that time. So, it is not a question of a unanimous recommendation not being accepted by the Government. I do not know whether there are any precedents for doing so or not.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Precedents are nowhere. That is very important.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Recommendation is only a recommendation.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Is it true that in the House amendments can be moved. But, has there been a precedent? That is what I am asking him as to whether the Government has not...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not in a position to give you an instance out of hand.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Any irresponsible Government will make use of this power. Why should we give power to any irresponsible Government regarding appointment of Commissions? It is a very serious matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are guided more by political considerations.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: It is not at all incumbent on any Government to appoint a Commission. It is not a court of law or Lok Ayukta or any institution of that nature, where anyone can have a complaint adjudicated upon. Only when Government is satisfied about the necessity to probe certain things that a Commission of Inquiry is appointed. There are many public issues involved but Commissions are always appointed. It is a question of the judgement of another Government *versus* the judgement of another Government, whether such and such matter should be required into by a Commission or not. There is nothing wrong if one Government upsets the decision of another Government, if it is says that the terms of

reference or scope of inquiry of another Commission are not covered by the demands of the situation. There can be such situations. Therefore, why should you bind succeeding Governments? Why should you stop them from going into this and re-examining this if they find it necessary?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : What will happen to the public morale? Will it be cleared up or hushed up by withdrawing?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : If it is a case of corruption within the Ministry, how can you do it?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : These are not against corruption exclusively.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Then you can say, except cases of corruption. Put it that way.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : When the Lok Ayukta Bill comes...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What about the present one?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : This is going to be a continuing institution and such complaints can be taken to it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You are not convincing anybody. You are only fulfilling a political purpose.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I have long realised the futility of trying to convince the hon. Member.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : You were a Member of the Joint Committee... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have put the question to the Minister; he is trying to answer. If you are not satisfied, there is no question of wrangling over it.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There are two ways in which Commissions of Inquiry can be appointed. The Government may do it either on its own, or by a Resolution of the House. We have stated that when the Commission is appointed by the Legislature, it can be withdrawn only by the permission of

the Legislature. When the Legislature has passed such a Resolution, only they can withdraw it, not the Government. But when Government appoints such Commissions on its own, the next one can withdraw it and I have already mentioned the reasons for the same. It should not be misinterpreted by my friends.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : You have not accepted the recommendation.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : We have accepted most of the recommendations, except this one.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Why not this one?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : For the reasons that I have already said.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Far from convincing, Mr. Mirdha, as I have said already.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There are other points mentioned also like extension to Jammu and Kashmir. The hon. Member said that the Joint Committee went to Jammu and Kashmir and Government accepted that the scope of this Act may be extended to Jammu and Kashmir. That is what we have done.

As regards the contempt of court provisions, they have been discussed here in great detail. It is not possible to introduce all the concepts of contempt of court in this Bill for the very simple reason that it is not a court of law, and, therefore, the procedure has to be different, and that procedure has been enumerated in the Bill, and I think that would meet the needs of the situation.

15.26 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Another point is that many State Governments appoint commissions and take no action on them. It is exactly to meet a situation like this that provision has been made that within six months of the presentation of the report of the commission, Government are bound to bring it before the legislature along with the manner in which they propose to implement it. After the introduction of this

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section in the Act, I hope that this complaint made by hon. Members that the reports of some commissions are not acted upon would not arise.

These were some of the points raised, and I had tried to reply to them as well as I could. With these observations, I would request the House to kindly pass this Bill.

श्री भार० बी० मर्दे : इस को रिट्रास्पेक्टिव एफेक्ट से लाया जाये ।

MR. SPEAKER : There is an amendment seeking to circulate the Bill. Is the hon. Member Shri M. C. Daga pressing it ?

SHRI M. C. DAGA : I seek leave of the House to withdraw it.

The Amendments was by leave, withdrawn.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Let this Bill be continued tomorrow. It is already nearing 3.30 p.m. when we have to take the Private Members' Business. We want to say something on the third reading of this Bill also.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to amend the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall proceed with this Bill on the next occasion.

15.28 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions

presented to the House on the 24th November, 1971".

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That this House do agree with the Seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bill and Resolutions presented to the House on the 24th November, 1971".

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA (Motihari) : I beg to move :

"That in the motion—

add at the end 'with the modification that Shri Bibhuti Mishra be permitted to move for leave to introduce his Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1971' "

मुझे यह कहना है कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 1 के अन्तर्गत मेरा जो गैर-सरकारी विधेयक है उस को खारिज किया गया है। इस पर मुझ को ऐतराज है। संविधान के अनुच्छेद एक में लिखा है कि :

"India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States."

जब हमारा संविधान बना तब उसके बनाने वालों ने कोई हर एक स्टेट के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में अंग्रेजों से लड़ाई नहीं लड़ी थी। एक हमारा केन्द्रीय आर्गनाइजेशन कांग्रेस का था उसने सारे देश की चेतना को जगाया।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East) : Are we having a discussion on this ?

MR. SPEAKER : There is a certain items in it to which he does not agree. He has raised some objections to the constitutional side. He has given previous notice. Under the rules, he can make a few observations.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : आर्टिकल 4 में लिखा है कि पार्लियामेंट को हक है कि इस में किसी भी धारा को बदले और चाहे तो उस में किसी भी तरह का सुधार करे। आगे चलकर पांचवीं धारा में लिखा है :

"At the commencement of this Constitution, every person who has his domicile in the territory of India".

यूनियन टैरिटरी नहीं कहा है। टैरिटरी आफ इण्डिया कहा है। इसलिए उनका जो खयाल है कि यह कोई यूनियन है या फेडरेशन है, वह बात यहाँ पर नहीं है। आर्टिकल 1 की जो एक धारा है, इसमें वह लागू नहीं होती है। यदि ऐसी बात होती तो राजा लोगों के साथ हमारे वादे थे उनको खत्म न किया जाता। लेकिन प्रिन्सीपलिस का हम यहाँ पार्लियामेंट में बिल ला रहे हैं और संविधान को बदल कर हम उस में सुधार करने जा रहे हैं। उसी तरह से आई सी एस लोगों के साथ भी हमारा वादा था और उसको संविधान में स्थान दिया गया है और उस में भी हम सुधार कर रहे हैं। यह सदन, लोक सभा, जोकि बालिग मताधिकार के ऊपर चुन कर बना है, इसको संविधान में कहां सुधार करना है और कहां नहीं करना है, इसका वाजिब तौर पर हक हासिल है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप तो जानते ही हैं कि संविधान किन लोगों ने बनाया था और वे किस आधार पर चुनकर आए थे। उस समय जो संविधान बनाने के लिए असेम्बली बनाई गई थी वह रेस्ट्रिक्टेड वोट पर चुनी गई थी। अंग्रेजों से लड़ने के लिए असेम्बलियों में लोगों ने कांग्रेस जनों को भेजा था। जब आजादी मिली तो संविधान बनाने की बात आई। प्रतिनिधियों ने आकर जल्दी जल्दी संविधान बनाया। वे लोग बालिग मताधिकार पर चुनकर कंस्टिट्यूट असेम्बली में आए हों, ऐसी बात नहीं थी। आज यह लोक सभा बालिग मताधिकार के ऊपर चुनी गई है और इसको हक है इस संविधान में जो हेरफेर करना चाहे करे। 24 सुधार हम कर चुके हैं। 25वां और 26वां भी आपके सामने है। इसलिए उपाध्यक्ष जी ने जो—

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): How are you going to give 2½ hours to this business?

MR. SPEAKER: 2½ hours for this. This is also part of private members' business.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not agree. This time has to be found outside that.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think he will take much time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Already he has taken 5 minutes.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : आर्टिकल चार में लिखा है :

Any law referred to in article 2 or art. 3

फर्स्ट शैड्यूल में सब स्टेट्स के नाम दिये हैं। उसको घटाना बढ़ाना, उनके नामों में हेरफेर करना...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Are we in a position to discuss the merits of this now?

इस पर बहस कैसे हो सकती है, समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। इस पर क्या एक घंटा बहस होगी ?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow a discussion. His motion is: "That in the motion:

add at the end 'with the modification that Shri Bibhuti Mishra be permitted to move for leave to introduce his Constitution Amendment Bill 1971' "

आपकी एमेंडमेंट में हाउस के सामने पुट कर दूंगा और अगर वह कैरी हो जाए, उसके बाद जब बारी आए तब आपकी जो मर्जी आए कह लेना।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरी एमेंडमेंट को माननीय सदस्य समझे। मैं क्या चाहता हूँ इसको जानें। इसको समझें कि इसको क्यों मंजूरी दी जानी चाहिए।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Could not this point be recommitted to the Committee so that the time of the House can be served, because the private Members cherish this time. This point, if the House so desires, may be referred back to the committee and there, Mr. Mishra can go and have his say and then come to House.

MR. SPEAKER : He said this. He met me and told me. He said he appeared before the Committee ; it is a very unfortunate thing.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : We cannot sit in judgment over the Committee and listen to his arguments, howsoever we are deferential to him.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो बात ठीक समझा रहे हैं। इस पर वोटिंग हो जाए और अगर हाउस एक्सेप्ट करे तो फिर आप आगुमेंट दीजिए जब वक्त आये।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : हमारा कहना यह था कि हाउस सुन ले कि हमारा कहना कहां तक सही है या गलत है। मैं हाउस को अपील करता हूँ कि वह देखे कि मेरा एमेंडमेंट मंजूर होना चाहिए या नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं इसको हाउस की मर्जी पर छोड़ता हूँ और हाउस चाहे तो इसको रखे और न चाहे तो न रखे।

SHRI G. G. SWELL : I do not want to encroach on the time of the House. I only want to say that this decision of the Committee in making these recommendations was unanimous. Shri Mishra appeared before the Committee. We explained to him the legal and constitutional difficulties that stood in the way in allowing him to move this motion. As I said, I do not want to encroach upon the time of the private Members' business but I can only say that we had very many good, constitutional and legal considerations that led us to this conclusion. If I try to explain that, it will take a long time, but if you think it is not necessary, then I will leave it to the wisdom of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : I think I will leave it to the wisdom of the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : If this matter is to be considered at all by the House,

then Mr. Mishra's draft Bill, together with the comments of the Committee, the objections, or whatever difficulties they felt, must be sent to the House. Only after that we can discuss it. How can we discuss it now ?

MR. SPEAKER : The position is, the whole motion is before the House along with the subject as an amendment. I have to put it. There is no way out. If it is something independent of this motion, it could be considered. (*Interruption*) The motion of Prof. Swell is there. I am going to put the amendment of Shri Bibhuti Mishra earlier. This is the only amendment.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Without giving us an opportunity to go through the whole matter deeply and coming to a decision after deliberations in this House, this summary process perhaps would be unjustifiable.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Normally our difficulty is that whatever is reported on by the Committee is taken on trust by the House. That is the way in which Parliament has to function. If a very senior Member presses some very serious objection, it is very difficult for us to make up our mind one way or the other. I do not know, if you could, for that particular matter in isolation, refer back to the Committee ; then we are absolved of the necessity of having to vote on the matter. We do not know what to do.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargon) : Whatever is desired by the Committee should be accepted. We do not know what is the amendment here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Under what rule is this amendment being put ?

MR. SPEAKER : The same rule which you quote in respect of advance information about reports, etc.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Not on this occasion, Sir. I am afraid I cannot agree. Putting this amendment to the vote of the House will be without precedent, and improper.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : I want to draw the attention of the House to what happened on March 13, 1953.

MR. SPEAKER : Let us put it to vote; let us dispose of it summarily.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : Sir, in this case some extra-ordinary circumstances have developed. A senior Member wants this to be considered by the Committee itself. You have always got inherent powers to allow this. I move that it be referred to the Committee, with the leave of the House and with your permission.

MR. SPEAKER : How can I detach this particular amendment ? It is part of the main motion. If I have to put that motion, I have to put this amendment also to vote. The inherent powers in me do not allow me to pull out one amendment.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : It is not that you are pulling one amendment out in exercise of your inherent powers ; you are referring the whole matter back. If you permit me, I shall move a motion that the whole thing be sent back to the Committee for its consideration. There is nothing wrong in it, either procedurally or otherwise.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This amendment should be referred back to the Committee. If Mr. Mishra feels like that he can bring in a suitable motion under rule 184 for consideration by the House.

MR. SPEAKER : I think it would be much better if Mr. Mishra withdraws his amendment. What right have I got, as Speaker, to say that I allow this motion or disallow that motion ?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : You can permit postponement of the consideration of the motion.

MR. SPEAKER : No ; even if it is being postponed, I shall have to put it to the vote of the House. I cannot do it myself, unless there is a regular motion to that effect and I put it to the House. As at present I have no motion for postponement, in writing.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : My respectful submission is this. It is a question of laying down a precedent. Personally from what Mr. Mishra said, I do not feel very convinced on

the merits of the matter. But some day, something more important might come up. Prof. Mukerjee raised a very valid point. You can certainly permit postponement of the consideration motion.

MR. SPEAKER : You are giving me wider powers than I have ; that is not in the interest of the House.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : You have those powers.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not that power. Unless there is a motion for postponement, *suo motu* I cannot do anything.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I beg to move :

"That the consideration of this motion be postponed and the amendment be referred back to the Committee."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I regret to say that it cannot be done. What is being done is improper. He can move a closure motion on something that is being debated in the House, but not on a motion like this.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : Notice has to be given of the motion. Rule 185 reads :

"Notice of a motion shall be given in writing addressed to the Secretary."

Shri Salve has not given notice in writing.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : He knows that we can waive this rule.

MR. SPEAKER : The Speaker has power to allow it, but I am not exercising that power.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : With due respect, that is likely to be arbitrary.

MR. SPEAKER : Notice of the motion has not been given. It is not so exceptional that I should use my inherent powers

The question is :

That in the motion—

add at the end—

"with the modification that Shri Bibhuti Mishra be permitted to move

[Mr. Speaker]

for leave to introduce his Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1971."

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 24th November, 1971."

The motion was adopted.

15.49 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : TAKING OVER OF
CLOSED INDUSTRIAL UNITS AS
PUBLIC ENTERPRISES—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri D. N. Tiwary. He is not here There are 8 minutes left.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I want five minutes.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : Please give me five minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : Four minutes each.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : I have gone through the views expressed by many hon. Members in this Resolution. As far as the unemployment of workers is concerned, I sympathise with them. As far as the fall in production by the closure of the units is concerned, I support their views. But I cannot agree with many hon. Members and the Mover of the Resolution who say that the closures are brought about for black-mailing of workers. Where does the question arise ? They say that big industries are bagging the import licences, grabbing all the raw materials to the disadvantage of the small industries and that if the Government takes them over, it will work miracles at once ! I do not agree with these views. Ours is a mixed economy and both public and private sectors have to work for increasing industrial production and creating more employment. So far this has worked very well After independence, industrial production in private sector has increased 15 times. In consumer goods, we are not only self-sufficient, but have sur-

plus capacity for export. In engineering goods, after meeting the country's requirements, we export Rs. 70 crores worth of them a year. Before independence, we were importing all the plant and machinery. But now we are making them here. After meeting the requirements of our 550 million people, our textile industry exports goods worth Rs. 110 crores a year.

Merely taking over the closed units will not solve the problem. We should study the reasons for the closure. In West Bengal during the last two or three years, hundreds of units have been closed down not on account of the management's fault, but because the politicians belonging to the ruling party at that time created such conditions that there was no other way for the units except to close down. Unless the workers are told to look after production properly, closures will not stop. Our industrial production has not increased during the last two or three years. We want that it should increase. The reasons for closure should be checked before such units are taken over and remedial action should be taken. Many textile units have been taken over by Government, but the losses have mounted, instead of stopping. If the plant and machinery are obsolete, naturally production will not go up and there will be losses. Such units should not be taken over but scrapped and new mills should be put up. Similarly, if the closure is due to the interference of politicians, Government should see that politics does not affect production. What happens in West Bengal ? What happens in Durgapur ? Every day there is trouble there in Durgapur. How much is the country losing on account of that ? Therefore, on all these grounds, I oppose the Resolution.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I rise to support this Resolution moved by my hon. friend Shri Saha. It is very opportune because we are having a fresh discussion on this Resolution after the Ordinance was promulgated and the Bill is coming before this House next week. At that time there was some difficulty before the government in taking over any unit, be it a textile or jute mill, because it had to be done under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, which sometimes took two or three years. During this period the employers ensured that the particular unit is not taken over by the government.

I have great regard for my hon. friend, Shri Damani, who knows the case of the textile industry inside out. But he has probably forgotten that after the Textile Corporation of India took over certain units which were not working well, they have started showing profits. At least in Kanpur I know two cases, The New Victoria Mills and the Minerva Mills, one owned by Singhanias and the other owned by the great Thapars were taken over by the Corporation. At the time of taking over they were just junks. I am happy to say that the Minerva Mills has now started earning profits and I have no doubt that within a very short time the New Victoria Mills will also earn profits. So, it is wrong to say that once a unit is taken over by the government it will not run properly.

After the promulgation of this Ordinance many mills have been taken over. In all those units wastage has been cut short and they are now working well. I would say that all those units which are closed for three months should be taken over by the government. In West Bengal nearly 500 units, both small, medium and large-scale, employing more than two lakhs of workers are facing closure. If they are really closed down and the workers are thrown out how could you expect to maintain law and order?

So, in all fairness this Resolution should be accepted. After all, what does the Resolution say? It says:

"This House is of opinion that the Government of India should take immediate and effective steps to take over all the factories and industrial units which have been closed down during the last five years in various parts of the country and run them as public enterprises."

In fact, a unanimous resolution was passed at the Indian Labour Conference that an Ordinance should be brought forward immediately to take over all such units in Bombay, Calcutta and other centres which are plagued by strikes and bandhs. Now government have promulgated this Ordinance. We all welcome it. Even though there are certain defects in the Ordinance which may be used by the employers, still we welcome it. Nothing is going to be lost by accepting this resolution.

Here I would like to explain one difficulty to the Minister. The moment Government takes a decision about taking over a unit, immediately the employers go and approach the honourable High Court and sometimes the honourable Supreme Court. Both of them are extremely honourable and they sometimes issue an injunction or stay order with the result that for 2-3 years it cannot be taken over.

16 hrs.

I was told by the Minister of Labour that after the Ordinance even those units about which cases are pending before the High Courts should be taken over. In that case there should be an amendment and, I hope, that will be embodied in the Ordinance which will become law that the remedy should not lie in a court of law. Once the employer has shut down a unit for three months, it should be taken over permanently not as a gift again to be given back.

With these words, I support the Resolution brought forward before the House and I congratulate the young Member of this House for the same.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully appreciate the sentiments of the hon. Member who has moved the Resolution. All of us are worried about the closure of industrial units and it is our desire to see that none of them is closed down because it involves so many things not only from the point of view of employment but also we need badly production in various sectors which we can ill-afford to lose.

We all very well know that due to historical reasons, our country was not as much industrialised as it should have been. When more fortunate countries in this world were having industrial revolutions and were rapidly marching ahead, because we were not masters of ourselves, we could not move our economy in the way in which we wanted to do. The result is that today most of our population has to rely upon the primary sector, that is, agriculture for employment.

We all very well know that the prosperity of a country is measured by various standards. One of them is, what is the percentage of

[Shri Ghanshyam Oza]

population which is engaged in the primary sector, that is, agriculture; what is the percentage of population engaged in secondary sector, that is industry and what is the percentage of population which is engaged in tertiary sector. This is one of the standards by which the prosperity of a country is measured. There are other things also. What is the *per capita* consumption of steel and so on. At present, we are not concerned with that aspect of the economy. We are, at present, concerned with the industrial aspect.

In this country, unfortunately, even today 70 per cent or more than that of our population is relying upon the primary sector, that is, agriculture, for employment, very little percentage in industry and still less in the tertiary sector of social services. If we talk of advanced countries, for example, in America, in the beginning of the century, 31 per cent of population found employment in agriculture and today that percentage has gone down to 7 per cent only. Only 7 per cent of the population is finding employment in agriculture there.

We are very much worried to see that every unit not only thrives, prospers, but also diversifies and expands. So, whenever a unit is closed down, it is not only the worry of that particular owner but, as a community, we are also highly worried about it and that is why we are taking appropriate steps when it comes to our notice to see that the industries are not closed down and that their wheels are kept running.

This Resolution was brought forward before the House before the Ordinance was issued to which my hon. friend, Shri S. M. Banerjee, referred. This Resolution barring a few words would have been acceptable. For example, If I read the Resolution, it says:

"This House is of opinion that the Government of India should take immediate and effective steps to take over all....."

—the word "all" if it is deleted—

".....the factories and industrial units which have been closed down during the last five years in various parts of the country....."

Then, this Resolution would have been acceptable to us. And when the Ordinance comes before the House in the form of a legislation. I would request Mr. Banerjee to bring forward appropriate amendments if he thinks that they are necessary in the larger interests of keeping the industries running. That would be the appropriate stage. But I may allay the feelings of the hon. Members who will see that the issue of this ordinance shows how earnest we are about getting these factories running. I think, with these words I should request.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : About a clarification. Supposing anything is pending in the High Court, what would you do ?

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : Before the ordinance was brought, some enquiry was necessary, some investigation was necessary and that time was utilised by the employers to rush to the High Court. Now, we have been empowered to take immediate action in certain cases. After all we cannot preclude the jurisdiction of the High Court. People can go to the High Court and invoke Art 226 and other appropriate Articles and we have to be ready for it because, constituted as we are, we cannot shut out the jurisdiction of the High Court and the Supreme Court. We are taking care to see that it is not being resorted to the circumvent the provisions of the law and to frustrate the very objectives of this legislation. That we have taken care of.

I think after this ordinance has been issued, this resolution becomes redundant and I don't want to take much time of the House and I would request the hon. Member if he is present here to withdraw his resolution and whatever viewpoints he has put forward can be formulated in the form of amendments and brought forward when the ordinance comes up in the form of a legislation. All these points can be more appropriately thrashed out at that stage.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : I want to just mention one point to him. In the ordinance we find that there are some anti-working class measures. Now they are being deprived of their rights enjoyed by them under the existing law. Those rights are being taken away.

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : That is suspension and not total deprivation.....

(Interruptions). When the actual legislation comes up, you can move an amendment. Even so far as the textile mills are concerned, various States have got these provisions by which they suspend the enforcement of certain rights.

DR. RANEN SEN : Why suspend the right of the workers for five years ?

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : They have to choose two things—either total unemployment or suspension of their rights for dues and start getting new remuneration and wages. We have to strike a balance between the two. These things can be better looked into and in greater detail at the time when the ordinance is discussed and when the legislation comes following this ordinance.

MR. SPEAKER : Has the hon mover of the resolution got anything to say ? He is absent.

There is only one amendment to this motion by Shri M. C. Daga—he is not here.

Now the question is :

"That in the resolution, *add* at the end—'in case efforts fail to facilitate their running after Government of India provides necessary financial assistance to them through the respective State Governments'." (1)

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the question is : "This House is of opinion that the Government of India should take immediate and effective steps to take over all the factories and industrial units which have been closed down during the last five years in various parts of the country and run them as public enterprises."

The motion was negatived.

16-09 hrs

RESOLUTION RE : RISE IN PRICES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I beg to move :

"This House takes note with great displeasure and concern the galloping and unchecked all-round rise in prices of commodities, especially of things of daily need, and Government's utter failure in controlling the same."

Quoting from an economist who lives and functions in a mixed economy, it says :

Rising price causes (1) grave injustice ; (2) severe distress ; (3) encodes savings and (4) hampers future development. It ruins all but a very few.

Consumers prices have gone up within a short period of time around 30 per cent. Government keep on saying that the situation is being closely watched, that the situation has not gone out of hands and that they are trying to create consumers' resistance. We in India are one of the lowest *per capita* income holders in the world ; vast majority of them are merged in acute poverty. The Government has shown self-imposed restraint on Government's power for monetary restraint. Mr. Ganesh, please note. The future is very gloomy. This situation will continue to operate unless people force the Government to undo otherwise. One main reason for this is the mounting increase in the money supply.

I would like to quote a paper, a very recent one. It says :

"The capital has been witnessing an all-round rise in prices of all essential commodities for the past few weeks.

Shopkeepers agree there is an allround rise in prices of all commodities but they do not admit it is on account of fears of impending declaration of an emergency and possible war.".....

Well, we need not take it seriously ; but then one Paper says :

".....They merely say, "Everything is costing more now ; we are getting the commodities at higher rates ; so we are selling them at higher rates."

I don't want to go into more details.

What has happened is this continuous galloping with temporary slight fluctuations,

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

income reduced, rupee's purchasing power reduced, unemployment mounting. This is more so since the Czarina, Mrs. Indira Gandhi came into absolute power.

MR. SPEAKER : Please don't use such word.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, what is wrong in that ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is not in good taste.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is quite parliamentary. I, as a political opponent, I, as a person who looks at the class character and composition of the Government in that manner.....

MR. SPEAKER : The only difficulty is, when it comes to your turn, you don't tolerate them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I beg of you, Sir, to understand the meaning of that. I can use that.

MR. SPEAKER : So long as I understand Jyotirmoy Bosu, I understand this also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : In the G.D.R. Survey it is shown that the working man gets lower wages in terms of actual purchasing power of money when you compare it with the year 1947. The whole world is moving forward but Mrs. Indira Gandhi is reversing the process in India. She is responsible for the present situation. This proves the utter lack of the preventive measures being taken and lack of sincerity on their part. This only shows that the Government has conspired with the big money to defraud the majority of the poor people.

The whole purchasing power market is outside the reach of low and fixed income group today.

The last Budget brought great jubilation amongst profiteers and big business. It shows the class character of the Government and its alliance. Not a person in Government or ruling party is standing up against the enemies of society and working class and quick money makers. The socio-economic structure today in our country is cutting the worker on

two points. One is, when he produces he is robbed ; the second is, when he consumes, he is robbed. This is what is happening. This is the true character of the slogan 'garibi hatao' as defined by Mrs. Indira Gandhi. So long, Mrs. Gandhi's excuses were, the presence of reactionary elements in her party. Now she is one and all and this is the outcome, Sir.

There have been entries and exits from Mrs. Gandhi's party. Their class character is revealed very clearly now. Prices affect income distribution. Government have to enforce policies to bring prices down. It also means affecting adversely the level of income of certain sections. Barring the somewhat light remedial measures for those who make noise which can make Shrimati Indira Gandhi feel a little insecure, the small peasants the landless and the low income group have been left to perish.

The outcome of this *Garibi Hatao* Government had been a taxing of Rs. 220 plus 70 crores mostly indirect and payable by the poor. Since the 1971 elections, Rs. 575 crores have been put as tax. That is the character of *Garibi Hatao*. I am a spokesman of the poor working class, and therefore, I shall be entitled to quote the retail prices that I have before me.....

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE (Betul) : Most enormous gumption.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : During 1969-71, the retail price counter shows an increase as follows. In dal, which is the poor man's protein because we cannot give any other protein to them in this country, the increase is between 25 and 50 per cent. In the case of sugar it is 10 per cent, gur 35 per cent, dalda 9 per cent, vegetables between 40 and 100 per cent, kerosene (which is mostly Government-controlled) 20 per cent, Soap 10 to 20 per cent, spices 10 to 20 per cent, cattle fodder 15 to 20 per cent, shaving blade (which requires so little steel) 30-40 per cent, rice (in West Bengal) 50 per cent, coal (domestic purposes) 20 per cent, steel and building materials 15 to 100 per cent, and so on. Even the prices of newspapers have gone up.

I shall now quote the consumer price index numbers for urban and rural labourers. They show a rise in 1970-71 over 1965-66. The year

1960 being taken as 100, the percentage rise for the different years has been of the order of 33.8, then 31.8 and then 30.2. This shows where the people are. The consumer price index rose in June, 1970 to 225, in July to 226, in August to 227 and to 228 in September, and in September 1971 to 238.81 I may tell you that we have to come forward and pay dear-ness allowance, which will cost the exchequer to the tune of Rs. 35 crores to the Central Government servants.

I was amused to read that the Prime Minister had said to the consumers 'Refrain from consuming'. What nonsense? I have never heard like that anywhere else in the 20th century. Shrimati Indira Gandhi's dummy Finance Minister with clipped wings can get away by making statements. Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan is not here. Otherwise, I would have asked him 'What about price control?'. He had promised that in Rajya Sabha on the 4th August, 1971, when the debate on the Finance Bill was going on. Shrimati Indira Gandhi knows about it. So, she had dissolved the Lok Sabha well in advance and held an early election. Otherwise, she would not have been able to face the people.

Even the State agencies like the STC and the Food Corporation and the Cotton Corporation and the steel import institution of Government take advantage of the man-made situation and serve foreign and Indian profiteers. Their purchases and sales are done through private intermediaries. They have failed to get rid of the middlemen, and they have failed to reap the benefit of bulk purchase and to give industry sufficient raw materials to keep them going in full built-in capacity. Even today, electricity generated in the public sector is sold through British monopoly in Calcutta. What a shameful condition this is.

The Reserve Bank of India and the Tariff Commission are very sincere friends of big business. They believe in merchant banking and their credit policies will speak for themselves. The nationalised banks present a wonderful story. The old owners got compensation which was about 300 per cent of the real value, which they invested elsewhere but retained control over the banks. Is it true that the custodian of a nationalised bank was arrested for malpractices and Government tried to conceal the affair and suppress the news? Who was this exception, if that is so?

Now, in regard to money supply, let me quote from the Bulletin of the National Council of Applied Economic Research, which clearly says:

"But the year has turned out to be more turbulent and has witnessed a resumption of inflationary conditions reminiscent of earlier years. In December, 1969, the general price index stood at 169.8 and it was 180.9 in December 1970, an increase of 6.5 per cent.

"Within the year the increase was fairly steady and sustained until September which saw the peak of 183.2. The decline since then has been very slight and one inference from this trend would be that the general cause of sustaining this steady price increase was growth of money supply".

It goes further :

"Within the group of food articles, increase is due to edible oils which rose by 18 per cent, sugar products by 17.1 per cent, fruits and vegetables 6.5 per cent and milk and milk products 5.5 per cent. There was considerable rise of prices of other articles like tea, meat, fish etc.

These are all the whole index figures of the RBI—very conservative figures. We do not agree with these; they are much more. They are grossly underplayed.

"Industrial raw materials as a group have shown a high increase in price, namely 16.3 per cent. Even in this group, there was no increase in sugarcane and only a small increase in jute"—

because it goes to the poor grower—

Here is another piece :

"But underlying them there remains money supply which still stands out as an important cause of the continued upward pressure of prices. As we have said earlier, the increase in money supply is taking place faster than ever before. The following table shows how it has increased."

From 4529 crores in 1966 March it came in January 15, 1971 to 6994 crores.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

The selective credit control was totally ineffective. The position regarding foodgrains, the basic thing, which really controls the price structure of many other items is very extraordinary. In spite of a record food output, prices are going up. We have 3 million tonnes more of foodgrains in government stock over last year's figures, and a record buffer stock of 9 million tonnes. Why are Government not releasing them to reduce prices? The prices are rising and the green revolution and breakthrough has become nothing but a story.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : He has got topsy-turvy economics. If you release to depress prices, what will happen to the producer?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The Forward Contracts Bill is nothing but an eye-wash. Food and steel prices, as I have said before, control almost every commodity price. The increase in agricultural income during this regime has gone to the rich farmer. It has not brought any benefit to the poor farmers, small farmers and agricultural labour. Actually the area under high yielding varieties of rice and wheat has increased considerably from 10.9 million hectares in 1969-70 to 13.6 million in 1970-71. As a result, when other items rose by 6.5 per cent last December, wheat price showed a slight decline. There is a serious inter-regional disparity—that is the planning they have been doing. Agricultural growth in North India, namely, Punjab showed 15 per cent while in the eastern region, in Assam, it is one per cent. Why are you not sending more foodgrains to sensitive areas and why are you not making a distribution chain for the peasants and labourers? Otherwise, why should the big stocks be maintained at the cost of the people? The wheat-rice ratio used to be 2 to 1. I wish Shri Shinde had been here to explain it. Now it is almost 1 to 1. why is it so? Why are you not releasing more foodgrains to the fair price shops. It is very low? It has come to as low as 5 million tonnes per month. Why the terrific rise of prices of pulses? Because you have allowed free movement. You believe as the Swatantraites do in free enterprise. You are not condoning the surplus areas. Why are you getting pulses procured from the Food Corporation of India. These sharks who are playing with money and life are all protected by the Central Government.

I will give some examples. Oil and oil-seeds. The price rose in spite of the fact that there was a million tonne increase in groundnut production. It says that prices have continued to rise, in spite of the million tonnes increase in groundnut production, and the index in 1970-71 being 19 per cent more than in December, 1969.

But what did the Government do? Apart from liberal credit facilities, money supply, allowing phatka and mudka to grow and prosper, the Government positively came forward for the rescue of the big money. In June, 1971, they purposely with planning, stopped the release of soyabean oil. Mr. Ganesh, I want to know why it was done. The stocks are procured in foreign exchange—

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : Sir, can they be mentioned by their names like this? Can they not be mentioned by their designation?

MR. SPEAKER : You are quite correct, but it is part of the hon. Member's habit to mention like that. (*Interruption*) It is not only in respect of Mr. Ganesh. If Mr. Chavan is sitting, he would say, "Mr. Chavan." That is the habit with him. (*Interruption*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I can sit down if you like because it is pinching you too hard. I say, Mr. Darbara Singh, you are the Deputy-Leader of the party. Why don't you coach your men to make them more knowledgeable. I am sorry. I come back to the subject.

Now, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance,—

MR. SPEAKER : That is the right manner.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : —would you kindly tell us why soyabean oil release was stopped in June, 1971? This stock of soyabean oil was procured on payment of foreign exchange with people's money. The release arrested the decline in the price of oilseeds and oil. This is a clear case where the Government conspired with big finance and allowed them to make more money and allowed a price-rise in essential commodities

for the common man. You must release at least 25,000 tonnes of soyabean oil every month, supply it to the weaker sections through fair-price shops.

About sugar, the scandal is well known and all through the Government have been the worst criminals. I want to ask, apart from collecting the fund for your party for the elections, what was the other reason for decontrolling sugar. Today's paper, *Patriot*, which is a staunch supporter of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, says :

The Government has refused to raise the statutory price of sugarcane not because it considers the existing price fair enough, but because it has not prevented the mills from paying a higher price to the growers. The statutory price, as the Minister of State for Agriculture told the Lok Sabha, was merely a 'notional' price and the mills were in fact expected to pay a higher price in view of the higher realisations from their operations. But why should these realisations be higher than estimated at the time the sugarcane price was fixed ?.....the Government, reluctant to clamp physical control, is helplessly watching the situation.....Sugar, although not the "only example, is the most revealing example of the Government's bungling in the matter of prices. The Government could have easily ensured both stable production as well as prices by requisitioning all the stocks and releasing them through fair price shops. It could also make these tasks easier by nationalising the industry as it was committed to do under its economic programme."

Mr. Darbara Singh, where is your economic programme ?

"But to do it, it needed to show a greater concern for holding the price line, and also for securing industry's compliance with its own regulations than it has given evidence of."

Sir, there has been a record production of sugar in 1969-70—4.26 million tonnes. There is a stockpile of over 2.2 million tonnes. It is precisely at the time of the year, at a point, where the producers, in order to blackmail, threatened with stoppages of production to clear the stockpile.

16.30 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. P. SALVE *in the Chair.*]

The decontrol plea was to reduce the strain on the banks. The Government conveniently forgot the past conduct of the sugar mills. There has always been a racket following the decontrol of sugar. Now the mills are trying to reduce production. Government assured us of sugar price stabilisation. An indirect hint was given that the price will even be reduced but in actual fact the reverse has taken place. In spite of the fact that Government have assured the sugar tycoons more than the required credit the prices have been shooting up.

Sugar deliveries have been reduced. In July it was 4 lakh tonnes only. It was 75,000 tonnes less than the previous month. Why are you not withdrawing the liberal credit facility to these owners of stock-piles and owners of mills ? Why are you not releasing 6,50,000 tonnes per month ? Why are you not reimposing full control over sugar so that the poor man can afford it ?

Another commodity is the cotton textile. They are the very privileged clients of the Reserve Bank of India and the Government. They have been very generous to Mrs. Gandhi and her party during the last election and the Government has almost openly hinted to banks to keep the credit flow liberally open due to political reasons. The reason for the rise in the cotton price is that the Cotton Corporation which is a Government body purchases cotton through the middle men and not direct from the grower. The Reserve Bank's credit policy has been very liberal. The Textile Commissioner is a great friend of the trade and he will not touch the stock in the market. Government's import of cotton is given entirely to mill owners for distribution. What variety of socialism is this ? The remedy is to reverse and undo this. There is no other remedy.

The stipulation that standard controlled varieties of cloth should be 40 per cent of the total production of a mill has been a standing joke. The biggest joke has come recently : Mrs. Gandhi's public warning that they must stamp the price of the cloth on every metre. They say it is a big joke. Do you know that for violation of this provision the penalty is a puny amount of seven paise per yard ? The millowners are quite willing

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

to violate that provision and pay that penalty and make money in other ways. Nobody should be allowed to violate this and the remedy is to provide that if somebody violates, there will be severe punishment. They should set up cost account audit for industrial products.

About the small retailers, if the Government was a little strict and strong, if the enforcement machinery instead of being in their payroll, worked for the people a little bit if they could put some two hundred big retailers behind the bars—they have put 20,000 people in jail under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act in Bengal—things would have straightened up

Why is it that you are not setting up your consumer industries? Mrs. Gandhi had to pay the cost and sacrifice her sky high ambition. If we have to achieve certain goals, it will mean affecting adversely a small minority of the society to benefit the vast majority.

I ask Mr. Chavan and Mr. Ganesh : what about enlarging the scope of the Essential Commodities Act? When will you do it? You have given unfettered freedom to the monopolists in pre-election months for collection of funds for elections.

I suggest the taking over by the State of the wholesale trade in foodgrains and other essential consumer articles as well as all industrial raw materials. Pending this, physical controls on sugar distribution and the price of essential commodities should be established as an emergency measure.

In order to end speculation, credits should not be advanced for holding stocks of foodgrains, other consumer goods and industrial raw materials except those for direct consumption.

The credit policy of the nationalised banks should be such as to provide no speculative credit to the monopolists and no credit to large farmers on the one hand, while providing for easy credit to the small and medium farmers including tenants as well as small and medium scale industries, professionals and other weaker sections of the people. The

credit to the small farmers may be in the form of in-puts and it can be recovered in kind by fixing a fair price for the produce.

In order to eliminate the influence of the monopolists from the policy-making bodies of the banking system, the present Board of Directors should be dissolved and persons not linked with monopolists should be appointed.

Representatives of trade unions should be immediately taken on the management of the nationalised banks at all levels including the Boards of Governors of the Reserve Bank at the national and regional level.

The system of big loans on so-called bonded goods and clean overdrafts to big monopoly houses should be forthwith stopped.

Secrecy of financial transactions and accounts of monopoly houses should be abolished.

All forward trading must be immediately banned. You have brought a Bill, but it is not going to work.

I say that the price rise has been due to the fact that this Government has made no sincere efforts, but has entered into a conspiracy with big business in order to serve its own purpose. That is why today the common man is facing this mounting trouble. It is a struggle for him between life and death.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : There is panic in the capital market. There are rumours that have appeared in the *Financial Express* also. Will the Finance Minister make some statement and take the House into confidence about the position? Will he take the steps that Government took in 1965?

MR. CHAIRMAN: While replying to the debate, I suppose he would be able to say something on that.

The Resolution is now before the House.
Shri Jharkhande Rai, Shri S. N. Singh,
Shri M. C. Dage. They are all absent.

श्री एस० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद)
सभापति महोदय, मैं मानता हूँ कि कीमतें कुछ

जरूर बढ़ी हैं लेकिन यह जानना जरूरी है कि कीमतों का बढ़ना कब शुरू हुआ। विशेषकर श्री ज्योतिमय बसु के भाषण के बाद तो यह जानना और भी जरूरी हो गया। जिस वक्त लैफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी वैंस्ट बंगाल में पावर में आई और थोड़े दिनों के लिए केरल में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी जब पावर में आई, उस दिन से प्राइसिस बढ़ने का आयाज हुआ, तब से प्राइसिस बढ़नी शुरू हो गई। इसको मैं साबित कर सकता हूँ और वह इस तरह से कि जिस वक्त कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी और लैफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी पावर में आई उस वक्त से खेतों में अनाज बोना बन्द हो गया और लूटमार शुरू हो गई। उसके बाद कारखानों में इण्टर-यूनियन राइबेलरी कायम करके कई कारखानों को इन्होंने बन्द करा दिया और उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि वहां प्रोडक्शन ठप्प हो गया था प्रोडक्शन कम हो गया। यह चीज इसके पहले के रेजोल्यूशन में आ गई है। इस सब के बावजूद जो थोड़ी बहुत पैदावार हुई थी उसको जब एक जगह से दूसरी जगह पहुंचाने के लिए वैनगंज में भेजा जा रहा था तो वैनगंज पर हमला किया गया और बहुत सी रेलों को डिरेल करने की कोशिश की गई। जब से इन कम्युनिस्ट पार्टीज ने यह आन्दोलन शुरू किया उस वक्त से चीजों की कमी महसूस होने लग गई।

कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी वाले ऐसा करते क्यों हैं, यह भी जान लेना चाहिए। इसको बताना भी जरूरी है। इसलिए करते हैं ताकि देश में बेचैनी पैदा हो और इनको थोड़ी बहुत जगह मिले और इनको पोलिटिकल कैपिटल मेक करने का मौका मिले। इस चीज को ये लोग इस वास्ते मुसलखल करते आ रहे हैं। जब डा० वी० सी० राय वैंस्ट बंगाल के चीफ मिनिस्टर थे, तो वहां की इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन और पर-कैपिटल इनकम हाइएस्ट थी, लेकिन जब श्री ज्योति बसु वहां पावर में आये, तो वैंस्ट बंगाल की सारी इकानोमी खत्म हो गई। इसलिए कीमतों को बढ़ाने का चार्ज माननीय सदस्य के दल पर लगाया जाना चाहिए, न कि श्रीमती गांधी पर। जब से श्रीमती गांधी पावर में आई हैं, प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

जैसा कि सब को मालूम है—और श्री ज्योतिमय बसु को मालूम होना चाहिए—कि उन के एरिया में बंगला देश से लगभग एक करोड़ आदमी आये हैं। वे लोग कोई काम नहीं कर सकते हैं, लेकिन उन के खाने-पीने और रहने का इन्तजाम करना जरूरी है। कई बार इस हाउस में श्री ज्योतिमय बसु ने कहा है कि उन लोगों को जो राशन दिया जा रहा है, उसको बढ़ाना चाहिए और उन को ज्यादा सहूलियतें देनी चाहिए। जो एक करोड़ आदमी कोई काम नहीं कर रहे हैं, अगर उन को मेनटेन करने का इन्तजाम करना पड़े, तो हमारे मुल्क में इकानोमिक स्टेन होना जरूरी है। इस वजह से थोड़ी प्राइसिज बढ़ी हैं। लेकिन उसको काउन्टर-एक्ट करने के लिए सरकार की तरफ से बहुत से कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

हमारा दुश्मन, पाकिस्तान, हम पर हमला करने की ताक में है। हम अपने मिलिटरी पर्गोनेल को भी अच्छे से अच्छा खाना और पूरी सहूलियतें दे रहे हैं। उसी की वजह से भी कीमतें बढ़ी हैं।

श्री ज्योतिमय बसु को मालूम होनी चाहिए कि हमारे देश में कई बड़े बड़े लोगों के पास बहुत ब्लैक मनी है। श्री पीलू मोदी के एरिया, गुजरात में भी बहुत ब्लैक मनी होगी।

श्री पीलू मोदी (गोधरा) : मेरे पास कोई ब्लैक मनी नहीं है।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : उनके पास नहीं है, लेकिन उन की पार्टी वालों और सपोर्टर्स के पास है। मुल्क में जितना ब्लैक मनी है, उस का तीन चौथाई गुजरात में है। यह ब्लैक मनी बाहर से दिखाई नहीं देता है। एक आइसबर्ग की तरह उसका 9/10 हिस्सा पान रहता है और थोड़ा सा हिस्सा बाहर दिखाई देता है। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की हुकूमत उस ब्लैक मनी को बाहर निकालने की कोशिश कर रही है। श्री ज्योतिमय बसु को इस मौके पर हुकूमत को सपोर्ट करना चाहिए और इस मुसीबत के समय

[श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी]

मैं जो कीमतें बढ़ी हैं उन का मुकाबला करना चाहिए। उन्होंने कर्मचारियों को ज्यादा महंगाई भत्ता देने की बात कही है। वह सिर्फ देने की ही बात करते हैं। उनको पैसा वसूल करने की बात भी करनी चाहिए।

उन्होंने शूगर की बात कही है। मेरा उस इन्डस्ट्री से ताल्लुक है। मैं को-ऑपरेटिव सैक्टर का आदमी हूँ। कंट्रोल लिफ्ट करने के बाद शूगर की कीमत बढ़ी है। लेकिन मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि मिलों के पास जितना पैसा बच रहा है, वह हम पूरे का पूरा केन ग्रेजार्ज को ट्रांसफर करने वाले हैं। मैंने आन्ध्र प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर से कहा है कि चूँकि गवर्नमेंट ने अपनी पार्टी पर फिनांशल इन्स्टीट्यूशन्ज से हमें पैसा दिलाया है, इसलिए हमें केन ग्रेजार्ज को वह पैसा देने की इजाजत दी जाये, जो हमारे पास बचा हुआ है।

मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट देश में प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा कर कीमतों को कम करने की कोशिश कर रही है। हालाँकि हमारे मुल्क में इमर्जेन्सी डिक्लेअर नहीं हुई है, लेकिन इमर्जेन्सी की कन्डीशन्ज हैं। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य इस तरह की बातें पार्लियामेंट में कर के दुनिया को यह बताने की कोशिश न करें कि हिन्दुस्तान में प्राइसिज बहुत बढ़ रही हैं। यहां पर जो प्राइसिज बढ़ी हैं, वे दुनिया के दूसरे मुल्कों, और खसूसन चाइना, के मुकाबले में बहुत कम हैं।

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by my hon. friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu. I need not tell the House how the prices are rising every day. The prices of commodities are rising, for the last few years. During the current year the prices are shooting up very high. It would not be doing justice to the real fact to say that the prices are rising after the hapless creatures from Bangla Desh started coming to India. This is an attempt to pit the public against those one crore of people who have come.

The prices are rising because of many other reasons. The main reason is the failure of the Government of India to control the prices, the failure of the Government of India to go to the root of the problem to see what are the reasons for the rise in prices. There is wide-spread collusion between Government and financial institutions on the one hand and big monopolists on the other. It is not the retail traders or the small shopkeepers who are responsible for the rise in prices. It is the big business, the monopolists who are ruling the country who are responsible for this in collusion with certain institutions and organisations and the departments of the Government of India.

The policy of the Reserve Bank and the fourteen nationalised banks has so far been to cater to the needs of big business. Most of the custodians of these 14 nationalised banks belong to the camp of Birlas, Tatas, Mahindras or Goenkas. It was revealed in the Rajya Sabha some time back how a nominee of the Birlas, Shri R. P. Shah, who was connected with the UCO Bank manipulated foreign currency during the de-valuation period in such a way that we were deprived of several crores of rupees. Yet, these sharks are still ruling the roost. The activities of those who indulge in forward markets is also well-known. Even now a major share of the credit of the nationalised banks goes to big business and only a trickle goes to the middle class and the poorer sections. Even though there has been much discussion in this House and outside on this question, Government have not done anything in the matter.

Last but not the least, there is deficit financing. Government say that the deficit by financing is to the extent of Rs. 370 crores. I claim that it will reach the figure of Rs. 1,000 crores before next January. The whole economy of the country is being blown up thanks to the ineffectiveness of the policies of the Government of India. At the same time, there is the mounting taxation on consumer goods and indirect taxation of many other articles. These are the reasons for the rise in prices.

What is the remedy suggested by the Government? The Finance Minister talks of consumer resistance.

Now the consumers are prepared to resist.

But what about the Government? Is the Government prepared to take physical control of all the stocks and prepared to take distribution of all consumer goods? There are people who organise consumer's resistance movement and the police is round the corner and they pounce upon the people and put them into jail. Is the hon Minister serious about it? I say, he is not serious at all. Therefore, I would say that the Government has not suggested any remedy.

The organised working class all over India are demanding that the Government should take adequate measures to check rise in prices, and to bring down the prices, to peg down the prices. Demonstrations have been held before the Reserve Bank and other nationalised banks to force them to change their policy. Demonstrations are held before Mr. Chavan's house in order to impress upon him the necessity to make a change in the policy. But the change is yet to come.

I say, the Government's wishful thinking of controlling the prices will remain on paper because the Government does not control the stocks. The Government is not in physical control of the stocks. The main thing needed is physical control of stocks and their distribution. Is the Government prepared to take this bold step?

What about the Food Corporation? Why does not the Food Corporation or any other agency control the whole procurement and distribution of all essential commodities? What is the fear? What is the difficulty? Even in the capitalist countries, there are instances where wheat trade is totally controlled by the Government. Wheat is procured by the Government, and distributed by the Government, as in Australia. In Canada and in France which are classical capitalist countries, they are trying to control some of the things. And our Government is sitting tight over it and making absurd proposals of consumers' resistance.

Then, I would say, this whole credit policy has to be reversed. As I said, by the beginning of the next year, there will be total collapse of our economy. Nobody can prevent it unless within a fortnight or so a radical change in the policies of the Government in the credit policies of the Reserve Bank and other banks, is brought about. Otherwise, we are facing the ruin of our economy.

Let me warn the Government. Let not the Government be satisfied with the idea that there is deficit financing of only Rs. 370 crores. It is much more than that.

Has the Government levied any amount of tax on the profits? I can tell this House that there are foreign companies that today exist in India which are minting millions of rupees. The Finance Minister should know it. I think, he knows it. A small company, the Colgate and Palmolive, a tooth-paste company, has a total investment of about Rs. 1 lakh, or a little more than Rs. 1 lakh, and its annual profit is Rs. 1 crore. You just imagine. Our economy is being ruined like this.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Don't use tooth-paste.

DR. RANEN SEN : The Government would say, don't use tooth-paste or soap...

SHRI PILOO MODY : That is consumers' resistance.

DR. RANEN SEN : That is not consumers' resistance. I ask Mr. Piloo Mody to be a little less frivolous. There are much more serious things than he can comprehend.

Therefore, I say, such companies are never taxed properly. What is difficulty? Why don't you properly tax these big foreign companies? I may tell you with all sense of responsibility that you take for instance such small companies, like, Johnson & Johnson Co. What is their capital? You come from Maharashtra and you should know it. This Johnson & Johnson Co., producing all sorts of Baby Johnson powder, etc. with Rs. 2-3 lakhs capital in India are minting Rs. 1.50 crores profit every year.

Therefore, what is happening in our country—I fail to understand. What is the Government doing? What is the ruling party doing? Our friend, Mr. Priya Ranjan Das Munsii, has started a consumer resistance movement before the shops in Calcutta. But how are the poor shop-keepers responsible? For a Horlicks bottle the shop-keeper may be charging 25 paise or 50 paise extra than what they should charge. But the manufactures are making a clean profit of

[Dr. Rason Sen]

Rs. 4 out of Rs. 6.50. It is a well-known fact. Therefore, I say we have reached a critical situation. The burst up is going to take place sooner or later.

Mr. Jagjivan Ram almost every day assures us that our frontiers will be protected, that our Jawans are ready, that aggression will be repulsed and if a war is imposed on us, we will fight on the soil of Pakistan. It is all good. The frontiers will be protected. But what about the rear? What takes place in the rear is also important. Can an army fight without properly organizing and re-organizing the rear? If this price-rise goes on, it is advantageous to the profiteers and in any worse situation they will try to fleece the people more. Then the whole rear will collapse to the advantage of Pakistan, to be advantage of the imperialists.

The last point I want to make is that as I have said earlier, the All India Trade Union Congress has taken up a programme. Yesterday, the AITUC has passed a resolution giving their full support to the Government in case of a war. That they have said. The workers are prepared to make sacrifices. But what about the Government? Is the Government prepared to see that the workers are protected from these big monopolists, that no retrenchment takes place, that the workers will be consulted at the shop-floor level and that fair price shops will be established all over India, in the villages as well as in the towns, as was done during the Second World War.

With these words, I conclude by saying, let the Government wake up to the real situation and take radical measures with boldness in both the hands.

With these words, I support the resolution.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Shubneshwar): I was a little disappointed when the mover of the resolution, the hon. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu for whom I have a high regard, started posing the problem in a way and in a manner and from the way and from the manner he presented it, I was thinking to myself that perhaps he was more obsessed with our Prime Minister rather than with the evil of rising prices. I hope this is not the time and place and forum to start a tirade against

the Prime Minister when the situation is so grave in the country. At this critical juncture one cannot afford to have this kind of tirade. The whole country knows and you know well and the whole Parliament knows that it is only under her able guidance that the country is passing through such difficult situation as today's with confidence... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order please.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I would like to put some very salient questions before the House and I hope to-day this discussion will be very fruitful if we really know something about the concrete measures that the Government propose to take to tackle this problem... (Interruptions) Shri Piloo Mody is so inflated that I cannot be a match to him.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Ignore him and address the Chair.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : We are passing through a war-time economy with peace-time thoughts.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I know from my learned friend, since when are you passing through this kind of an economy which you mention? You are a knowledgeable man.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : You know that what war means...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You say war-time economy and so I want to know what you mean by that.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The people of the country knows what it is. I can explain to you what is war and what is peace...

AN HON. MEMBER : In the lobby.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the hon. Member address the Chair.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I bow to your ruling. I am prepared to give him a lesson on war and peace. I was just telling that we are passing through a war-time economy with peace-time thoughts. The

paradox of the situation lies here. We shall have to overcome this paradoxical situation. You will be surprised to know that the whole effort of the Government had been to increase the industrial production by 7 per cent. That is the crux of the problem now. If you had increased the industrial production by 7 per cent the concomitant phenomena of price rise may not have been there. But what has happened? Industrial production is not even 1 per cent. So, there is 6 per cent fall in the industrial production of the country. There was a survey which was undertaken which has pointed out that almost 39 per cent of the industrial units in the country are under-utilised. Even those plants which are utilised somewhat and are under production are not fully utilised to their full rated capacity because of shortage of raw materials and various other reasons. That is the position.

The second point is the question of having the necessary financial discipline. The overdrafts position of the State Governments has been of the order of Rs. 371 crores in June, 1971. I hope it has gone up by now. There was a strict directive from the Reserve Bank that there should be a strict financial discipline so far as overdrafts are concerned. We would like to know from the hon. Minister whether such strict financial discipline is being observed by them.

The difficulty is this. This is an economy when we are faced with the spiralling of arrears. Today in the morning there was a question on income-tax arrears. But I regret to say, no answer came from the Government. Today the arrears of Income-tax stands at least at Rs. 500 crores or so. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you were in the Taxation (Amendment) Bill Select Committee and you know the position. Taking together the Centre and the States, the arrears which are due to the States and to the Centre would easily come to about Rs. 1,000 crores. Can the Government throw some light on this, this spiralling of arrears to the turn of about Rs. 1,000 crores.

At present we are trying to mobilise or to raise certain additional resources by ordinances to the extent of about Rs. 70 and maybe, we are going to raise it further.

Are not the people of the country entitled to ask why the arrears are spiralling like this in an economy like ours? Can the Government afford to allow arrears to mount up and

yet go on imposing fresh levies? Will it help in checking the price rise? That is the point which Government should seriously think of.

The Reserve Bank in their latest annual report which is very conservative and very cautious report have said that the present price-rise situation is today the foremost problem in the country and they have suggested various measures. I hope the hon. Minister would enlighten the House as to what further steps are being taken to implement all those measures.

The Governor of the Reserve Bank has himself said that there is a lack of investment and that is a worrying feature of the industrial growth. So, we would like to know from Government from which quarter there has been a lack of investment. When the money supply to the public is increasing and when the credit from the banks to the private sector and to industry is increasing, why is it that the investment climate is not improving? Why was it that the Governor of the Reserve Bank was constrained to say that there was a lack of investment which was worrying very much the economic condition of the country? So, these things need to be clarified a little.

As you know very well, that for the entire Fourth Plan period, the deficit financing envisaged was only Rs. 850 crores. I do not know whether Government will or will not agree with me when I say this, but anyhow it is a matter to be worried about—that last year the deficit financing was planned to be only to the extent of Rs. 225 crores, but in 1970-71 it has gone up to Rs. 480 crores. During this year, in the six months' period that has elapsed, it has gone up to Rs. 380 crores, although it was envisaged to be only Rs. 220 crores for the whole year.

SHRI PILOO MODY : It will go up to Rs. 1,500 crores by March, 1971.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I can say that it would reach about Rs. 700 crores by the end of the financial year. I am not going to that extent as Shri Piloo Mody does...

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is the estimate the *Economic Times* that he is quoting. The *Economic Times* has given that estimate.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I had not expected him to have read it. Therefore, I mentioned it.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I know that he reads the same source as I do, but I may tell him that my figure may come out to be correct after all the analysis is made...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Chintamani Panigrahi's estimate are cautious estimates.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : These are the very salient and worrying features and the basic maladies which we are facing only in our present condition. We would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps are being taken to meet the price rise situation which is posing a serious problem before us. Something concrete should be done so that there could be effective control taking into consideration all the factors that are coming before us, so that the consumers and all sectors of economy may not suffer and the price rise may not go against all the plants that we are having today. And there is again the grave border situation which we are facing today.

Today, there is another feature that we are facing. That is, that some of the capital market shares are falling. Just before the Indo-Soviet treaty was signed, another attempt was made in the market to show that something was coming, and so immediately the prices went up, but again they slumped down. Today also, the capital market shares are falling, and a kind of panic is there. I hope that Government will come forward to see that this unnecessary panic is not there. It may be a calculated measure by the capital market also to safeguard against more stringent measures being brought forward by Government. The Forward Contract Bill is shortly coming into effect, and, therefore, this might perhaps be an attempt to sabotage the whole thing. Therefore, Government should be very careful. During the coming two or three months, the situation is going to be a grave one and this has to be faced boldly. Previously also, many much difficult situations have been faced boldly when the country perhaps thought that we were going to fall. I am not one of those pessimists who always sees darkness all around. So far as I am concerned, I see a new sun rising in the East, and Bangla Desh

is coming. The face of this entire Indian sub-continent is going to change and this new sun which is rising in the east will be to the advantage of the people of India and to the socialists all over the world and we will win new victories by the end of this year.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will it go to the north also ?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Brave words do not produce any results. Prices have been rising in this country now for the last twenty years and the causes and reasons why they have been rising have been explained not only to the Government, not only to the ruling party, but to the public at large as to why prices rose.

What is responsible for rising prices ? Apparently, those who have the destinies of this nation in their hands do not accept the lessons that have been taught, learnt nothing from past lessons and continue with the same policies that are responsible for rising prices. My contention, and if I may be somewhat harsher, my charge, is that they are not really interested in doing anything about prices at all. They talk about prices all the time. They say that it is part of their manifesto. It is part of their intention. It is part of their socialism to bring prices down. But who is interested ? Look at the attendance here. We are the Parliament of India discussing...

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat) : Look at your own benches.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I counted and found that my percentage attendance here is larger than his. He should have counted himself before making the accusation.

For this entire year, since the last election, we have heard about nothing but this massive mandate, about the people having given them that mandate. You can see how deceived the people have been because they thought they were entrusting their destinies in safe hands instead of which they found they have entrusted their destinies to a very uninterested, unconcerned lot of people who are not even interested in something that is so vital.

Did you hear the debate on the other side ? My communist friends here and the ruling party there—what were they talking about ?

They were not talking about how prices can be brought down, not how prices can be stabilised, but how you can grab more here and more there. This was supposed to be the panacea. They have been grabbing for twenty years. Prices have not come down. They say 'close this down, stop credit'. They do not study. Look at the production figures in this country.

Why is it that prices keep going up ? There are three reasons, physical, monetary and psychological. On all the three fronts, they have failed. They cannot do anything physically. Look at the amount of deficit financing. Year after year notes are printed at the Nasik Press. Previously they all used to be serially numbered. Now you find duplicate notes appearing all over the place. I have in my possession duplicate notes, notes printed by the Government, certified by the treasury with the same number and the same markings.

SHRI A.K.M. ISHAQUE : You are now on record.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Yes, I have in my possession these notes. How did they come into the general stream of currency ? I had a worker from the Nasik Press write to me. He said that the trade union here is so intimidating the management that they have the run of the place.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : It is not correct. He has referred to a very sensitive thing in a very sensitive situation. There is no report as far as the Government is concerned, of the workers having intimidated the management. We have no problem there.

DR. RANEN SEN : He is maligning the workers.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have not the slightest intention to put any restraint on the hon. member. The restraint has to come from within. It is a sensitive field.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I will solve the problem in this way—that I will have my say, and then, I will permit you to delete whatever

part you think may be prejudicial to the issue. Because I certainly do not want to contribute to the lowering of the morale that Government has been contributing to all these years. I would certainly like to do everything possible, particularly at this critical juncture, to see that nothing is done to shake the confidence of the people in this Government such as it is. But I did receive this letter. There is no point in the Minister contradicting it.**

The contributing factors are taxes ; the Government thinks that it needs resources. One does not blame the Government, but unfortunately it does not know how to raise resources. If they were only to consult some of us we can tell them how to raise resources. You want a thousand crores, two thousand crores, I will show you how to raise them, but unfortunately they do not know how to raise resources, but you cannot raise them by squeezing the poor or abusing the rich. You do not squeeze the rich ; you only squeeze the poor. You cannot afford to abuse the poor, but you can only squeeze them. This is no policy for a Government to follow. A box of matches cost 10 paise ; six paise goes into their unholy pockets, into the Government's pocket ; and it is misspent. (*Interruption*) Mr. Reddy will never know. But some day, if he is willing, I am prepared to take him to the whole host of non-productive expenditure that takes place in this country and which can be utilised towards production.

Sir, thousands and thousands of licences are pending. Today, the procedure has become so very cumbersome that you have to approach 11 Ministries independently ; I have never found two Ministers of this Government to agree. Now, they want 11 of them to agree before one miserable licence is issued. They control a commodity even though they do not delicense its manufacture. What sort of logic is this ? You control a commodity because it is scarce, but if you do not delicense its manufacture how are you going to make up for the shortfall ? But this goes on merrily from day to day. Ministers come ; ministers go ; they huddle in chambers and discuss their political future. But who cares a damn about the country ?

So, this business of mouthing platitudes year after year, day after day, is no good.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair— vide Col. 302—03.

[Shri Pillo Mody]

You may fool the people once ; you may fool them again ; you may fool them 10 times, but it will not bring the prices down.

The same thing about employment. These two things are very closely tied together and they are both tied in with production. You have to produce. There is no other solution for you. You can worship at the altar of socialism as long as you like, and you can take your instructions from Moscow as long as you like. But till you learn to produce, there is nothing you are going to be able to do. And the one thing that they do not know is how to produce, except if it is children.

*SHRI C. CHITTIBABU (Chingleput) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am duty-bound to support the Resolution moved by my hon. friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, regarding rise in prices of essential commodities. It should not be treated that this Resolution has been moved by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu who belongs to the Communist Party of India (Marxist). Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has only high-lighted the explosive situation to which the people of the country have been dragged by the steep rise in prices of essential commodities and this Resolution reflects the anger and the agony of the entire people of this country.

Sir, our hon. Minister of Finance Shri Y. B. Chavan, appealed to the people of the country that they should start immediately a strong consumers' resistance movement throughout the country to check the rise in prices. I welcome this appeal of the hon. Finance Minister who through this has created in the minds of the people a fighting tendency against the ever-increasing evil of price rise. I make bold to say that the people are prepared to start a strong resistance movement and if necessary even to wage a war against this evil. But, the hon. Finance Minister has not clarified as to how the people should wage this struggle and what methods they should adopt to fight this social malady. When a responsible Minister of the Central Government, which has got all the powers in its hands to do anything it likes, speaks on the public platforms and also inside this House about the necessity for creating a consumers' price resistance movement, it is expected of him to give some

guidelines regarding this movement. Are the consumers expected to go and loot the shops ? Are they to set fire to the establishments which indulge in these unfair practices ? Are they to burgle the shops and stores selling their daily necessities ? Or, are they to stage a non-violent satyagraha before such shops ? What is going to be the consequence of either non-violent methods or violent methods adopted by the people to arrest the rising prices ? I request the hon. Minister of Finance to suggest some framework within which this Consumers' Resistance Movement could be started successfully. I request the Government to realise that the people have been driven to the precipice of a violent revolution and if this situation continues the country may soon be enveloped by a social upheaval.

It is not that the prices have started rising of late. As the speakers who preceded me pointed out, I am not in a position to agree with the excuse that the influx of Bangla Desh refugees has contributed greatly to the rise in prices. During the past 24 years, this Parliament has been giving its approval to the annual Budgets of the Government and none can dispute the fact that during all these years the successive Finance Ministers of the country have been imposing all kinds of taxes on the people of the country. Has there been a single year in which no tax has been levied on the people ? I would like to know in which year the Government have given sufficient incentives for increasing agricultural production in the country ? The people of the country have realised fully well that this country's economy can reach a commanding height only through agricultural development and the country will be able to gain international respect only when self-sufficiency in foodgrains is achieved. As the Five-Year Plans which have not given due place to agricultural development have failed miserably, if the Government have think that by establishing prestige projects and big industries they will be able to remove the poverty and the distress of the people, then they will find themselves in the quicksand of failure.

Here, I would like to point out that solely guided by the welfare of the teeming millions of our country, our Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi constituted the Rajamannar Committee to examine the question of Centre-State relations and he has forwarded a copy

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

of the Committee's Report to the Centre for their consideration. All the powers are now concentrated in the hands of the Centre which talk about curbing the monopoly growth in the country. Whether it is the establishment of big industries or it is about essential commodities, the powers of establishing such industries and giving directives regarding essential commodities are all in the hands of the Centre. In one word, the Centre is the sole arbiter of the destiny of the country. The Chief Ministers of all the States in the country have appreciated the necessity for the Centre to shed some of their powers and share them with the States. If the economy of the country is to develop on an even keel, then it is time to decentralise the powers now concentrated in the hands of the Centre.

Arignar Anna frequently used to say that by printing currency notes the Government will not be able to eradicate poverty. I would like to know the total value of currency notes printed after independence. It is a concomitant factor that the industrial production will go down which in turn will lead to rise in prices, if the Government take frequent recourse to printing notes.

It is not only the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam but all the Opposition Parties in this House supported the Government's action in nationalising 14 major commercial banks, with the admirable objective of using the funds for the upliftment of our down-trodden society. But, today who are the Custodians of these Bank? What kind of people they are? How much money has been given to the poor agriculturists as loans by these Custodians? In a parrot-like fashion, the Ministers repeat what is given as brief by the Officers. Do they know that these Custodians give them a superfluous picture of financial assistance given to the agriculturists, but in fact they have been giving lakhs and lakhs of rupees to rich people to feather their nests? If an agriculturist imbued with the spirit of modernising agriculture happens to be a Custodian, then he will render the necessary assistance to the agriculturists. But that is not to be.

I would refer to another important factor before I conclude. At the moment the power of issuing industrial licences is in the hands of the Centre. But, in fact, it is an acknowledged fact that the State Governments are more intimately connected with the industrial needs of

the States, as compared to the Centre sitting in a corner. For example, the Rajasthan State Government knows what kind of industries will suit the State. Similarly, the Tamil Nadu Government knows the type of industries that can be developed successfully in Tamil Nadu. That is why I urge upon the Centre that the power to issue industrial licences should be given to the States. The Centre may retain the power to set up priority industries and other basic industries. But so far as small industries are concerned, the States should have the power to issue licences. It is also that all the consumer industries, whether it is soap manufacturing or tooth-paste manufacturing, are in the private sector and the monopolists are holding the consumers to ransom. For example, the clothes I am wearing are mill-made clothes manufactured by a textile mill of a rich man. Many such commodities which are in daily use of common people are being manufactured by a handful of monopolists in the country who sell their goods at fancy prices. They are also aware of the fact that once in five years elections will be held and the ruling party will then have to seek their favour. But I would say that the Government will have to bear in mind the fact that they have also to seek the votes of common people during elections. Then, the people are bound to ask what the Government have done to bring down the prices of essential commodities. I would, therefore, suggest that the production of consumer industries should be taken over by the Centre and they should establish units in the public sector for producing them. Then, only the Government will be able to bring down the soaring prices. Only when such constructive steps are taken by the Government, they will be able to establish the much-talked about socialism in the country, the socialism which Shrimati India Gandhi wants to establish in the country.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has done a single service by pointing out to the Government the dangerous situation prevailing in the country and if the Government in not pay heed to that, then naturally do not a very distant future the administration will be derailed and the entire responsibility for that will be on the present Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: At the request of the hon. Member Shri Piloo Mody, excepting the first sentence in which he mentioned that he has received a letter from an employee of

[Mr. Chairman]

the Nasik Mint that the management is scared of the labour, whatever else he has stated about the Mint has to be expunged. It is at the request of the Member himself.

There is very little time. I should like Shri Daga and Shri Naik to be accommodated. Three minutes each.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This is a very serious issue. It should continue on the next non-official day. This is not a thing which can be settled in two hours. It is very serious.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I do understand that it is a very serious matter. I do want not only an adequate debate but really a serious debate of the matter, but that is something which is beyond me. It is the Business Advisory Committee which has decided, and I am completely bound as you know by the instructions which were given to me by the Presiding Officer who sat before me.

श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि तीन मिनट में मेरे भावों में जो उछल कूद हो रही है, उनको मैं व्यक्त नहीं कर पाऊँगा और साथ ही साथ उनको व्यक्त किये बिना मैं रह भी नहीं पाऊँगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार भावों को नीचे लाने में बिल्कुल भी सीरियस नहीं है। 1964 से लेकर आज तक भाव बराबर बढ़ते ही गये हैं। कीमतें निरन्तर बढ़ती ही गई हैं और बढ़ती जा रही हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार इस बात पर कोई ध्यान ही नहीं दे रही है। सरकार जनता पर केवल करों का बोझा ही लादती जा रही है। एक ही बात वह कहती है कि कीमतों की बढ़ोतरी को रोकने के लिए कंज्यूमर को संगठित रूप से लड़ना चाहिए। कभी बंगला देश का नाम लेकर टैक्स बढ़ा दिये जाते हैं। लेकिन सरकार अपनी ओर से दामों को रोकने के लिए कोई साहसपूर्ण कदम नहीं उठाती है और न उसने आज तक उठाया है। हिन्दुस्तान पर कर्जों का भारी बोझ लवता जा रहा है। नान-प्लान एक्सपेंडीचर भी बढ़ता जा रहा है और वह भी करोड़ों में जाता है। इस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है।

दूतावासों पर जो विदेशों में हैं भारी खर्च किया जाता है। साथ ही जो पब्लिक सैक्टर है वह भी भारी घाटे में चल रहा है। सरकार भालूम होता है कि इस सब के बारे में बिल्कुल भी सजग नहीं है और न कोई नीति बना कर चल रही है। जो बड़े बड़े लोग हैं उन पर मंहगाई का कोई असर नहीं होता है। लेकिन इस मंहगाई की वजह से जो गरीब लोग हैं, जो मध्यम श्रेणी के लोग हैं वे पिसते जा रहे हैं, वे घिसते जा रहे हैं और नीचे की ओर जा रहे हैं। इस चीज को मुक्तभोगी अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। कभी बंगला देश का सवाल खड़ा किया जाता है और कभी यह कहा जाता है कि कंज्यूमर्स संगठित होकर इसका मुकाबला करें। यू० एस० ए० में भाव बढ़ने के बाद थोड़े से ही समय में सी कानून बना दिये गये थे। लेकिन आप कोई कदम नहीं उठाते हैं, कोई प्रयत्न नहीं करते हैं। काला घन देश में चल रहा है, उसको बाहर निकालने की कोशिश नहीं की जाती है। कुछ को छोड़कर बाकी सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बारे में मैं कह सकता हूँ कि तनखाह के अलावा उनके और भी आमदनी के साधन बने हुए हैं। उनके पास पैसा कहां से आता है, इसकी भी आप जांच नहीं करते हैं, इसको भी आप नहीं देखते हैं। उनका खर्चा कहां से चलता है और कैसे वे इतना खर्चा करते हैं इसको कोई देखता नहीं है। ये कुछ मोटी मोटी बातें हैं जो मैंने आपके सामने रखी हैं। और भी बातें हैं जिन की तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए। पब्लिक सैक्टर घाटे में क्यों चलते हैं, इसको आप देखें। नान-प्लान एक्सपेंडीचर आप रोकें। यह बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। आप कोई सीरियस कदम उठाना नहीं चाहते हैं। आप बिल्कुल भी इस मामले में सीरियस नहीं हैं। साहसपूर्ण कदम भी आप उठाना नहीं चाहते हैं। हम लोग पांच साल के लिए आते हैं और आप भी पांच साल के लिए आते हैं। लेकिन सरकारी कर्मचारी हमेशा चलते रहते हैं। आपको कोई नीति बना कर काम करना चाहिए। भाव बढ़ते हैं तो आप उनके बढ़ने का कोई न कोई बहाना कर देते हैं। कभी आप बंगला देश का बहाना लेते हैं और कभी कोई और। लोग अब समझते हैं। आपने कितने

[श्री मूलचन्द ढागा]

आस्टैरिटी मैशर्ज लिए हैं ? कितनी सादगी आप ने अपनाई है ? यह सवाल आज देश आप से पूछता है। सरकार मिक्स्ट इकोनोमी में विश्वास करती है और उसको लेकर चल रही है। यह जो मिक्स्ट इकोनोमी है यह समझ में नहीं आती है। आप क्या करना चाहते हैं समझ में नहीं आता है। क्या आपने इन्सैटिव लोगो को दिया है ताकि वे ज्यादा पैदा कर सकें। जो मजदूर फैक्ट्री में या किसी उद्योग में काम करता है और वह अधिक काम करता है, अधिक उत्पादन करता है तो क्या आपका कानून यह कहता है कि उसको ज्यादा तनखाह दे दो। कानून आपका यह कहता है कि वहां मिनिमम वेजिज एक्ट लागू हो जाए। कोई किसी को इन्सैटिव ज्यादा काम करने का नहीं दिया जाता है। काम करने का यह तरीका नहीं है। लोग जो जुल्म सह रहे हैं क्या इसका दोष हम पर नहीं है ? क्या यह हमारा कर्तव्य नहीं है कि हम देखें कि लोगों को ज्यादा कीमतें अदा न करनी पड़ें ? आप केवल मात्र यह कह कर संतोष कर लेते हैं कि कंज्यूमर्ज आन्दोलन शुरू करें। अब वे गरीब रोटी कमायें या आन्दोलन करें ? वे अपना भरण पोषण करें या आन्दोलन करें ? मैं कहूंगा कि यह हमारी खुद की गलती है जो भाव बढ़ते हैं। आप खुद का यह कसूर है कि आप काले धन को पकड़ने नहीं हैं। चोरों को पकड़ा नहीं जाता है। सख्त कदम उठा नहीं सकते हैं। आप गरीबों का दर्द नहीं जानते हैं क्योंकि आपकी अपनी हालत ठीक है। वही उनका दर्द जान सकता है जिसको खुद दर्द होता है।

जब कभी मंहगाई बढ़ने का सवाल उठाया जाता है तो यहाँ आकर एक स्टेटमेंट निकाल दिया जाता है और कारण बता दिये जाते हैं। बंगला देश का बहाना बना दिया जाता है। लेकिन आप कितनी आस्टैरिटी बरतते हैं, इसको तो आप बतायें। कितना नान-प्लान एक्सपेंडीचर कम करते हैं, इसको तो आप बतायें। आज भी कितने ज्यादा मिनिस्टर बने हुए हैं, इसको देखा नहीं जाता है। कितना उन पर साल में खर्च होता

है इसको देखा नहीं जाता है। जिस काम को वे करते हैं उस में वे कम्पीटेंट हैं या नहीं, इसको देखा नहीं जाता है। अपने सबजैक्ट को समझते हैं या नहीं इसको देखा नहीं जाता है। सरकारी कर्मचारी जो लिखकर दे देते हैं या जो आंकड़ा बता देते हैं, उसको वे हमारे सामने रख देते हैं। कितना विदेशी दूतावासों पर खर्च होता है, कितना नान-प्लान एक्सपेंडीचर होता है, उसको देखा नहीं जाता है। सरकार बिल्कुल ढिलमिल नीति पर चल रही है। कोई कदम वह नहीं उठाती है। जवाब देने के लिए केवल जवाब दे देती है। 1964 के बाद से आज तक मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किम चीज के भाव कम हुए हैं ? क्या कभी भाव घटे हैं ? मैं तो कहूंगा कि आने वाले तीन चार साल में भी ये भाव नीचे नहीं आयेंगे। आप ने जो गेहूँ इकट्ठा किया है वह सड़ रहा है। गोदाम आपके पास नहीं है। वह बाहर पड़ा हुआ है। सात अरब का धान आपने इकट्ठा किया है, उसकी क्या हालत होगी, क्या आपने कभी सोचा है ? सरकार को उसकी कोई चिन्ता नहीं है। सरकारी कर्मचारियों की तनखाहें आप हर साल बढ़ा देते हैं। मंहगाई जब बढ़ती है तो कुछ न कुछ उनकी तनखाहें आप बढ़ा देते हैं। उससे गवर्नमेंट का खर्चा बढ़ जाता है। सभी स्टेट्स में घाटे के बजट पेश किए जाते हैं। स्टेट्स ओवर ड्राफ्ट लेती है। वहां कोई विकास का काम नहीं होता है। कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट में कोई विकास का काम नहीं हो रहा है। करोड़ों रुपया सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर खर्च कर दिया जाता है। उनकी तनखाहें बढ़ती जाती हैं। क्या कभी आपने साधारण आदमी की इनकम बढ़े, इसके लिए कदम उठाया है। उसकी तो बढ़ती नहीं है लेकिन जो सरकारी कर्मचारी थोड़ा बहुत पढ़ा लिखा है उसकी बढ़ जाती है चाहे उसका काम कुछ भी हो। सरकार साहसपूर्ण कदम नहीं उठाती है। जिन सरकारी कर्मचारियों की तनखाहें हजार-पंद्रह सौ हैं अगर उनको मार्किट में भेजा जाए तो वे साढ़े चार सौ या पांच सौ से ज्यादा नहीं कमा सकते हैं। कीमतें कम हों, इस पर आप विचार करें और साहसपूर्ण कदम उठायें, यही मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है।

SHRI B.V. NAIK (Kanara) : Mr. Chairman I heard the very informative speech of Professor Ranen Sen. One of the points which he made out was typical of our friends on the other side, who look at the entire Indian economy as though it is lived in urban areas. While he predicted the collapse of the Indian economy, the reason which he gave was the high profits that are being made by some of the concerns like Johnson and Johnson the manufacturers of prickly heat powder, the Palmolive shaving stick manufacturers and another concern making tooth-pastes. I think it would be a very sad day if the Indian economy were to collapse simply for the reason that we do not have adequate tooth-paste or shaving cream or prickly heat powder for that matter, I do not think that the innate strength of the Indian economy rests either in big cities or on urban products and that the Indian economy will collapse simply because we do not have these fancy goods in our market meant for the people who seem to constitute a microscopic minority.

But I do see the point that the effect of the price rise is going to affect both rural and urban areas. The effect of the price rise has been particularly on the weaker sections of the society, and the weaker sections of the society stay principally in the villages. They may constitute as much as one-third of the total Indian population. It is this unorganised sector, which is not represented either by our friends on the right, or the friends in the middle who spoke with such vehemence, and it is this unorganised sector for which we the new Congress are morally responsible for whom we have taken the responsibility and for whom we feel a greater amount of compassion, than the urbanised leftists groups in our country, or the highly organised rightist groups like the hon. Member, Shri Piloo Mody, who asked us to produce and produce more, would care to admit.

The principal area where our economy and particularly, the price rise hurts is in respect of the foodgrains. In that too, unfortunately, some slight figurative mistake that the price of wheat has remained stable while the price of rice has gone up has crept in. About the wheat-rice price ratio, formerly it was 1 : 1 and now it is 1 : 2. But by mistake, he said 2 : 1. It has jumped from 1 : 1 to 1 : 2.

We can understand, in spite of the hon.

Member, Dr. Ranen Sen's contention to the contra, that we can hold East Bengal problem or the Bangla Desh refugees numbering 1 crore as principally responsible for the rise in price of foodgrains. We can see that there is a direct correlation between the rise in price of foodgrains, particularly, the staple food of our friends who have come from outside, namely, rice, while in respect of wheat, there has not been such an appreciable rise or, in some pockets, there has been actually a decline in respect of price of wheat. There has been a justifiable reason why the usual recourse, that is the imposition of food controls, is not to be thought of. The re-imposition of food controls in the wake of East Bengal refugees would have to be given a considerable amount of fore thought.

Under the circumstances, I would say that the rise in price particularly in respect of foodgrains, namely, rice, is directly attributable to our national policy or to our policy in regard to refugees who have come into this country.....(*Interruption*) I agree that it would be too harsh to make East Bengal refugees as scape-goat, but it is not harsh to call a spade a spade.

I would like to make a point in respect of this consumers' resistance movement and would urge upon the Government to accept either one of the two alternatives before us. As soon as possible, particularly, in areas of deficit food production, and particularly where staple food is rice, there will have to be a considerable amount of rushing in of foodgrains and opening of fair price shops and even subsidising the distribution of foodgrains. If we are today in a position to take care of about 10 million refugees who have come from East Bengal, why is it not possible for us, simultaneously, to subsidise the foodgrains particularly their staple food for the weaker sections of our population in the interim period, that is, before a decision is taken for the re-imposition of foodgrains control when the situation goes out of hand? For that decision, we have been waiting for the last 8-9 months. But for the sake of this rise which is definitely severe, it is not necessary to rush in. Let us not rush in like the people who rush in where angels fear to tread. (*Interruption*) I would like to tell the hon. Member that at least one-third of population in our villages are not even fortunate enough to eat sugar. They eat jaggery whenever it is available to

them. That shows that there is inadequate appreciation of the difficulties of economic conditions of the rural people by our friends on that side of the House.

I would, therefore, urge upon the hon. Minister that there should be certain steps taken for expediting the relief, particularly, in those areas along the west coast and such other pockets of dire poverty in our country where the weaker sections of the population are at a stage of quasi-starvation.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar) : Sir, before you call the Minister to speak, I want to make one suggestion.

This is a very vital issue and it concerns very much the whole of the nation. Therefore, I would request you to kindly carry this debate to the next day.

MR. CHAIRMAN : As I have said already, I myself consider this issue extremely important. There should be adequate debate and a serious debate. There is no indication here as to when this debate commenced. I think we commenced the debate at 4.10. So, it cannot be over today, It will have to be taken over next time.

I will call the Minister now. He will take as much time as he wants. But we will adjourn at six.

.....(Interruptions) You want to speak on the next day ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He is not prepared.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I expected a very good performance from you, but after hearing you, I feel really disappointed. I am really prepared to reply.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Sir, this is a very worrying problem for the whole nation. The prices have gone so high that the life of the common man has become very difficult. Everything has gone high—cereals, cloth, medicine, sugar, oils, match box and everything has gone up and the poor people and the people of low income really find it difficult how to pass the days.

Now, the reasons are obvious. It is a complete failure of this Government that the

prices have gone so high. They have failed to hold the price line and the economic situation is really alarming. You see the growth rate. The growth rate has not gone up according to the expectation. Same is the case with regard to investment. Then there is deficit financing. When the Budget was presented in this House, the Finance Minister had assured the House that the deficit will not increase. But what has happened ? I think the deficit has gone up much higher than the estimated deficit. And it will go still higher. The Finance Minister in this House once said that there is a parallel currency to the official currency—black money. He said once in this house that there is the parallel currency of the black money.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM ZOZA) : Currency is only one. It is not parallel..... (Interruptions)

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : I think this is what the Finance Minister has stated in this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is an economy of black money.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : There is a parallel economy of black money...(Interruptions) So you have given abnormal purchasing capacity to those who have that black money and that has created this cost of living going high. They are helpless.

They have gone to the people with the slogan 'Garibi Hatao'. But, thereafter, they have turned their back to the people.....

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : No.

MR. P. M. MEHTA : Mr. Piloo Mody rightly pointed out and asked now many Members are here present in the House in discussing this very vital issue which concerns the whole nation ? They turn their back to the people ; they have become power-arrogant and power-drunk. Excuse me for saying these harsh words. They are responsible for this position ; they have created this position. This Bangla Desh problem is also one of their own creation. Had the Government acted in time in March 26 or so or even in middle of April and recognised Bangla Desh, this

[Shri P. M. Mehta]

position would not have arisen. They have failed there also. Now they are saying, because of Bangla Desh this situation has arisen. This is, I think one-fourth true.....

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Not even half ?

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Not even half ; it is only one-fourth true. What is the consumer resistance ? The purchasing capacity of the consumer is very low. They are not even able to purchase their essential commodities for their daily lives. How are you going to ensure consumer resistance ? Have you got any scheme which you can try ? Can you go to the people and tell them, this is the way you can resist higher prices ? Is there any such scheme ? Or, is it merely a suggestion for gheraos and picketing of shops ? If it is so, you should come out openly.

Regarding employment, when the growth rate is low, when the investment is low, naturally, there will not be the scope for more employment. Employment will also be at a lower rate. You have not created more jobs for the educated youths and uneducated youths, for our technicians and engineers seeking jobs. Today, we read in the papers that the graduates are being asked to go for the bus conductors' jobs. This is the position which has been created.....

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : That only shows the dignity of labour.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : I have no objection if we all really believe in this dignity of labour. But you know, this is the compulsion of circumstance because of which we ask our graduates and young people to go for the bus conductor's job. It is because you know you cannot provide them with any other job. Therefore, you are asking them to go to the bus-conductor's job. It is not fair. We should not satisfy ourselves that this is dignity of labour. Charity should begin at home.

SHRI A.K.M. ISHAQUE : This is only bureaucratic mentality, to say that one should not go for the bus conductor's job.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : I do not mean that way. I myself worked in the factory for

8 hours a day as a weaver, as a fitter, as a jobber. I know the dignity of labour. Don't teach me.

The circumstances are such that our engineers and technicians and our educated people do not know how to enter into employment, because there are no avenues. There is inflation ; there is black money ; there is low rate of production and investment and mounting unemployment. This is the position today. I would appeal to the Government to come out with positive measures to meet this alarming situation. Thank you.

श्री आर० बी० बड़े (खारगोन) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, यह जो प्रस्ताव सी० पी० एम० के माननीय सदस्य द्वारा लाया गया है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। उसका कारण यह है कि यह प्रस्ताव अच्छा है और उस में जनसंघ की ओर से भी कुछ न कुछ आहुति जानी चाहिए, इसलिए मैं उसे सपोर्ट करता हूँ। दरअसल शासन ने भी इस पर विचार किया था और सभापति महोदय, इसमें आप का भी एक वक्तव्य है :

"On 16th October, the Finance Minister Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan is understood to have agreed to examine the suggestion of Mr. N. K. P. Salve that the Government should award cost to those....."

Sir, you have also taken part in this.

और यही इस में लिखा हुआ है :

"The Government determination of limiting deficit financing and holding the price-line is necessary for enlarging the scope of the Essential Commodities Act, as was expressed by Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan. Winding up the second-day discussion at the parliamentary consultative committee for the Finance Ministry, when criticism was made of the lack of effective measures to arrest price rise, he said the Government was seriously concerned over it."

आप भी इस में शामिल थे कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी में और आप ने कहा है कि गवर्नमेंट ने कोई एफेक्टिव स्टेप्स नहीं लिए। जो मिडिल सेन है

उसने फायदा उठाया है और काश्तकार को कोई फायदा नहीं मिला है। अभी जो बजट प्रस्तुत हुआ उसके बाद प्राइसेज एकदम कैसे राइज हो गई उस के बारे में बताया है :

"According to the survey, the prices per k.g. of masoor pulse has increased from Rs. 1.28 to Rs. 2."

In the case of *udud* gram, it has increased from Rs. 1.15 to Rs. 1.90, in the case of *gur* from Rs. 1.20 to Rs. 1.75, in the case of *besan* from Rs. 1.22 to Rs. 1.28, in the case of mustard oil from Rs. 4.40 to Rs. 5.40, in the case of Kerosene from Rs. 9.75 to Rs. 11.11 for 18 litres. Even the prices of baby foods have gone up. In the case of Ostermilk, the price has gone up to Rs. 6.80, and the difference is between 55 and 60 per tin. The same thing is true for Glaxo and other baby foods. The price per k.g. of potatoes has gone from Rs. 0.60 to Re. 1, that of onions has gone up from 0.30 the Re. 1.

यह बंगला देश की समस्या है या शासन की समस्या है? मंहगाई क्यों होती है इसके बारे में भी बताया है कि यह जो पैसे की मीटिंग होती है, नोट्स निकलते हैं, उसकी वजह से मंहगाई होती है। उसका मैं उदाहरण बताता हूँ—

"Money supply in India has followed a disconcertingly rising trend; during the past two years; money supply with the public has gone up from Rs. 2868.61 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 6353.65 crores in 1969-70."

यानी मनी सप्लाई ज्यादा बढ़ी है, उससे वह मंहगाई बढ़ी है, यह इसी उदाहरण में दिया हुआ है। आज आप बाजार में जायेंगे तो देखेंगे सारी चीजों के दाम बढ़े हैं। बंगला देश के कारण टैक्सिस तो बढ़े हैं और सभी लोग बंगला देश के लिए त्याग करने को तैयार हैं लेकिन कीमतों को रोकने के बारे में आपने क्या कदम उठाए हैं इसके बारे में सवाल उठाया गया था। इस के उत्तर में चव्हाण साहब ने कहा था कि सभी कंज्यूमर गुड्ज के दाम बढ़े हैं। उसके लिए कंज्यूमर गुड्ज को आपरेटिव सोसाइटीज होनी चाहिए, यह उन्होंने कहा था। मेरा कहना यह है कि गवर्नमेंट को इनिशिएटिव लेना चाहिए इस मामले में। पहले भी जब लड़ाइयां हुईं और जब जब लड़ाई चलती है तो कंट्रोल्ड शाप्स खोली जाती हैं और कंट्रोल प्राइस रहती है जिस की वजह से कीमतें नहीं बढ़ती हैं। लेकिन शासन ने कोई ऐसा कदम नहीं उठाया है। काटन का भाव इस साल ढाई सौ रुपये है जबकि पिछले साल में वह साढ़े तीन या चार सौ रुपये था। उसका कारण यह है कि काश्तकार को भूखा मारा गया—

सभापति महोदय : आप अपना भाषण अगली बार जारी रखें।

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock of Monday, November 29, 1971/Agrahayana 8, 1893 (Saka)

